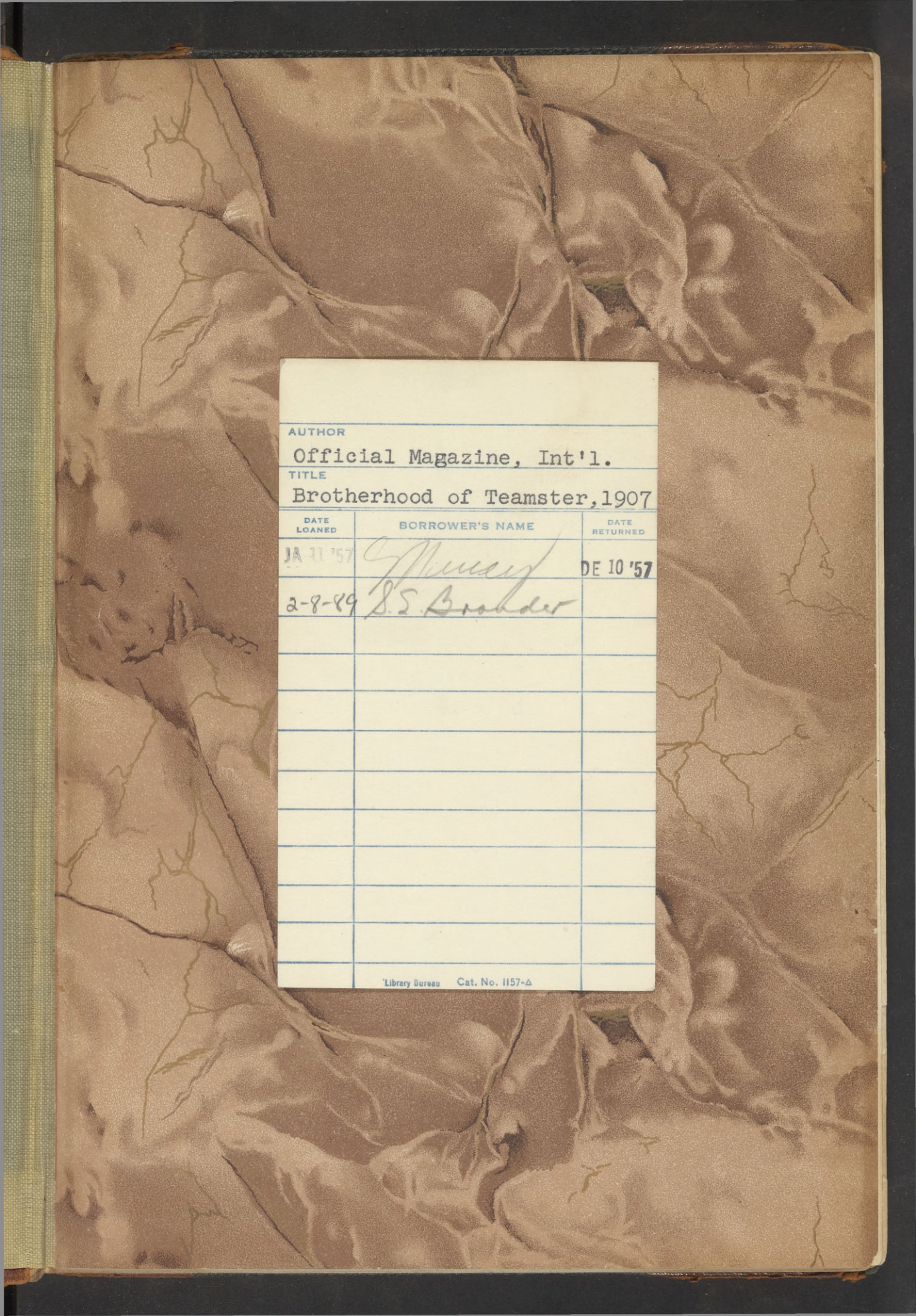


INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF TEAMSTERS

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JANUARY, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

$1.00 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY

AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



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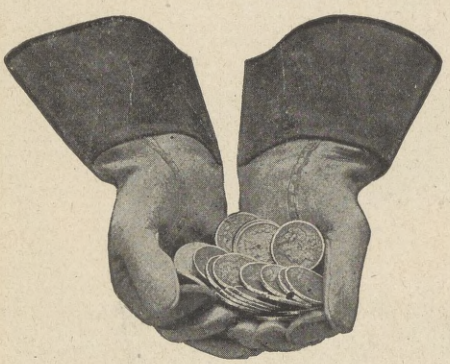
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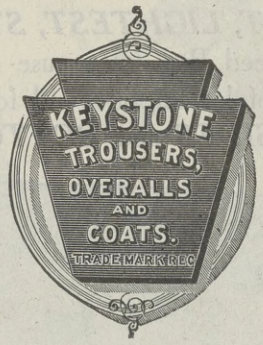
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Mr. Teamster:

¶ Again we extend to you our Greeting for the new year, 1907. ¶ If it is as good a year to you and to us as good old 1906, we shall have no fault to find with it. ¶ May it bring you every joy and no sorrow. ¶ We shall not talk "shop" except to express the wish that you are already a member of the great "Keystone Club." ¶ Ask your dealer for our handsome button of your union.

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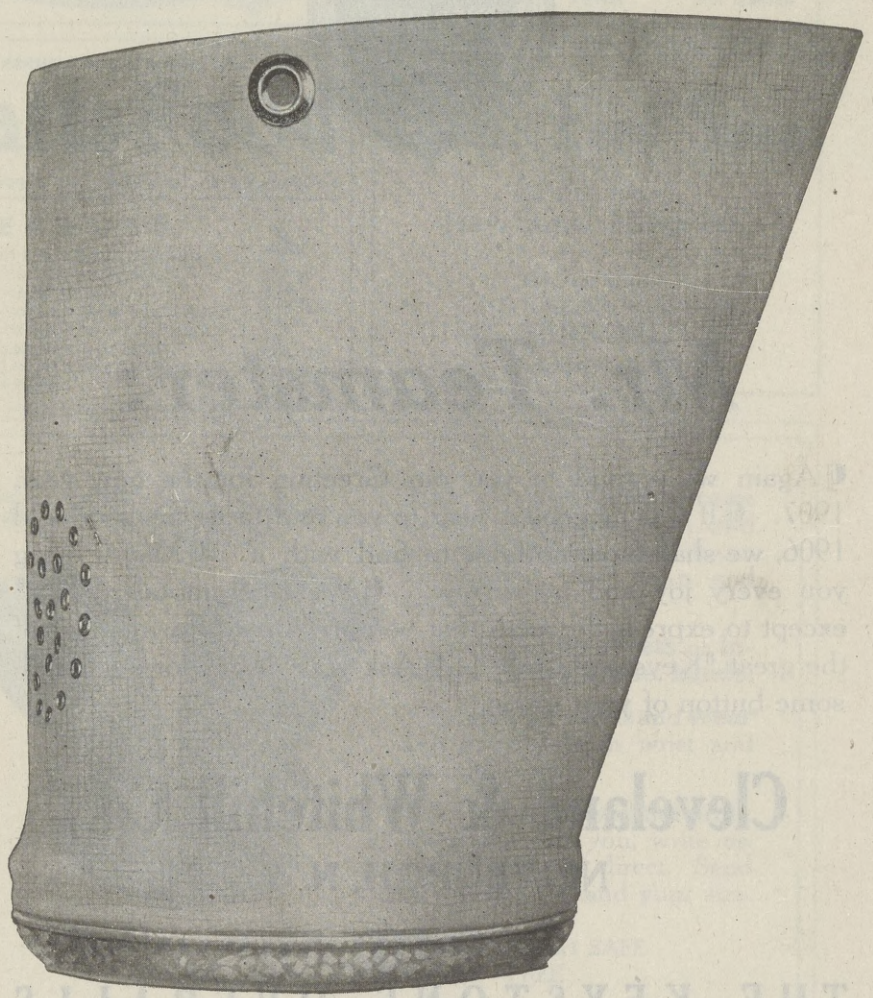
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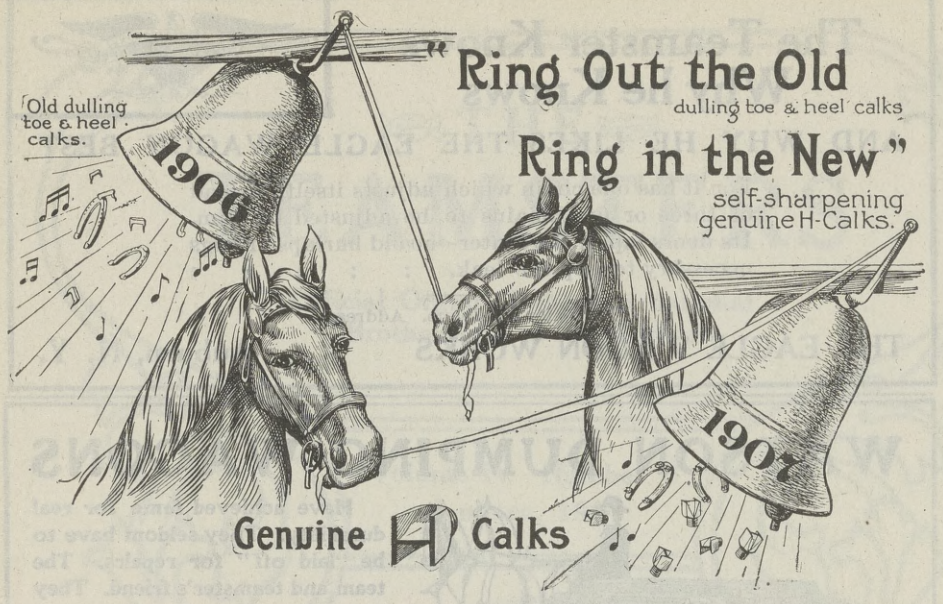
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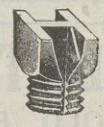
IF horses had their say this NEW YEAR like the driver or the man "that knows"—they'd all kick most seriously to the old John Smith method of welding soft dulling iron, toe and heel calks to their shoes—because all horses ***want*** and "ring in" the ***tried*** and ***true*** self-sharpening



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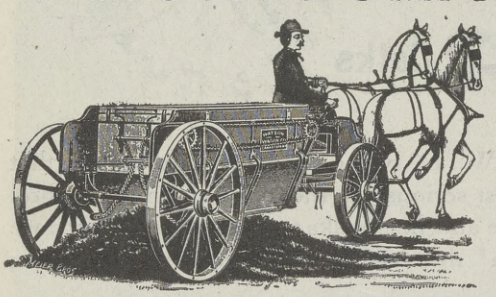
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 3
January, 1907

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WHAT THE UNION MOVEMENT STANDS FOR.

When one considers the condition of workingmen of today, contrasted with their lot of twenty-five years ago, it causes one to wonder at the great changes brought about between that period and the present. The path has been strewn with blood, anguish, disappointed hopes and sacrifice, yet this path has led its travelers to the fuller measure of enjoyment and almost ideal conditions. Hope has inspired these toilers to press on and on, and these self-same toilers will struggle and sacrifice until correct and satisfying measures are meted out.

This is the day of the skilled workman. Organized labor has been the potent factor all these years paving the way for better things. It has appropriated unto itself a great principle—one from the word of God—and it has diligently sought to apply this principle to all workers. An organization of workingmen and women formed for the uplifting of each and for the rescuing of those cast adrift on the sea of disorganization is one approved of by the Creator. It is as necessary for toilers to join an organization as it is a church. The church

disseminates religion; the union that of charity and brotherhood. That of both is extremely difficult and has its discouraging elements. Trades union today is the pulse of America. It is not its wealth, nor its armed forces, nor its numbers, but solely that factor known as trades union, powerful in a degree such as was unknown before. Trades union or organized labor has created a new order of things. It has unceasingly and assiduously applied itself to the task of redeeming men and women, and how it has succeeded! Over 3,000,000 in its ranks, with millions upon millions of acute sympathizers! It has introduced a new kind of Christian charity, and may have adopted its pattern. Look at the homes, the vast expenditure of money, the educating of men and women, the relieving of distress, the supporting of the aged and needy. These are monuments to organized labor such as the world never before knew. As an illustration, New York City Typographical Union expends $100,000 a year in charities alone, not counting its other avenues of expense. What institution is there, sacred or secular, that can surpass the record of this New York union? We fear very few, if any. And this is one example of what organized labor is doing. It is no wonder unionism prospers. It is no wonder harmony prevails. It is no wonder such men become expert and proficient. Attacks from the outside against one member are felt by all—resisted by all. No wonder, then, that unionism grows.

To sum up, the work is in its infancy. Organized labor is shedding its swaddling clothes and is growing into youth. The evolving of public policies of the future will be assisted in by the union men. In great deliberations their voices will be heard. Others have guided in the past, but organized labor will have a hand on the steering gear. In calm or storm we hope to do what is right, pleading our cause, defending our brothers and sisters, sacrificing if need be to demonstrate our fidelity and hoping, nevertheless, to win to our banners all who believe in justice, better conditions, reasonable hours and wages and free citizens.—Labor Journal.

COMMON SENSE ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

Some writers and orators, who know less about the labor question than they do about the North Pole, declare that trades unions destroy personal liberty and keep all the workers down to "a dead level of sloth and incompetency."

This is just as true as to say that the seats in a street car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up.

There never was a more shameless fraud than this "right to work" proposition, in the way that it is being put forward by the trusts. The right to work for nothing is not a right; it is a wrong.

When a body of workmen are being treated with gross injustice, when their employer contemptuously refuses even to arbitrate, and when they choose to be strikers rather than slaves the "scabs" who take their places are morally criminals.

It is legal to be a "scab" in such a case. There is no law against the "scab" any more than there is against the monopolist or the Wall Street plunger. But the harm wrought to the nation by these three is as great as that done by burglars or counterfeiters.

No man has a right to make himself a menace to the community or nation in which he lives. The man who is beastly enough to be satisfied to live in a pigstye has no right to endanger the public health by his unclean habits.

Do we not quarantine a man's private house and violate its privacy in a dozen ways if he or any of his family have a contagious disease?

What becomes of the sanctity of

the home when the home contains a case of cholera?

What are trade unions organized for, if not to obtain more personal liberty for their members? Can anyone seriously imagine that a body of men will band together and pay dues for years for the sake of getting less personal liberty than they have?

What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harshness and the whip as obediently as a cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own.

If the wage-workers do not protect their own interests, who will? Will the politician? Will the college professor? Will the Supreme Court?

If workingmen had no unions there is no limit to the wrongs they would suffer at the hands of despotic capitalists. The misery of the victim would be as limitless as the greed of the oppressor. The competition in luxury now being waged by millionaires and their wives would cause one reduction to follow another in quick succession.

The trade union civilizes the capitalist. It prevents him from making a Persian Shah of himself. It draws a line between fair play and oppression and says: "Thus far, and no farther shall you go."

It says to him: "This is America and not Russia; and you must do business the American way." It transforms the wage-earners from human machines into human beings.

Fifty years ago, when ten workers worked side by side with their employer in a little wooden factory, each separate workman counted for something. He called his employer by name and was free to give advice about the business. He was much more like a partner than a hired hand.

But in the gigantic plants that now exist one worker counts for as little as a leaf on a tree. The bigger the plant the smaller the workman, is a truth that most American wage-earners have found out by experience.

This shrinkage of the workman can only be overcome in two ways—by organization or by some catastrophe which greatly reduces the number of workingmen in the country. The latter happens occasionally, as after the black plague in Europe and during the Civil war in America, but it can hardly be recommended as a plan of reform.

Organization is, therefore, the only expedient by which the worker can retain any individual rights whatever. If he has no right to set a minimum price upon his labor then the grocer has no right to set a price upon his groceries and the physician has no right to fix his own fee. When any body of people are prevented from combining for mutual profit, business stops and slavery begins.

The trade unionist believes in evolution, not revolution. He knows that the only way to hasten the "happy time a-coming" is by education and organization—by slow, steady, persevering work. He cannot be deceived by the delusion that a new social system can be built up in a night, like Aladdin's palace, by some political "presto change" hocus pocus.

He has found out how hard it is to teach thousands of wage-workers the A, B, C of unionism, and how impossible to make them understand the plans and specifications of an ideal co-operative commonwealth.

The trade unionist has no sympathy with the hot-headed crank or anarchist who stands on the street corner and yells "Down with the rich!"

He knows from long experience how little such "hot air" amounts to. As the old song says:

"Talk is cheap, but that won't keep
A wife and little baby."

He knows that unionism has in the

last hundred years cut down the hours of labor from fourteen to eight and nine and raised wages from 50 cents to $2, $3, $4 and $5 a day; while all the screaming of revolutionists and waving of red flags have not added one cent to the pay envelope or cut one minute off his hours of labor.

The sensible workingman in America, if not in Europe, knows that the revolutionist has nothing but talk and promises and word pictures and denunciations.

The progress of the labor movement is greatly hampered by the small number of men who are at heart disloyal to trade unionism, but who are remaining in the unions for purposes of agitation.

These agitators are in most cases earnest and honest men, but in every case they are lacking in common sense and practical ability.

They are so childish, so ignorant of the practical steps by which progress is made that their main object is to pass redhot resolutions against the "capitalistic class," and in favor of "public ownership of everything in sight."

These revolutionists have no confidence in trades unionism, to which the workers of America owe everything they have gained in the last hundred years, yet they have the most unbounded confidence in politics, to which the workers of America owe little or nothing.

What is stranger still, these revolutionists claim at the present time a monopoly of the word "Socialism," although their utopian theories and their destructive tactics plainly mark them out as anti-Socialists in the most extreme sense.

In short, they are men who know little about the long history of the labor movement, and fancy that human nature and human institutions can be changed in a couple of hours by a big political hullabaloo.

They are intoxicated by an economic theory, and naturally want every one else to become drunk.

The average trade unionist takes the same attitude toward them that he does toward the Salvation Army —he respects their earnestness, he pities their childishness, he doubts their judgment and he dislikes their fanaticism.

The valuable time of meetings and conventions, which should be spent in businesslike grappling with practical problems, is continually stolen by these revolutionists for the purpose of firing a confiscatory resolution against the trusts, which resolution the trusts fear about as much as a volley of goose feathers.

Every trade union defeat is held up by them with delight. "Aha," they cry, "didn't we tell you so? Now will you drop your old-fashioned unionism and join our Socialist Tammany Hall?"

It is their expressed desire to bring about an uprising in the United States similar to the French revolution, and wipe out all employers as completely as the French revolution wiped out the nobility of France, as if there were any strong similarity between the two classes.

The fact that the French revolution was followed by Napoleon and eighty years of war and imperialism, before the present republic was established, is entirely forgotten by these agitators.

Their motto seems to be, "A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand." They would risk the whole structure of trade unionism in a political game of craps, just as a gang of boys have been known to set fire to a house for the excitement of seeing the fire department turn out.

They complain of the slowness of trade union methods, without seeing that the quickest way is often no way at all. If, for instance, a man were on top of a thirty-story skyscraper, the quickest way to get down would be to jump off the roof. This

would no doubt be the scientific revolutionary method, and the slight fact that he would be picked up in half a dozen baskets would not interfere with its logic.

The long and short of the matter is that there are two methods of social discontent, just as there are two ways of running a hotel—there is the European plan and the American plan.

The European plan is to put one class against another, to split the nation in two and fight until either side swallows up the other, to let conditions get worse and at last to have a social explosion.

The American plan is to band together all good citizens, of whatever class, against one abuse after another, to organize the workers by trades and professions, to hold fast every gain that has been made and to constantly reach out for more, to refuse to be the tools of corporations, political bosses or revolutionists, and in this way to establish peaceably and permanently the complete self-rule of the common people.—Herbert N. Casson.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT

Which Manufactures Teamsters' Clothing.

The information contained herein will not only save you money, but may also be a guide to you in measuring other matters. One of the vital questions of interest to every member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is to see that he gets a reasonably high rate of wages and that his wages be so expended as to bring to him and his family the greatest possible good. In doing this it is necessary to have some knowledge of the relative values of the commodities used in his daily life. One of the items of expense is clothing used in his every-day employment. It is a matter of great concern to the teamster, as well as a matter of economy, to procure such clothing, overalls, etc., as can be relied upon for service, durability, appearance, etc., and it does not pay to figure as to the actual cost of a single suit of workingmen's clothing, or what the cost of a single suit of overalls may be, *but what is the cost to the teamster, for one year for all workingmen's clothing and overalls used in one year.* It is found the cheapest, in the end, to get the best article on the market, which is taking into consideration the time and amount of wear, as well as the general appearance of those garments in return for the amount of money expended in one year. The teamster knows that in his line it is better to have one good set of harness for his horse than to be purchasing "cheap harness," which results in breakages, delay in the transportation of goods, etc., the cost of such delays often costing a loss of many times the value of good harness. If this applies in this case, how much more does it apply to having good, substantial, well-fitting and reliable garments on the teamster himself?

There are certain manufacturing establishments in every line of industry who have established reputations throughout the world for the goods which they manufacture, and the mere fact of their names appearing on the article manufactured or produced is accepted as a guarantee of being among the best of its class on the market. In the manufacture of workingmen's garments there is a firm located in Newburgh, N. Y., who in the past twenty-six years have established among the working people of the United States such an enviable reputation. The mere fact of their name being attached to workingmen's garments is a guarantee of a high standard of material, fit and finish, and with a view to durability and neatness. We refer to the Cleveland & Whitehall Co., who manufacture the celebrated "Keystone Brand" of workingmen's garments. They established

this reputation by always using the best materials money could buy, and by a thorough inspection of every garment before placing it upon the market, so that they were placed in a position to fully guarantee their product to the wearer. Every garment made by this firm bears their trade mark, which is the "Keystone." This trade mark protects the reputation made for the goods manufactured by the Cleveland & Whitehill Co. of Newburgh, N. Y., and to show that it has a value among the purchasing public, this company has been compelled to resort to the courts of justice of the country to punish infringement upon this trade mark, as manufacturers desiring to profit by the reputation built up for the "Keystone" goods, have attempted to use their valuable trade mark. Not only is the trade mark on all "Keystone" goods, but they also bear the union label of the United Garment Workers of America, and it is only fair to state that this firm is one of the pioneer union label establishments of the country, which is a guarantee to all union men that the goods are manufactured in a factory in which union wages are paid and sanitary conditions prevail. Their factory is one of the largest, most healthful and best arranged in the United States. They have 17,800 square feet of floor space on each floor of their model factory, lighted by their own electric plant, and heated and ventilated by the Sturtevant Forced Air System, by which the air is changed in every department every twenty minutes. It is situated upon the west bank of the Hudson river, about one hundred feet above the water level, and facing the park in which the historical "Washington's Headquarters" is located. Any member of a union visiting Newburgh is at liberty to visit the factory; his union card will act as his card of admission. After one visit to this factory the visitor will be satisfied that he has seen one of the best equipped, most modern manufacturing establishments in the country, wherein the comfort of the employes is taken into consideration and wherein he will find a prosperous and happy body of working people, where the employer and employe seem to be of one family, and a factory in which for over twenty-six years of its existence has never had a labor strike or dispute. It is the duty of the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to encourage the sale of the goods of such a firm, and in doing so they not only show an appreciation of a fair firm, but are also aiding the members of a sister organization and helping themselves by getting one of the best articles manufactured, which, in the end, is the cheapest, as they are made of the best material by competent union men and women. This firm manufactures apron overalls and coats, workingmen's pants, corduroy trousers for men and boys, cassimere and all-wool trousers, small garments known as "Keystone Rompers" for children. These goods are sold in almost every city and town throughout the United States. Ask for them. The advertisement of this firm appears on the first page of this issue of The Teamsters.

AGAINST CHINESE SLAVERY ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

To the American People:

On September 16, 1906, the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League of San Francisco adopted certain resolutions protesting against the employment of Chinese coolies on the Panama canal, which we herewith reproduce, as follows:

"Whereas, Bids have been called by the Panama Canal Commission for the supply of 2,500 Chinese laborers, under conditions virtually amounting to involuntary servitude; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, that we

protest against the proposed employment of Chinese on the Panama canal, as a violation of the Chinese Exclusion and Alien Contract Labor laws; further

"Resolved, That we especially object to the terms under which it is proposed to hold the Chinese laborers to their contracts with the 'labor agents,' said terms being a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as they clearly imply and necessarily involve a state of involuntary servitude; further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Panama Canal Commission, the President of the United States and the Secretary of State."

A copy of these resolutions was submitted to the Panama Canal Commission, in reply to which the following communication has been received:

"Isthmian Canal Affairs,
"Office of Administration,
"Washington, D. C., Sept. 26, 1906.

"Sir—By direction of the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., transmitting a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League at its meeting, held in San Francisco on September 16. In these resolutions it is alleged that the proposed employment of Chinese on the Panama canal is a violation of the Chinese Exclusion and Alien Contract Labor laws, and that the method of employing the Chinese will involve a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it is alleged that the contracts with the 'labor agents' will involve a state of involuntary servitude.

"In reply you are respectfully informed that it has been held by the Attorney-General of the United States that the proposed employment of Chinese on the Panama canal will not be a violation of the Chinese Exclusion and Alien Contract Labor laws, inasmuch as such laws do not apply to the Canal Zone. In reference to the statement as to 'involuntary servitude,' your attention is especially called to the following clause which appears in Section 4 of the Invitation for Proposals to Furnish Chinese Labor, issued by the commission on August 20, 1906:

"'The contractor shall agree that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall be permitted with respect to any of said laborers and that said laborers shall at all times receive just and humane treatment, and shall not be bound, by agreement or otherwise, to labor or serve in any manner or for any term inconsistent with, or prohibited by, the Constitution and laws of the United States; and the rights of the parties under the contract between the Commission and the successful proposer, and under the contracts between the successful proposer and the individual laborers, shall be vindicated and enforced in accordance with such Constitution and laws.'

"For your further information a copy of said invitation is inclosed herewith. Very respectfully,

"W. LEON PEPPERMAN,
"Chief of Office.

"Mr. A. E. Yoell, Sec. and Treas., Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, 860 McAllister street, San Francisco, Cal."

A careful perusal of this reply and the Invitation for Proposals to Furnish Chinese Labor, including the treaty between the United States and Panama, the acts of Congress and the executive orders, so far from disproving the grounds of the protest contained in the resolution of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, confirms the basis of the league's action and emphasizes the need of prompt and effective steps to prevent the re-establishment of slavery under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Attorney-General in Conflict with Congress.

It will be noted that the denial of the charge that the employment of Chinese coolies on the Panama canal would be a violation of the Chinese Exclusion and Alien Contract Labor laws, is based entirely upon the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, that "such laws do not apply to the Canal Zone." Whatever grounds, if any, may have been stated by the Attorney-General, as the basis of this opinion, it is evident that an inconsistency exists between the attitude of the authorities in this matter and in other questions of law.

In the matter of the Eight-Hour law, for instance, the power of suspension, abrogation or annulment has been assumed by Congress. In February of the present year Congress enacted that the Eight-Hour law "shall not apply to alien laborers employed in the construction of the Isthmian canal within the Canal Zone." In June of the present year Congress again enacted that the Eight-Hour law "shall not apply to unskilled alien laborers and to the foremen and superintendents of such laborers, employed in the construction of the Isthmian canal within the Canal Zone." Quite clearly Congress has here assumed that the authority to exempt the Canal Zone from the application of United States law rested with itself. It follows by necessary inference that had not Congress by formal legislative act exempted the Canal Zone from the application of the Eight-Hour law, that law would now be in full force and effect in that territory.

Since the annulment of the Eight-Hour law in the Canal Zone has required the passage of a law for that purpose, and since the Congress of the United States is the only body competent to enact such legislation, it must be presumed that all other laws of the United States continue applicable to the Canal Zone and will so remain until annulled by the same means and by the same authority. If the powers and authority of Congress be judged in the light of the relative importance of the laws in question, it can not be gainsaid that these must intervene with especial force in the matters of Chinese Exclusion and Alien Contract Labor, measures which in their bearing upon the interests of the whole people are much more important than the Eight-Hour law. Since Congress has assumed and exercised full authority in the matter of the latter law, it must be presumed that that body has reserved full authority in the matter of the first-named laws.

Slavery Necessarily Involved in Contracts.

The opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States cannot therefore be regarded as conclusive. That opinion is inconsistent, not only with the attitude of Congress, but also with the terms of the Invitation for Proposals to Furnish Chinese Labor, which provide that the laborers on the canal "shall not be bound by agreement or otherwise, to labor or serve in any manner or for any term inconsistent with, or prohibited by, the Constitution and laws of the United States." This stipulation in the invitation presupposes the application of the Constitution and laws of the United States to the Canal Zone and expressly disproves the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States to the effect that such Constitution and certain of these laws do not apply in the Canal Zone.

Referring to the statement that the employment of Chinese coolies on the Panama canal, under the terms proposed by the commission, is not in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it will be observed that the disclaimer of the commission is based entirely upon the provision in the invitation, that "the contractor shall agree that neither slavery nor invol-

untary servitude shall be permitted with respect to any of said laborers." This provision affords no guarantee against a condition of involuntary servitude, which is inherent in the very nature of the proposed contracts between the commission and the so-called labor agents. That the employment of Chinese labor under such contracts must in the nature of things develop into a condition of involuntary servitude, and that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was adopted with such understanding is proved by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Robert Robertson et al. vs. Barry Baldwin (165 U. S. Reporter), rendered January 25, 1897, as follows:

"The prohibition of slavery in the Thirteenth Amendment is well known to have been adopted with reference to a state of affairs which had existed in certain states of the Union since the foundation of the government, while the addition of the words 'involuntary servitude' were said in the Slaughter-house Cases (16 Wall., 36) to have been intended to cover the system of Mexican peonage and the Chinese coolie trade, the practical operation of which might have been a revival of the institution of slavery, under a different and less offensive name."

The employment of Chinese labor on the Panama canal, under the contracts proposed in the invitation, involves a state of involuntary servitude, which condition cannot be obviated by any stipulation that such condition shall not be permitted.

In order that such condition shall not be established in the Canal Zone, or anywhere under the jurisdiction of the United States, we advise and strongly urge that all organizations, industrial, fraternal and political, present to the Congress of the United States a demand for an investigation into the Chinese labor system proposed to be established in the Canal Zone, to the end that the Nation shall be saved from the reproach of slavery and that the blessings of liberty shall be transmitted unblemished to all future generations.

Respectfully submitted,
JAPANESE AND KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.
San Francisco, Cal.

"FREEDOM" OF THE OPEN SHOP.

The falsity of the claim that the open shop means liberty and independence is illustrated by the following examples:

In Indianapolis one of the most prominent advocates of the open shop employs three boys to every man. The wages of the men are given as $6.50 a week. That's open shop. Where is the independence at that price?

In a hat factory in Philadelphia union men were gradually discharged and boys hired. Now 800 boys make from $2 to $5 a week. When a boy becomes proficient and demands fair wages he doesn't get them. He is at liberty to go. That's open shop.

A coremaker in Detroit was paid $12 a week. He had his daughter assisting him. Soon she learned how to make cores. Then he was discharged. The girl was given his place at $4 a week. He became free to seek another job. That's open shop.

In a union pressroom in Chicago a non-unionist was put at work. Then a second, a third and a fourth. The union men quit. They didn't wish to wait until they were discharged. The intention to get rid of them was very plain. That's open shop.

In the government printing office at Washington fifty-six refused to pay the assessment for the eight-hour struggle. By doing so they broke a solemn pledge of honor. That comes from the open shop. It encourages dishonor and makes men contemptible.

An employer in Milwaukee said: "I don't know what we are going to do. We cannot get enough young help. The competition is so sharp we

must employ children, who do not demand big wages." More open shop.

The tobacco trust employs over 16,000 children at an average of less than 35 cents a day. The work injures their health. Again open shop.

In Milwaukee a boy fourteen years old worked as high as fourteen hours a day for $1.50 a week. His employer was fined $10 and costs. Liberty to hire whom he pleased and to work them as many hours as he chose was thus denied the employer. He should have had an open shop judge to decide the case.

Imagine a Methodist bishop assigning clergymen of other denominations to Methodist churches, then refusing to listen to any objections. That would be open shop.

Ought the United States to allow all foreigners to dwell here without paying taxes or being subject to its laws? That would be open shop, with its freedom and independence.

The anthracite miners had open shop under the most favorable conditions possible. Many of the members of the union saw no reason to continue to pay dues. The organization dwindled rapidly. When the time came to make another agreement the union had no real strength. The open shop is death to labor's power. It makes men into cringing slaves.

The garment workers of Chicago had the open shop forced upon them two years ago. Sweatshops have increased enormously in consequence. Wages have fallen very low. Trousers are made for 13 cents a pair, and only six pairs a week can be made at the most by the one doing the work. One woman who sews trousers is able to make 95 cents a week. Another gets a cent apiece for undervests and does about fifteen a day. A crippled man and his wife finish coats for a cent apiece. Being slow workers, each can only make about 23 cents a week. Where the clothing is made sanitary conditions are so awful that contagious disease is likely to be in every garment coming from there. All who buy clothing or mingle with others are thus endangered. The lives of such toilers must be short and miserable. Where are the independence and freedom of the open shop?

Fifty thousand children work in the textile mills of the South. The average life of the child after it enters the mill is four years. That's open shop and yawning graves. Does liberty mean license to commit murder?

The tyranny of greed, both individual and organized, is given full rein by the open shop. Misery, degradation, crime and death are its inevitable outcome. Therefore organized labor opposes it.

Who aids by word or action the bringing about of such awful results as follow the open shop is a criminal before the bar of morality and justice. —Alexander Spencer in Typographical Journal.

LOT OF THE STRIKE-BREAKER.

The non-unionist may fear that by joining a union the steadiness of his employment may be jeopardized by strikes. But that is not as probable as that he will lose his job by the unionizing of the shop, in which event he is thrown out into the world without the certificate of good character which a union card represents, without the assistance of friendly hands in again obtaining employment, and without the substantial financial aid which all unions provide for their members. The only thing open to him is another unfair employer, who wishes to use him to break the power of the union until he can gain concessions, when, his period of usefulness gone, his services are again dispensed with. Except in very rare instances, the tenure of position of the scab is much more brief than that of the union man.

In all shops there are rules formulated and promulgated by the unions for the enforcement of fair dealing

between workmen; and the respect of the rights of each other, which is demanded and conceded between all fair-minded men. In scab shops it is invariably the case that the foreman has favorites. He gives the good work and the easy jobs to his friends, who usually have to buy his friendship, while those who do not bask in the sunshine of his favors get the undesirable jobs and the other uncomfortable conditions which a scab foreman knows so well how to deal out. In the union shop the foreman, should he desire to show favoritism, is held down by union rules, which curb such tendencies and secure the equitable treatment of all.

It is true that the union man has to pay dues to his union, but it is the best spent money that passes through his hands. By no union are such dues made onerous—they rarely equal the amount the average man spends for tobacco. The scab pays no union dues; but he is generally mulcted by a series of fines for violation of regulations made by the employer solely with a view of having them violated. These fines generally count up to an amount much greater than any union would ever dream of levying in the shape of dues.

The union man goes to his union and assists in fixing the amount he shall pay as dues, thus taxing himself, while the scab must submit to whatever extortion his employer desires to impose upon him.

When the union man is out of employment his union provides him with the necessities of life and assists him in again obtaining work. When he is sick they are willing and ready to assist in nursing him back to health, the funds of the union are used in providing for him and his family until returning health, or, in the event of his death, in furnishing him with decent burial and his family with the means of living until they are able to make provision for themselves. When the scab loses his job—which may be at any time a meaner scab comes along and offers to do the work for less pay—there is no helping hand. At each scab shop he is regarded with suspicion, and if he succeeds in getting "taken on," there are none willing to show him the ways of the new shop, but all are watching and willing to assist in his downfall. If he becomes sick there is none to go to his relief, or offer sympathy; all rejoice to see a rival out of the way, and the poor house is the only refuge for himself and unfortunate family, with no one to care whether they live or die.

But there is a higher consideration. The union man goes through the world with his head up, feeling that he is every inch a man. He does not shy or shrink at the approach of the superintendent or foreman, or smirkingly wait to be patted on the head like a dog. He feels that he is as good as any man on earth; he fills a man's position in the world; that he has certain duties to perform and certain rights to maintain; that he will be respected as a man as long as he demands such respect; that while he does honest work for the man who employs him, he has a right to have, and will have, a decent remuneration for his work and decent conditions under which to work. The scab realizes his position in the world—that he is an enemy of his kind; that in working under debased conditions he is assisting in making those conditions; that he is not a man, and has no man's respect; that his crime will be transmitted to his unfortunate posterity to shame them long after mother earth has reluctantly performed a service for society by accepting and hiding his polluted person.—Weekly Crisis.

"There are more children under fifteen working in the mills in free America than in Germany and England and Italy put together," said A. J. McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee, in an address in Philadelphia recently.

TO RUN HIS OWN BUSINESS.

There is a phrase in current use in the dispute between employers and employes that contains a fallacy of such a taking nature that it obscures the question of right and wrong.

On account of the sense of ownership which a proprietor or manager of a business has—a sense which is perfectly justifiable and correct—he comes to feel that running that business is his exclusive privilege. And when his employes petition or make demand with reference to their relation to the enterprise, he says he wants to "run his own business," that he has paid for his plant, that he has built it up, that he is more competent than the laborer, and that it is insolent for the employe to interfere, the employe being without capital to lose or any risk to run.

There is much force in this representation of the subject, but still the points do not present the whole case.

There is a fallacy in the claim of the capitalist that he can "run his own business."

The fact is that he CANNOT run his own business. He employs men to work for him simply because he cannot. He needs scores or hundreds of thousands of other men to help him. If he could "run his own business" without the help of other men he would not pay them anything to help him. He would not hire a man.

When his employes strike he shuts down his workshop, because he cannot run his own business. Then, if he cannot run his own business he ought not to talk a fallacy that is deceptive, implying that the men that are in partnership with him in carrying on his business (however humble their shares may be) are insolent in making petition or suggestion. It is a fact that because they are helpers to him in his business they should be listened to with deference. They are the employer's co-laborers.

Connected with this fallacy we point out that there is another whose explanation will make the former still clearer.

It is said that the employe sells his labor. And this, in the minds of many, comes to mean that he sells his muscle, and muscle only.

But the employe delivers more than muscle. If muscle were all that the capitalist needed of the laborer he could put in machines or horses. The horse has plenty of muscle, and great power can be delivered through a machine. But the capitalist needs something more than muscle—that is, the honest and sympathetic intelligence of a man. It is the man who must run the machine or drive the horse. And the capitalist needs that something called a man. He pays the employe for more than his muscle, something of his very self. He needs that something in the employe in which the employer and employe are sharers; that which shows that they equally belong to the genus homo.

Now, if the employer dictates without any permission for the employe to suggest any more than mere muscle might—that is, a horse—and cultivates a habit of thought that makes him compare a striking employe to a balking horse, he is taking the position that he is not merely hiring, but absolutely buying, not merely the muscular labor of the employe, but his very manhood, or manliness itself; that is, he is reducing his employe to slavery. But he has no right to reduce a human being to slavery. His intelligence and his character entitle the workingman to the right to respectful suggestion and petition without its being hurled back at him that the employer is able to "run his own business."—Piano Maker.

The Australian Steamship Owners' Federation has agreed to accede to the request of the Federation Seamen's Union for increased wages.

He who cuts does not shuffle.—Cervantes.



EUROPEAN LABOR LEGISLATION.

So far as legislation for the protection of the working class is concerned, past sessions of the German Federal Parliament (the "Reichstag") have been of a most unsatisfactory character. The practical influence of the industrial workers on legislation is small, in spite of the fact that the labor party is numerically stronger in the German Parliament than in the legislatures of other European commonwealths. Such a condition of affairs must be regarded as quite natural in a country governed on automatic principles slightly veiled by a feeble imitation of constitutionalism. The constitution of the German empire gives the Reichstag little more than the position of a body for registering the proposals of the government. Amendments to those proposals are not binding on the government, the members of which are not responsible to the parliament, but to the Emperor.

If the government's proposals are not accepted by the representatives of the people the Emperor can dissolve that body and order a fresh election. The German labor legislation does not include anything of very great value from the workers' standpoint. The most important laws are those providing for compulsory insurance, but they are based on a paternal principle, their working is cumbrous and the results have been meager. Since 1903 only one law directly affecting the interests of the workers has been enacted, that providing for the establishment of commercial courts, which are organized similarly to the trade courts formed in 1900.

The purpose of these institutions is the settling of disputes arising out of the labor contract. The last two sessions of the Reichstag were, besides the discussion of the budget, completely occupied with the proceedings concerning the commercial treaties and the introduction of new taxes.

The Prussian State Parliament passed the miners' protection bill, but it has been so amended by the conservatives and the liberal capitalists that there is very little left that is of advantage to the workmen.

In Austria the factory law has been twenty years in existence. It has been amended only in some minor points. During 1905 Parliament enacted a law providing for the establishment of Sunday rest of shop assistants. A program for the extension of workmen's insurance was put before the lower house. The program is the result of energetic agitation by organized labor, whose demands culminate in the introduction of old age and invalidity insurance.

It is not out of place here to call attention to the results of one of the most important Austrian labor laws. Up to the year 1902 the daily hours in the mines were limited to twelve by law, only ten of which could be spent in actual work. In 1902 a new law was put in force which limited the hours of those who worked underground, in coal and lignite mines,

to nine, reckoned from bank to bank, or a reduction of three hours per day; 70.4 per cent. of the Austrian coal miners had thus their working day reduced by law.

Statistics have been compiled showing the average production per shift worked before and after the application of the new act, and these prove that in many mines the reduction of the hours of labor has not resulted in a reduction of the output. Of the 302 mines in whose output investigation was made, the returns show that in 175 mines the output was greater. When an average is taken of the total output of the 302 mines, we find that in 1901, the year before the reduction of hours, the production per shift in coal mines was 1,000 metric tons, while in 1903 and 1904, the two years following the reduction, the average production had risen to 1,039 and 1,066 metric tons, respectively. This is another proof of our contention that long hours decrease rather than increase production, bringing benefit to no one, not even the employer.—Hans Fehlinger.

STRIKES WISE AND UNWISE.

The article below, from the pen of Charles Dold, general president of the Piano and Organ Workers, is one of the best The Bulletin has seen for some time on the question of "Strikes." The matter is dealt with so forcefully and logically that it is worthy of reproduction in our editorial columns, with the object of having it read by every member of our organization:

"The man who enjoys a strike is a fool; the man who refuses to strike is an ass. I am both in favor and opposed to strikes. I am opposed to strikes when other means may be adopted that will accomplish the same ends. I am in favor of a strike when the independence of the wage worker is threatened and all honorable means exhausted to bring about adjustment.

"Strikes are relics of barbarism; they smack of force, of coercion. Two men or women may differ; because of this difference we would not advise a destructive policy such as a strike implies. The employer and his employe may differ; this should not be used as an excuse for the one to club the other to death either in reality or in a business sense. Men, women, employers and employes may differ with each other or one with the other and still not be justified in calling a strike. Strikes, fearful weapons, sometimes two-edged swords, should not be made use of except as a last resort.

"Whenever the independence of the employe is threatened, when all honorable means for an adjustment have failed, then, and not until then, should a strike be called. There are other matters to be taken into consideration before a strike is called, aside even from the justice of the cause. The cause may be ever so just, but if the time be inopportune it would be folly to strike. Strikes are called to rectify wrongs, to better conditions. They should be called only when reasonable assurance of a successful termination is at hand. To strike and lose will but increase the agony of the employe, lessen his power and deteriorate his condition. We should therefore consider all things well before giving our sanction to a strike.

"During my administration I have made it a practice to follow the provisions of the constitution to a letter. Whenever an application to strike was received at this office I have either gone in person to the seat of difficulty or else directed one of the international vice-presidents to proceed there with a view of bringing about an adjustment.

"The result of this procedure has been that there were no strikes during the last two years.

"If, however, the final action has been taken, if adjustment becomes impossible, if a strike is called, then the strike should be conducted with

all the vigor, power and money at the command of the international union. Every contest forced upon us should be waged unrelentingly. With a determination to do or die, we should fight until victory, defeat or mutual agreement ends the struggle. Let our motto be:

"'Peace first, last and all the time, peace at all hazards, peace though we must war to gain it.'"—Bulletin.

TRADES UNION FUNDS.

To the series of Johns Hopkins studies in historical and political science Dr. A. M. Sakolski has recently contributed a monograph on "The Finances of American Trade Unions," which discusses in a very practical way their activity on its financial side.

The history of American trades unionism, as he shows, has been a slow but steady progress from nominal dues and small benefits toward the high dues and large benefits which have long prevailed in English unions. This has been accompanied by a slow process of centralizing union funds, as in the case of the Iron Molders' Union, where only 7 of the 25 cents weekly dues is retained by the local. The amounts handled annually by some of the national or international unions have grown to large proportions. The United Mine Workers raised $2,225,370.28 for the strike of 1902, this being supplemented by $419,954.14 contributed by other unions and the public. This latter sum, by the way, is said to be the largest ever raised for strike purposes outside the trade immediately affected. The Glass Bottle Blowers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, among others, maintain regularly defense funds of $250,000.

The value and importance of out of work benefits as a means of promoting the aims of trades unions and of strengthening their ties has not been lost sight of. It has been constantly urged by those who advocate this form of relief that nothing is more effective for maintaining a standard rate of wages. By offering a member sufficient relief to maintain him while unemployed the motive which impels him to accept a lower wage than the standard rate is removed, and his desertion made less likely. "A starving man," wrote President Adolph Strasser of the Cigar Makers' Union in 1879, "has no conscience. He will accept any payment for his work in order to provide for his sustenance." And former Secretary Maguire of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, urged the adoption of the out of work benefit on similar grounds. "The wages of those who continue in employment," he said, "can only be kept up to a living standard by a strong organization and the payment of an out of work benefit. Unemployed men cannot live on sentiment. However strong unionism may be, self-preservation is the first law of nature and must be recognized as such."

In general, the per capita expenditure for strikes during the last twenty-five years has decreased. Mr. Sakolski's figures show that this expenditure was highest in 1884, when it ran up to $12.09 per capita, due to many unwisely inaugurated strikes against a reduction of wages during a season of trade depression. Since then a rule has been adopted restricting the power of local unions to inaugurate strikes, and the greater influence exercised by the international officers in settling disputes has reduced the expenditure considerably.

The result of this policy was shown in the period of depression between 1893 and 1899, when, although the output of cigars fell off rapidly and wages were reduced in a number of localities, the average per capita cost of strikes was less than during any similar period in the union's history. Unfavorable trade conditions, instead of resulting in a larger number of strikes than formerly, led the international union to discourage trade con-

flicts, so that, as far as possible, the funds might be used in the payment of out of work benefits and traveling loans to unemployed members.

The general view in regard to strikes against reduction of wages in times of financial depression is shown by a paragraph from the report of the secretary of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union for 1895, which said: "For the first time in twelve years we have passed through the season without a strike of international character or one legalized by the international union. It goes to show that the members of our organization are awakening to the fact that there is a time for strikes as for everything else, and strikes in times of depression are not right and ought to be avoided."—International Bookbinder.

LABOR VIEW OF IMMIGRATION.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is one of the contributors to a discussion of immigration in the current issue of the National Civic Federation Review. Mr. Mitchell states that he approaches the problem not as a student or an expert, but as a practical workingman who has from daily experience observed the effect of practically unregulated immigration. "In this period of unprecedented industrial prosperity," he says, "the people of my trade are given the opportunity to work about 200 days per year. There is certainly something the matter when a man who offers to work 300 days a year is permitted to work only 200 days, and if during this time of great industrial activity a trade or an industry is only permitted to work 200 days per year, what will they be permitted to work in times of either financial or industrial depression?

"It is a matter of grave concern to the 600,000 men who mine coal in the United States whether or not there is to be some reasonable restriction made upon the admission of aliens into this country. I think that the restriction ought to be upon the broadest possible lines. I think that we should have due regard for those who are less fortunate than ourselves who live in other countries. I think that we should be careful not to permit ourselves to be under even the suspicion of seeking to keep immigrants from landing here because of national or religious prejudices, but I do believe that there ought to be some qualifications; that there ought to be some educational qualifications; that it should be required by our government that those arriving upon our shores should have sufficient money to enable them to select their employment. It is certainly not fair nor just to the American workingmen, or to those who have come here some years ago, that a newly arrived immigrant should be forced by his own necessities to take the first job offered to him. If this is to be it, it means that he takes the job of someone who preceded him here, or who was born in this country. I think it is not unreasonable, with the large population we have and with our own citizens irregularly employed, for us to afford to them who are here the first and best consideration.

"I believe that by fixing a high standard—a reasonably high standard—as a condition of admission to this country, we are not only protecting our higher standard of life and labor here, but are fixing a higher standard for those who are abroad. If men must have a reasonable education, if they must have a reasonable amount of money in order to be admitted to our country, the chances are that the countries of the Old World will raise their standard to meet our requirements, and in that way we are not only conferring upon our own people that protection to which they, as citizens of this country, are entitled, but we are fixing a higher standard for those who live in the countries of the Old World."

HUNGRY CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS.

(By John Spargo.)

The investigations which I made in the public schools of New York convince me that Mr. Hunter's estimate —over 60,000 underfed children in the public schools of New York City —is considerably lower than the facts would warrant. In sixteen schools in New York City 12,800 children were privately examined, and of that number 7.71 per cent. were reported as having had no breakfast upon the day of the inquiry, while 15.32 per cent. had only bread with tea or coffee, and often too little of that to appease their hunger. Another investigation was made by Dr. H. M. Lechstrecker, an inspector of the State Board of Charities. His investigation was made in the poorest schools of the city, and his report indicates that 14 per cent. of the 10,707 children examined went to these schools practically breakfastless, and that about 82 per cent. were underfed.

In "Bitter Cry of the Children" I have given figures from Buffalo, Philadelphia and Chicago equally as serious as those from New York. Out of a total of 40,746 children examined in these four great cities no less than 34.65 per cent. were reported as going to school without breakfast or with miserably poor breakfasts of bread and tea or coffee, wholly insufficient to enable them to do the work required of them. Educators everywhere are agreed that by far the most important cause of backwardness and inefficiency among our public school children is this chronic underfeeding of which so many are the victims. It has been found by careful experiment and investigation that children who are backward in their school studies, in a large majority of cases, become normal under the influence of good food. The importance of this will be seen when I add that there are, judging from investigations made in California by Prof. W. S. Monroe, no less than 1,500,000 such sub-normal children in the public schools of the United States.

Among the children of the poor the milder forms of tuberculosis, scrofulosis and tuberculosis of the bones and hip joints are very common. If the teacher is sufficiently well educated to recognize these children, something can be done to improve their condition by intelligent breathing exercises, teaching them how to develop their lungs. But little good will result from the best physical exercises if the causes of the diseases are not removed. The children remain weak and pallid and their emaciation progresses until they become incurable. Dr. S. A. Knopf, one of the greatest living authorities upon the subject, declares emphatically that underfeeding is a prime factor in the causation of scrofulosis and tuberculosis in children. He is an earnest advocate of school luncheons, and points out that in Boston the plan of feeding school children of this type has been tried on a small scale.—Painter and Decorator.

LAUGHTER.

No doubt many of the readers of the Mixer and Server recall Tim Murphy, the man that made the name of the late Charley Hoyt, the playwright, a household word. Tim Murphy in "A Texas Steer," served to the theater-going public an amusement dish that they never seemed to tire of. The eminent comedian was recently invited to a banquet and asked to respond to the toast, "Laughter." Murphy's response is a classic, graceful and eloquent, and should be given space among those classics that have been offered to our readers from time to time. "Here's to laughter," says Tim Murphy, "the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor; the bead on the cup of pleasure; it dispels dejection, banishes blues and

mangles melancholy; for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief; it is what kings envy peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent; it's the sheen on the waters of delight, the glint on the gold of gladness; without it humor would be dumb, wit would wither, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it's the glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birthcry of mirth, the swan-song of sadness. Laughter!''

A COWARDLY CUR.

There is one phase of scabbing that may not be duly weighed in the gangrened minds of some of the scabs themselves when they set out upon their career of baseness. That is, that they not only foreswear themselves and proclaim themselves short-sighted, long-eared asses, but are instrumental in depriving their betters of the means of gaining a livelihood.

When a number of men are forced to strike for their rights, or are locked out, it is essential to the success of the movement that they be faithful to one another. Desertions from the ranks endanger the cause of the strikers and protract the time of the struggle, to say nothing about strewing the road to final peace with added complications and difficulties. In considering whether it will serve his selfish ends to violate his voluntary obligations to his fellow-workmen, the potential scab stupidly thinks that his own interests alone are to be considered. But ought it not to be plain even to an asinine rascal that is depraved enough to betray his co-laborers, that in selling himself into bondage he is profiting at the direct expense of men who are more upright, more faithful to principle and richer in all that true manhood implies than he? Does the shameless traitor not know that he promised unreservedly when he entered his trade union to abide by the decision of the majority, and to order his every action in harmony with the union principle of the greatest good to the greatest number? Did he or did he not pledge his alleged word of honor to do this? Does he not also know that for years he has enjoyed advantages secured to him by the very men whom, in the present conflict, he has so unblushingly betrayed? Does not the rogue know that the reward of his treachery is obtained at the price of the discomfiture of men whom for years he has associated with as a friend and a brother, and at whose fireside he was accorded an unsuspicious, whole-hearted welcome? Does he not know that from the moment he crossed the rubicon of shame, perjury and dishonor, he constructively plunged his hand, like a pickpocket, into the purse of his former office, social and domestic associates—his friend and brother, his comrade in truth and honor—and stole therefrom the wherewithal to support the wife and child of him who had manhood that was not purchasable, who had principles that were not subject to bribe or barter?

Surely he can not be ignorant of what is patent to every one else. Every time the scab looks at a mirror he can not help seeing a cowardly cur reflected therein.—The Messenger.

MODEL HOMES FOR WORKERS.

Desirous of alleviating the evils which arise from the insanitary and insufficient accommodations supplied to large numbers of the working classes and of securing to workers in factories some of the advantages of outdoor village life, with opportunities for the natural and healthful cultivation of the soil, George Cadbury, a manufacturer of cocoa and chocolate, has established a model village in Birmingham, England, near his chocolate factory. Not only does it provide dwellings for the work people, but, says W. R. Holt in the Lon-

don Tribune, it is a materialization of the dreams of those who dream of an England in which there shall be no crowding and no slums, an England combining the fresh air and fresh vegetables of rusticity with the amenities of a prosperous commercial life.

The spot chosen by Mr. Cadbury for his experiment is located about four miles from the business center of Birmingham. In the midst of green fields a village was created, with individual cottages nestled among trees, gardens and creepers. The villagers grow their own vegetables, and children in clean white pinafores play on the lawns. The houses have every convenience—bath, water and sanitary arrangements—and nearly every one has three bed rooms. The rentals are low, and so popular is the arrangement that there is keen competition for every house as it becomes vacant or as a new one is built. The health of the villagers is excellent, the death rate in a thousand being about one-third of that of some of the industrial districts of Birmingham, while infant mortality is a little more than half that of the average for England and Wales.

"It is all like a great fresh breeze of health," says Mr. Holt, "the neat cottages and gardens, the wooded park used as a recreation ground for girls, the open air swimming bath and the fine football ground, the village green, the schools, the churches and the clubs. Bustling Birmingham might be forty miles away instead of four."—Exchange.

THE VALUE OF A SUNNY SOUL.

The world is too full of sadness and sorrow, misery and sickness. It needs more sunshine. It needs cheerful lives which radiate gladness. It needs encouragers who will lift and not bear down, who will encourage, not discourage.

Who can estimate the value of a sunny soul who scatters gladness and good cheer wherever he goes instead of gloom and sadness? Everybody is attracted to these cheerful faces and sunny lives and repelled by the gloomy, the morose and the sad. We envy people who radiate cheer wherever they go and fling out gladness from every pore. Money, houses and lands look contemptible beside such a disposition. The ability to radiate sunshine is a greater power than beauty or than mere mental accomplishments.—Success.

WHY A "WORTHY BODY" GETS THE WORST OF IT.

The Newark Sunday Call, discussing the progress made by trades unions during the past ten years, says:

"The regrettable feature of the progress made is that it has not been equally distributed. Some trades have had great benefits, but many have not received substantial advantage, and a few none at all. The class of working people who seem to have actually suffered is that large, respectable and worthy body filling small clerical positions."

No better argument in favor of trades and labor unions could be advanced than is contained in the above quotation. What the Call states is true, and what its statements imply is truer still.

Without exception the trades in which the progress is most marked are those in which the workers have the best organization. And the other side of the proposition may be stated just as strongly.

Those branches of labor which have the least organization, or no organization at all, have shared least in the advancement of the last ten years. The "large, respectable and altogether worthy body filling small clerical positions," is practically without organization. And they have no one but themselves to blame for their condition.

They have not been overlooked and neglected by the great organization

movement which has taken into its arms nearly every other class of workers. More time and energy have been expended in attempts to help these "altogether worthy" persons to help themselves than have been devoted to any other branch of labor.

Labor? There has been the rub of the trouble. A majority of those occupying clerical positions scoff at the thought that they are laborers. They are just a bit too "respectable" in accordance with an idea of respectability which is, happily, almost obsolete.

They have spurned the thought that methods which have been employed by greasy mechanics and hod carriers could be of benefit to "business men." This was foolish, and has proved fatal to the hopes of thousands—tens of thousands—engaged in clerical positions.—Joseph R. Buchanan.

PRINTERS GAIN STEADILY.

Indications are that the United Typothetae of America, which has waged a fight against the printers for more than a year, is only in the beginning of its troubles, says Luke Grant in the Chicago Record-Herald. The electrotypers have determined to go out for an eight-hour day on January 1 next. The printing pressmen and bookbinders have tried to make the electrotypers hold off until next May, when the three organizations would be ready to start a fight at one time. The pressmen are under an agreement which does not expire until next May. The electrotypers, however, refuse to put off their demands, so that it is apparent the Typothetae is to have its hands full next year if it persists in refusing the shorter workday in the printing industry.

Reports received at the headquarters of the International Typographical Union show that gradually the larger firms in the United Typothetae are weakening and signing the demands of the printers. They have had about all the fight that they want for awhile, and if the other trades make a concerted move it does not require much of a prophet to tell what the results will be. As it stands now it may be said that the eight-hour day has been established in the composing rooms throughout the country, and it looks as if it would extend to all other departments within a short time. The printers have borne the brunt of the battle alone, and if the shorter workday is completely inaugurated within the next six months they alone are entitled to the credit.

A VERITABLE JUDAS.

More and more are ministers of the Gospel recognizing and upholding the rights and privileges of trades unionism. Last week the Journal of Labor published extracts from a sermon delivered by an Episcopal minister. We herewith print the following extracts taken from a sermon recently preached by the Rev. Alan Hudson of the First Congregational Church, Brockton, Mass.:

"Human rights are not so much a matter of law as they are of nature. They are Godgiven. When rights cannot be secured by reason and arbitration, then the strike is a righteous necessity. It has recently been stated by an eminent publicist that a strike is morally wrong. When greed and monopoly refuse to recognize the simple rights of the worker, then the strike is not only necessary, but it is the poor man's Godgiven right. Will any man say that the strikes that redeemed children from a fifteen-hour day in the factories were wrong? Will he say that the strikes that have transformed the lives of mill-women from slaves to that of human beings were wrong? Strikes have brought about temporary distress, but they have done much to better the condition of the toiler. They have made the factories healthier, they have transformed the worker from a serf to a man; they

have made it possible for a child to study instead of slave.

"We were told a few months ago by an eminent educator that the strike breaker is a hero. I believe, on the other hand, that the man who has no sympathy for the needs and rights of others and cares only for himself and betrays their cause, is not a hero, but a traitor. He well deserves the expressive name 'scab.'

"Why has the world for nineteen hundred years execrated the name of Judas? Because he had no sympathy, because like the strike breaker, he betrayed his friend. Why has Benedict Arnold gone down into American history covered with dishonor? Because in the hour of his country's need he betrayed her cause and thought only of his own selfish interest.

"In the face of these facts we are told that the man who betrays the cause of his industrial fellow-man is a hero; if so, then Judas was a hero and Jesus was wrong in calling him a son of perdition. If so, Benedict Arnold was a hero and Americans should build a monument to his memory. Yes, you have the right to be a strike breaker, but if your fellowman is seeking justly to better his condition—seeking to increase his humble wage—to clothe, educate and make a little home for his children, he is a mean, small, selfish traitor who would betray his cause. He is fit to lock hands with Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot." — Leather Workers' Journal.

EVERYTHING HIGHER BUT WAGES.

The steady increase in the cost of living is being generally discussed these days. The New York Commercial, a Republican paper, says that this increase has been noticeable since 1900. The Commercial adds: "The fifth year of the twentieth century found the average wholesale price of commodities 15.9 per cent. above those of the last decade of the nineteenth century, while 1905 itself outdoes 1904 by 2.6 per cent. Comparing the 1905 average prices with the years since 1890 that show the lowest averages in each group of commodities, we find that the 1905 averages show farm products 58.6 per cent. higher than in 1906; food and so forth 27.3 per cent. higher; lumber and building materials, 4.14 per cent. higher. When we take a look backward over sixteen years and find that food, fuel and clothing have so materially advanced, while the cost of production in everything outside of labor has been enhanced by advances in both implements and important raw materials, the question arises as to what is to become, within the next score of years, of the man with the fixed salary and the estate with the fixed income."— Journeyman Barber.

A JUST AWARD.

A writer in the Washington Post says that an ex-judge of the Arbitration Court in New Zealand told him the following story:

"The girls in a match factory came before the court asking for an increase of wages. The proprietor said he could not pay what they wanted, that his enterprise was in its infancy, and to increase wages would ruin it. The court heard the evidence on both sides, studied the financial condition of the business and the cost of living in the city, and then the judge said to the proprietor:

" 'It is impossible for these girls to live decently and healthfully on the wages that you are now paying. It is of the utmost importance not only to them, but to the state, that they should have decent, wholesome, healthful conditions of life. The souls and bodies of the young women of New Zealand are of more importance than your profits, and if you can't pay living wages it will be better for the community for you to close your factory. It would be better to send the whole

match business to the bottom of the ocean and go back to flints and fire-sticks than to drive young girls into the gutter. My award is that you pay what they ask.'

"The man protested and grumbled, but he obeyed the order. He did not close his factory, and his business continued to prosper.

"The judge's little speech embodies both the underlying principle of all New Zealand's progressive legislation and the spirit in which it is administered—the welfare of the worker is of more importance than the profits of the employer. And therein is a complete overturn of all our world-wide and time-old convictions, methods and ideals. Any civilization which holds to that conviction and enforces it with all the energy of its government is a new thing under the sun. For it is a civilization that is based not on commercial success and greatness, but on humanity."—Labor Herald.

PASSING OF THE HOME.

Perhaps the saddest aspect of modern city life is the passing of the home. The tenement house, which we seek to disguise as the flat or apartment house, is the most wretched substitute for even the humblest cottage, and that they are endured is an indication of degeneracy that will unquestionably lead eventually to dire results. It is a moral certainty that the vigor of our race can be maintained only by personal contact with Mother Earth, from which we sprang, and which must nurture us to her bosom when we die. Why this is so we do not know, but the fact remains that the life and the vigor of the city is constantly recruited from country life.

The evil of the tenement house was not realized until it passed from the slums, because few of us know how the other half lives. It is, perhaps, not so desperate a misfortune to those who live by manual labor, for they get their contact with earth in other ways, and their children less vexed by the conventions of society, find access to the soil by some means and pass, while still young, to the occupations of their parents. The most terrible effect of the tenement house is in families of the "salaried" class, as distinguished from the "wage earners," and who flit from flat to flat, seldom remaining long enough anywhere for home associations to be formed. There can, perhaps, be no home associations worthy of the name which are not connected with a piece of open ground in the sole possession of the family. It would seem that in our larger cities this privilege can no longer be enjoyed except by the rich. Why intelligent people will persist in living in crowded tenements, when just outside of every large city are ample suburbs, is almost past human comprehension, but it is true, nevertheless. There can be no question but what the rural life is the ideal, and the very next best thing to it is that of the suburbs for increasing happiness, prolonging life and upbuilding prosperity.—Labor Advocate.

THE HOWL OF THE PARRYITES.

The Parryites keep right on chattering about the "labor trust" as though they believed that such an institution was a possibility. They are either too dishonest or too stupid to understand that the essential difference between a labor union and a trust is this: A union seeks to have all come in on equal terms, with the motto "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." A trust seeks to reduce its membership to the smallest possible point, with the motto, "special privileges for us and to h—— with the rest." There can be no "labor trusts" when every effort is made to bring the unorganized workers into the field. Such a body is democratic in every respect, while the trust is plutocratic, non-archaic, and the fewer persons in control the more rapacious and greedy it becomes.—Labor Argus.

Corre spondence

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I take the liberty of dropping you these few lines to let you know that we still exist, but I am very sorry to say that we had a very unfortunate thing happen to us. Brother James Staley was waylaid and killed. They have two men arrested for it, but I think from all accounts they are not the guilty parties. His death is a severe blow to our organization.

Wishing you and the members of the organization a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

E. M. LUCIER.

SENTIMENTS OF LOCAL 264 OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The would-bes and the has-beens
  Are trying, I hear them say,
To disrupt our organization,
  And to oust Cornelius Shea.
We don't need to care if the deal was square,
  But it don't look that way to me;
Just wait awhile, until after the trial,
  Then both sides we can see.
It won't be long, and if he is wrong,
  (By such evidence we can't judge),
For witness Young has a lying tongue—
  It's a case of "united jealousy, fudge."
For Young was sore on Connie
  And Evans was beat by Briggs;
Tom Hughes, he distanced Turley,
  Now they all are dancing jigs.
Now we will furnish music
  And pay the fiddler, too;
So never mind, Con, while the trial is on
  We're going to stick to you.
It's a funny piece of business
  How the employers read and laugh;
The evidence of some "burlesque" union man
  Now blattin' like a calf.
But all the same we know Shea is game
  And we won't throw him down;
For we see things in a different light
  Since George Briggs struck our town.
Just love your neighbor, the Federation of Labor,
  Help pay the per capita tax;
So now we've said it, 'twill be a credit
  To the men who man the hacks.
Don't mind George Masten, for there's nothing lastin'
  About those so-called "united" ducks;
They've got no backing, they're only quacking
  To the men who man the trucks.
We all agree the I. B. of T.
  Has been jarred a little bit;
So was this great and glorious republic
  When Jeff Davis tried to be IT.

S. F. HANNAN, Sec.-Treas.

WORDS OF STRENGTH.

There are three lessons I would write,
  Three words, as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light
  Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope! Though clouds environ now
  And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
  No night but has its morn.

Have faith! Where'er thy work be driven—
  The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth—
Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,
  The inhabitants of earth.

Have love! Not love alone for one,
  But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter like the circling sun
  Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these words upon thy soul—
  Hope, faith and love—and thou shalt find
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
  Light when thou else were blind.

—Schiller.

Notes

The employes of the great printing house of Desclee & Lefelure, at Tournai, Belgium, are on strike.

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The clerical force of the Mare Island navy yard sent a signed petition to Secretary Bonaparte recently requesting an increase of 25 per cent. in salaries.

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Emigration companies of Japan are prepared to send 20,000 laborers to the Hawaiian Islands by next June. Six thousand young men are in Yokohama ready to embark.

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Krustaleff, who was president of the executive committee of the Russian workmen's council, and fourteen leaders of the council, have been sentenced to exile in Siberia and the loss of all civil rights.

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A machine that will hurl coal into the firebox of a locomotive at the rate of 220 shovelfuls a minute, if necessary, will dispense with the labor of firemen on many of the engines of the Chicago & Northwestern road.

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First Assistant Postmaster-General Hitchcock says that the sum recommended for an increase in the salaries of postal clerks will permit the promotion of about 75 per cent. of clerks in the grade below $900, about 50 per cent. of the clerks receiving $900 and $1,000, and about 40 per cent. of those receiving from $1,100 to $1,200, and about 30 per cent. of those receiving over 1,200.

The French employers' liability act recently adopted is based upon an equal division between employer and employed of the pecuniary consequences of every accident.

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By direction of President Roosevelt, Mrs. J. Ellin Foster has been detailed by the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the condition of woman and child workers throughout the country.

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A report of the New York State Department of Labor just issued states that there are upward of 8,000,000 wage-earners in labor unions, one-fourth of whom are in the United States. Great Britain and Germany have each nearly as many labor unions as the United States, but the countries in which the movement is practically new—Austria and Italy—are making rapid progress.

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How happy the working people ought to be. They have made so many improved machines that three million little children are now at work. Yes, convicts and little children do so much work that a million men have nothing to do, and can spend their whole time begging and stealing and can go to jail and get hardened in sin and crime. How lovely it is. Society will soon be entirely relieved from the merry frolics of innocent childhood, the stern nobility of manhood and the calm repose of old age.—National Labor Standard.

The wages of the anthracite miners, in Pennsylvania, for the current month will be 7 per cent. above the $4.50 basis. This is 3 per cent. higher than the October wages, and as high as the rate ever was under the sliding scale.

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All the big mining companies of the Butte district have agreed to advance the wages of underground miners 25 cents a day, beginning November 15, making the pay $3.75 for a shift of eight hours. About 10,000 underground miners will be affected by the increase.

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The latest development in England's struggle between employer and employe is Sir John Bingham's offer to subscribe $50,000 to a fund to fight strikes. Sir John, the head of one of Sheffield's greatest cutlery firms, sees no escape from tremendous labor troubles and urges the manufacturers to join hands in a fight to the death.

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From an estimate published in the weekly journal of the Central Committee of the Social-Democratic Trade Unions of Germany, it appears that a remarkable increase has taken place in the membership of trade unions in the German Empire. The number of members rose from 1,466,625 in 1904 to 1,822,343 in 1905, an increase of 355,718, or nearly 25 per cent. during the year.

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The American Society of Equity, the recently organized farmers' union, has practically affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The society is credited with a membership of 1,000,000 and claims to represent one-seventh of the population of the United States. Federation committees recommended a plan whereby the federation and its affiliated bodies will demand union farm, garden and orchard products, while the farmers specifically agree to buy nothing but union-made goods.

Swindle a man through forgery and you get "pinched." Swindle him through misrepresentation of your goods, make money through deception, and you are accounted a respectable citizen. Poison a man with arsenic and you swing from the gallows; poison him with adulterated foods, quack medicines and diseased meat, and no "sleuth" haunts your footsteps. Kill a man with a crowbar and you sit in an electric chair. Kill him by overwork and you are called a "captain of industry."—The Vanguard.

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Railroad building in the Niamti Valley, China, is more destructive to human life than ever was the case with work on the Isthmus canal. United States Consul T. Haynes of Nanking, reports that the death rate in that valley is 70 per cent. of the total number of men employed, and even then work is suspended and the men removed during the summer rains.

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The railroad financed by Henry Flagler, which is to run from Miami, Fla., to Key West, will require, from the mainland to the latter city, an almost continuous series of bridges. These, aggregating sixty-two miles in length, are to span the stormy channels separating the coral islets, known as the Florida Keys.

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Cicero said, "What is there that is illustrious that is not also attended by labor?" The great Roman is still held in reverence as an example of the world's intelligence, and words such as these from a man like him are worthy of consideration by all.

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Members of the Independent Labor party in the Transvaal, S. A., are pledging to oppose every candidate at the coming elections who does not promise to endeavor to secure for the people a fair share of the total profits of the mines.

A piece of leather, with the assistance of the latest machines, can be transformed into a pair of shoes in thirty-four minutes, in which time it passes through the hands of sixty-three people and through fifteen machines.

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A statute prohibiting the employment of a child under 16 years of age longer than ten hours in any one day has been declared to be an entirely proper and valid exercise of the police powers of the state by the Oregon supreme court.

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All district attorneys in the United States have been instructed by Attorney-General Moody in a circular letter to enforce strictly the provisions of the eight-hour law as applied to laborers and mechanics employed on public works.

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The big corporations that are increasing the wages of their employes are evidently as much scared over the recent elections as the Republican politicians are.

If you can not do anything else in this world keep out of the way.

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It is said that thousands of stonemasons and stonecutters have been thrown out of work by the use of concrete in building construction.

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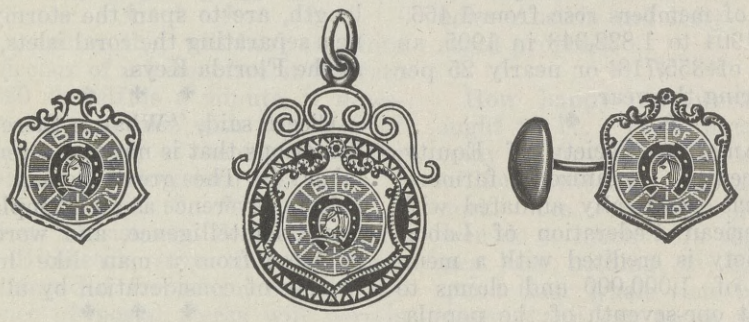
The Panama Canal Commission has given a final "no" to the demand of the ten different classes of skilled labor on the zone for increase in pay. As a consequence many men have quit their jobs. The ten-hour day has been delcared on the canal work for alien laborers.

THE WISEACRE.

If we were only half as wise as the "knocker" pretends to be, we would never have any fear of making a mistake, no matter what we might undertake to do. It is sad to think that people who know so much will not give us the benefit of their knowledge, but simply stand back and point out our mistakes, instead of coming forward to point out the right way.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

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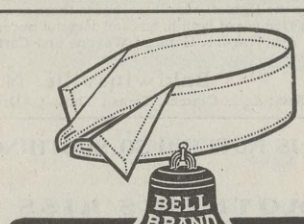
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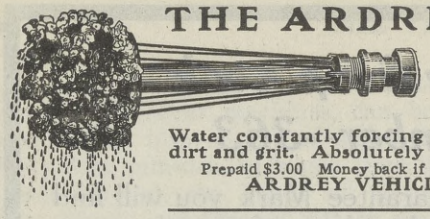
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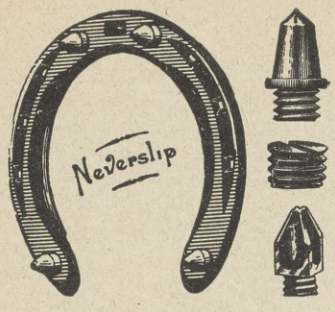
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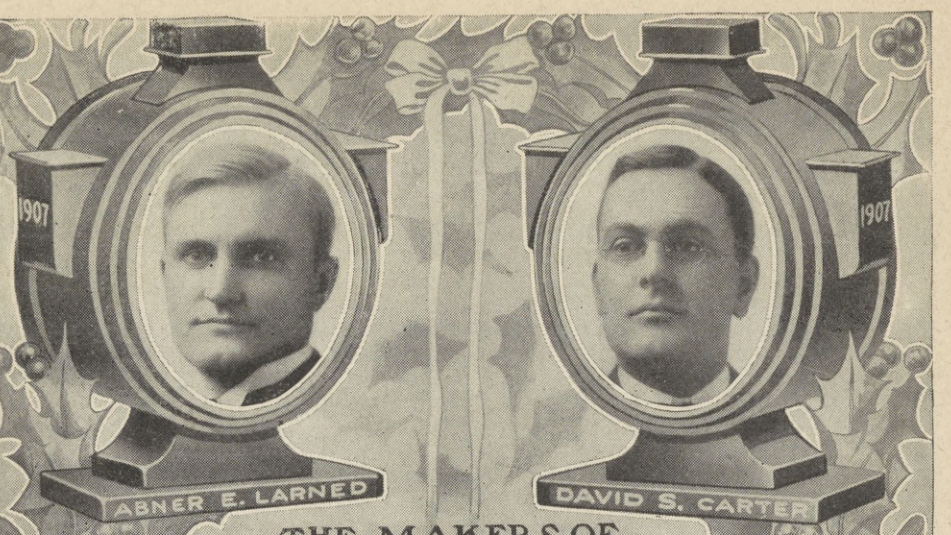
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FEBRUARY, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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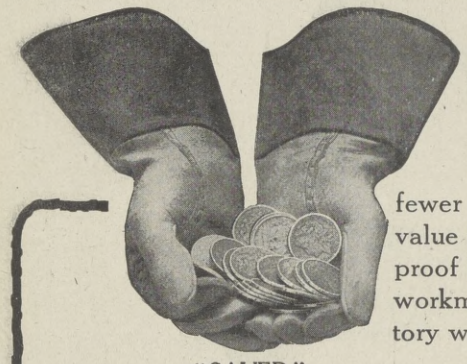
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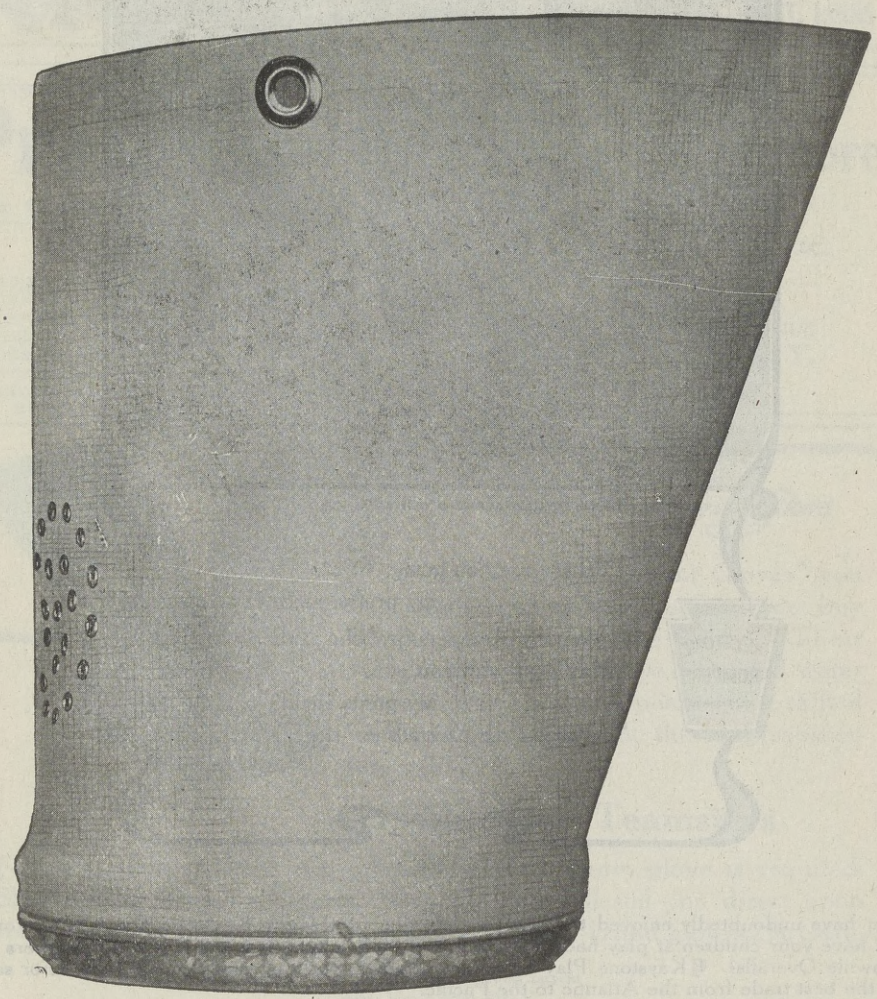
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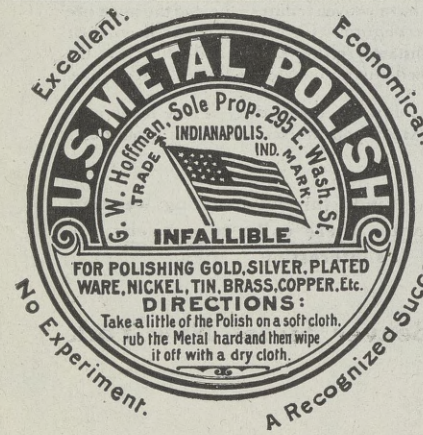
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 4
February, 1907

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CONDITIONS IN PACKINGTOWN.

(Upton Sinclair in Success.)

In the first place, understand the labor conditions in the yards; understand that there is an enormous foreign population gathered there, hanging at the bare level of existence, and willing to work for almost anything. The unemployed problem is chronic—you may go out any morning and see hundreds of men standing at every door where there is a chance for a job. I counted four hundred one morning in front of Swift & Co.'s "Central Time Station." I saw them standing in the winter cold from half past 6 in the morning until half past 8, and I saw one boss come out and hire one man; and finally the policeman drove off the rest.

The consequence of this is that there is a great deal of woman's labor. If the man cannot get a job and support the family, the woman has to go to work. All the women go, and so the wages drop lower yet. You will find women working in the yards at all sorts of hideous, repulsive and exhausting occupations—not merely sewing hams and painting cans and wrapping packages, but tending sau-

sage machines and boning meat and cleaning offal.

And then, what wages do they get? Just prior to the last strike in Packingtown the union leaders reckoned up the amounts upon ten thousand time checks, and ascertained that the average wage of a workingman in Packingtown was about $5.60 a week. Recently a friend, who was making some investigation for me in the yards, went into a saloon on a Saturday evening and stood and watched while men and women came in and cashed their checks, throwing their envelopes upon the floor. He gathered up fifty-four of these envelopes and reckoned up the amount. The highest of them was for $7.70; the lowest was for 78 cents, and the average was for $2.81. This represented the wage of an average Packingtown worker during a slack period in the yards.

With wages at this level, any one may imagine what kind of a home the average child of this neighborhood has to go to when it is turned out of the factory. Most of the houses in Packingtown consist of two stories, with four small rooms upon a floor. This is a "flat," which costs about $9 a month; a family will rent one and then take in boarders—frequently they will rent out the attic and the cellar. Single men will rent a flat co-operatively, and will lodge as many as a dozen in a single small room, spreading their blankets and their mattresses upon the floor. Sometimes two men will own the same mattress, one sleeping on it by day and the other by night.

Such are the homes of the children. And the mothers being ignorant, there is of course a great deal of underfeeding and disease, and, needless to say, the amount of drunkenness which always goes with such conditions. I have seen children in Packingtown saloons drinking beer—little tots so small they could scarcely hold the glass to their lips; I have also seen a Packingtown mother stuffing a bologna sausage into a baby's mouth to keep it quiet.

Of course, while the mothers and sisters are away at work the smaller children have to keep the house; so that you have an increased amount of a different kind of child labor—child labor at home. That is common everywhere in tenements—you have read of the "little mothers" of the poor, but I have never seen any so small as those I saw in Packingtown. And the picture was one to arouse the deepest sympathy.

THE PORTION OF LABOR.

(By James, Cardinal Gibbons.)

Only an enemy of social order would try to sow discord between capitalist and laborer. He who strives to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and labor unions by suggesting the most effectual means of removing, or even diminishing, the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community. With this sole end in view, I venture to touch upon this delicate subject. If these remarks contribute, even in a small measure, to strengthen the bond between the enterprising men of capital and the sons of toil, I shall be amply rewarded for my efforts.

Each day there grows a more universal tendency toward organization in every department of trade and business. This is right and proper, for in union there is strength, physically, morally and socially. Just as the power and majesty of this great republic are derived from the political union of the several States, so may the wholesome combination of human forces in the economic world accomplish results which could not be effected by individual effort.

One of the paramount rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize, to form themselves into societies for mutual protection and benefit. Labor has its sacred rights and dignity. It is in accordance with

both that those who have a common interest should unite for its promotion. Public recognition of this fact implies a confidence in the honesty and intelligence of the masses. It affords men an opportunity of training themselves in the school of self-government and in the art of discipline. It inspires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens, and with a laudable desire to merit the approval of their fellow men. Recognition also takes away any excuse for the formation of dangerous societies. It exposes to the light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of unions and the deliberations of their members.

Matthew Arnold observes, "It is better that the body of the people, with all its faults, should act for itself and control its own affairs, than that it should be set aside as ignorant and incapable, and have its affairs managed for it by a so-called superior class." And such is my own opinion. In honoring and upholding labor, the nation is strengthening its own hands, as well as paying a tribute to worth.

When capitalists combine themselves into corporations, why should not laborers combine into trades unions? It would be as unjust to deny workingmen the right to band together as it would be to withhold from capitalists the privilege of forming themselves into syndicates. Abuses creep into unions, just as corporations sometimes unwarrantably crush weaker rivals; but it is not because of such evils that we have the right to forbid organization to either the capitalist or laborer.

There should not, and indeed need not, be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are essential to the public good, the one depending upon the co-operation of the other. A contest between employer and the employed is as unreasonable and as hurtful to the social body as a war between the head and hands would be to the physical body.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is the teaching of Christ. It is also the dictate of reason and common sense. He is at all times entitled to a fair and just compensation for his services. He deserves, besides, kind and considerate treatment. If we could only put ourselves in the places of those we employ, and ask ourselves how we should like to be treated, our sympathies would undoubtedly be wonderfully quickened. And how much better for the employe did we frequently do this! They are our fellow beings, having the same feelings, just as easily stung by a sense of injustice, just as much repelled by an overbearing spirit, just as quickly softened by kindness, as we are. It largely rests with us whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant with joy, making us, to a great extent, responsible for the happiness of whole families.

Surely men do not amass wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds or contemplating their gold, but rather that it shall contribute to rational comfort and happiness. But is there any happiness so rational, so pure, so substantial, as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our benevolence? Is there any benevolence so gratifying to its object as that conveyed by considerate kindness, by fair dealing and just remuneration for services rendered?

Contrasting the condition of the American wage earner with those of other countries, I am constrained to believe that the majority of employers in this country are, individually, just, fair-minded, benevolent men. There are certain trusts which have so ground down our poor "until the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the God of Sabaoth." Frequently, they compel their operatives to work for starvation wages. This is especially the case in mining districts, and in factories, where protests have

but a feeble echo, and are easily stifled by intimidation. In many cases the stores of supply are owned by the corporation controlling the operator, and he is charged the most exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, so that in a short while he is so much in debt to the corporation that body and mind are mortgaged to the rapacious cormorant. It is such injustice at the hands of capitalists which is responsible for much of the madness and impiety of Socialism, Communism, Anarchy, Nihilism and other like gospels preached by those land pirates who are preying on the industry, commerce and trade of the country.

But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated, they also have sacred obligations to be fulfilled. So, also, there are not only grievances to be redressed, but dangers to guard against. Labor unions soon become formidable in numbers, and in consequence unwieldy. From the fact that men of many nationalities are banded together in the same union, it is evident that there must be men of many different characters and varied temperaments. Consequently, in the very nature of things, their control and direction should be placed in the hands of wise leaders. Only men of great tact, superior executive ability and of great firmness of character should be selected for such positions—men of conscience, who will honestly strive to work for the best interest of both employe and employer. For labor unions owe a duty, not only to themselves as unions, but to the men who make it possible for them to exist as unions by providing employment for individuals.

Representatives who are in earnest will not only consult the interests of the society they represent; they will carefully avoid infringing upon the rights of employers. Intelligent leaders understand how indissolubly the rights of employer and employe are bound together and will be jealous for the rank and file of the society, as well as for their own rights and prerogatives. To command the respect of the public, it is necessary that each individual member should display both moral and civic virtues.

To this end it is necessary to exercise unceasing vigilance in excluding from membership that turbulent element whose mission is to pull down, rather than build up; who, instead of upholding the Government which protects them, are bent upon its destruction. For, if such revolutionists had their way, despotism would supplant legitimate authority, license would reign without liberty, and gaunt poverty would stalk through the land.

"Live and let live" is a wise maxim, dictated alike by the law of trade and Christian charity. No man is violating justice by purchasing from one dealer in preference to another; but the case is altogether different when, by a mandate of some society, he is debarred from buying from some particular firm. Such a prohibition assails the rights of the seller and the liberty of the purchaser, and is an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the Government to business concerns. Boycotting is disapproved of by impartial public sentiment, and trades unions everywhere are to be congratulated upon having so nearly succeeded in eliminating this process of retaliation for grievances committed.

A vast stride in the interests of peace and of the laboring classes generally would result if the policy of arbitration which is so rapidly gaining favor in the settlement of all kinds of disputes were to become a fixed rule with trades unions all over the world. The immense advantages which would follow the settled adoption of this method must be clear to the intelligent laborer and capitalist, and without doubt the day is not far off when we shall see the entire abandonment of the strike policy.

Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic, and at best a very ques-

tionable remedy for the redress of the labor grievances. Strikes paralyze industry. They often foment the fiercest of passions, and in the past have led to the destruction of considerable property. All of which is bad, but by no means the worst. They inflict grievous injury on the laborer and his family. The head of the house is kept in enforced idleness, brooding over wrongs, real and imaginary, until often his mind breeds disease, discontent and death of principle. For activity is the law of all intellectual and animal life, and, correspondingly, idleness, whether enforced or wilful, is the death of noble impulse and high principle.

Then the condition of the striker's family is but too often pitiable. Frequently without the necessaries of life, they grow discontented, discord creeps in, family quarrels become common, religious duties are neglected, and so children find a bad example and but too often an excuse for their own waywardness. Strikes, as the name implies, are aggressive and destructive. Arbitration is conciliatory and constructive. There can be but one opinion as to which of the two methods is preferable, if the subject is carefully studied with an open mind.

I have an earnest desire for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the laboring classes. This desire impels me to urge upon them a few words of good advice.

I want, first of all, to beg them to foster habits of economy. To get into debt is to be in slavery, and but too often the precursor and incentive to commercial dishonor. A life of patient industry is sure to be blessed with a competence, if not crowned with abundant remuneration. The great majority of our leading men of wealth are indebted to their own untiring industry for their fortunes.

Then I would beg them to take an active, personal, conscientious interest in the business of those who employ them, and be as much concerned about its prosperity as if it were their own. A laborer's wages come from the profits of his employer, and in working for that employer the laborer is after all working for himself. Employers are more and more realizing how much they owe to the fidelity of employes who show this spirit, and the cases where it has not met with acknowledgment and remuneration are few. An enlightened self-interest, as well as a sense of justice, prompts an employer to requite with generous hand the employe who has contributed to his success.

But it is not well to be over eager to amass wealth. A feverish ambition to accumulate a fortune may be called our national distemper, and is incompatible with a peace of mind. If poverty has its inconveniences and miseries, wealth has often greater ones.

The great curse of the laboring man is intemperance. It has brought more desolation to the wage earner than strikes, or war, or sickness and death. It is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist. It has caused little children to be hungry and cold, to grow up among evil associations, to be reared without the knowledge of God. It has broken up more homes and wrecked more lives than any other cause on the face of the earth.

"Not by bread alone doth man live, but by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God." Let religion, then, be the guardian of the household. It will be a sacred bond, uniting all the members of the family in the ties of domestic love. It will bring peace and contentment. It will season the bread of labor.

Whenever the enemies of God seek to destroy the religion of a people they find no means so efficacious for carrying out their impious design as an effort to suppress the Sabbath. A close observer cannot fail to note the serious inroads that have been made in the observance of the Lord's Day

in our country in the last quarter of a century. If the observance of Sunday were irksome and difficult, there would be some excuse for neglecting this ordinance. But it is a duty which, so far from involving labor and self-denial, contributes to health of body and contentment of mind. No man should enjoy with keener relish the Sunday rest than the son of toil. "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's," and when the evening of life has come and our earthly labors are drawing to a close, we shall be cheered by a bright prospect of an eternal Sabbath.

CHILD LABOR.

No one law on the statute books does more for the preservation of the best interests of society than the child labor law. When in force it protects the child from the rapacity of employers and—sad commentary on parental responsibility!—from the greed of some parents. In the homes of the very poor there is frequently necessity that the child contribute his little share toward the maintenance of the family. (The Lord give us the clear vision of a Malthus or an Annie Besant!) But there is another class, improvident, unambitious, obeying literally the injunction to let the morrow take care of itself.

The mothers of this class salve conscience with varied excuses for sending the child to factory or store. It keeps him off the street, he "doesn't like his books," etc.; but back of it is the selfish greed for the pitiful wage or the desire to be rid of the child. Parental irresponsibility is a menace to society for it is the first brick in the foundation of criminality. The law takes cognizance of the more flagrant examples. The Board of Children's Guardians removes the child to healthier surroundings. But for those wrongs of childhood engendered by the weakness of parents, rather than viciousness, there is no complete redress.

The child labor law in this State presumably accomplishes the task, but one need only to visit the department stores of this city to see its apparent violation or evasion. If the conscienceless parent is willing to affirm that the child is of legal working age, the inspector is powerless. Now, there may be no evasion here; the children, girls and boys, running cash or cooped in the boxes against the wall wrapping packages, may really be each one fourteen years old. But if they are, we are not on the road to become a race of giants.

The law probably is the best that can be secured as to age. But the law is inadequate. It protects the child up to the critical period of his existence and then leaves him to the mercy of fate. Heredity begins to manifest itself at that age; environment begins to show fruitage. The sour grapes of the fathers begin to set the child's teeth on edge, and in the world battle there is nothing to correct the acidity.

A creature of warring emotions—aspirations toward higher and better things than he has known, envy of the favored class; the desire to please and to be pleased; the riotous, pleasure-loving instinct—he is dropped into a new environment little calculated to develop the best in him. The first right of the child is to be well born, physically and mentally; the second right is to be given "his chance."

A celebrated woman of letters on the birth of her child exclaimed: "God be merciful to me a sinner!" A man thanked his father in that he had given him eternal life. But not all mothers appreciate thus the responsibility of motherhood, and not all sons have the happy privilege of being grateful for existence.

Suffering and care refine some natures, but they also blunt many. If the child have a heritage of upright instincts and of high ideals, early con-

tact with the world of labor can hurt him little beyond the physical dwarfing. But to the warped or poorly balanced nature the daily strife is fatal. The boy sees unfairness overriding justice, falsity masking as truth, cheats parading as saints, and he learns a lesson. The girl, in a store, perhaps, surrounded by beautiful articles of clothing for which her soul instinctively longs as does the butterfly for the sunlight, sees every day extravagance and prodigality. She begins to make comparison, to grow vain and envious, to lift eyes to her standard of life which is, after all, so very, very little.

The bow of red ribbon, the pink feather and the gilt belt may change with the demands of fashion and the shifting of years, but the standard never gets beyond personal adornment and the gratification of vanities. For her the rose has lost its bloom while it is yet a bud.

One has only to visit the large stores in holiday time to realize to the full the harmfulness of public associations for young girls. They are overdressed on their poor means, painful imitations of the elegance they admire. They frequently are boldly assertive, admiration challenging. They are at an age when they begin to feel the stirring of wonderful possibilities within them, but of the origin of which or the meaning of which they ar sadly ignorant. They are wise in the mysteries of nature, physiologically, but spiritually they are as babes.

And the law having done the best it can for them thus far, loosens hands with them and tells them to go on.

The marvel is that so many children, girls and boys, thus environed turn out measurably well. Occasionally there is one of whom it is said: "She didn't know; she didn't care." And the Juvenile Court attends to the rest.—The Union.

He that lives long suffers much.—Cervantes.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

Accustomed as we are to read of the awful railroad wrecks (especially of late, in view of their rapid increase), the recent disaster at Terra Cotta, District of Columbia, Sunday, December 30th, within sight of the nation's capitol, seems to suggest with unusual force the need of arousing the law-making servants of the people who represent them in that capital to work for legislation which shall protect the people from this terrible menace to life and limb. A train crowded with men, women and children, holiday visitors, delighted with the thought that they were approaching the beautiful city of Washington, where loved ones awaited them, doubtless already preparing to leave the cars, is suddenly crashed into by a train of seven empty coaches, drawn by one of the largest engines on the Metropolitan branch of the B. & O. Railroad, telescoping the cars and changing the scene from one of joyous mirth to horrible death and devastation, killing forty-five persons and injuring eighty. Sorrow and despair, indescribable mental anguish and untold physical suffering in Washington hospitals and scores of homes, as well as in other cities, are the results of this wreck, which an investigation now discloses might have been prevented had not the company's block system been a defective one. Too many hours on duty and insufficiently paid employes are also among the causes mentioned by the coroner's jury for this horrible disaster. As a sample, one employe testified that he works sixteen hours a day for $41.00 a month. Such men can be only mere time-servers, yielding a grudging and, at best, an indifferent and altogether a careless rather than a cheerful and vigilant service.

With respect to the latter evils, and having in mind the fact that among the victims were several members of organized labor, one of them, Perry Brown of the government printing

office, being seventy-eight years old, we are led to speculate upon the question of how many wrecks have already been prevented by the reforms which labor unions have brought about in spite of the opposition they have encountered, and how many more might have been prevented if a greater percentage of the general public had taken an interest in and lent their encouragement to bringing about some of the changes which labor has advocated and is yet striving for. And in speaking of labor's demands which, directly or indirectly, tend to benefit the people at large, we do not refer merely to the efforts of organized railroad employes, but also to those of that great body of men and women affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

How often do we hear the expression, "What can the government do?" or "The government can do nothing." If, then, the difficulty of coping with these questions is so stupendous a task even for the government, surely it is not only necessary for the people to take an interest in them, but their duty to support all individuals and all organizations in their advocacy of whatever may render the government's task an easier one.

No one for a moment contends that railroad wrecks can be entirely eliminated, and whatever may be done by legislation or otherwise will ever be largely dependent for its success upon the employe's sense of responsibility and his conception of the duty he owes to the traveling public and his fellow-employes. It would also be ridiculous to assert that railroad companies deliberately plan wrecks or that they take no precautions against them and thereby wilfully subject themselves to millions of dollars of losses in property and suits, but it has been proven, especially of late, that they can and do either openly allow or wink at the taking of risks which, of course, they hope will turn out all right and may be classed as a great feat in railroading; should they prove otherwise they start an "investigation" which presupposes an employe or employes are alone responsible, especially if a dead victim can be conveniently blamed. Employes are given to understand that they are entitled to so much time for sleep in a given number of hours, but when requested to perform extra duty they have learned that if they wish to maintain their standing or hold their jobs it is by no means safe to refuse compliance with such requests.

Too many there are who give no time or thought to measures that tend to create better conditions for employes in responsible positions on railroads and elsewhere in the way of rest at proper intervals and compensation sufficiently high to retain the best possible men, and it is sad to realize that members of organized labor who have been life-long advocates of such measures as would bring about an enormous reduction in the number of killed and injured, should constitute so large a proportion of the victims, along with those who, either by their indifference to labor's demands or, too often, their open antagonism to the same, have more or less encouraged the present state of affairs.

Certain it is that in whatever laws may be passed the government will need the united support of labor organizations and the general public in order to prevent their frequent violation.

The labor movement, we repeat, has for years endeavored to inaugurate reforms which would abolish many of the present dangers of railroad travel, giving liberally of its time, its talents and its funds. Will the so-called "better classes"—the educated and wealthy—some day do them justice and awaken to a similar realization of their duties and responsibilities?

With reference to the question of government ownership of railroads, it cannot be denied that in those countries where the government owns or

controls them a very small percentage of deaths occur. F. W. F.

SOME HOMELY SUGGESTIONS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

"I cannot toast that flag while trades unionism exists in this country." So, it is reported, said a speaker at an employers' banquet recently. Compared with this pharasaical utterance should be another statement, said to have been made by President Roosevelt: "I was surprised during the Spanish War to find how large a number of dead soldiers were identified by the trades union cards which were found in their pockets." Further comment seems unnecessary.

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever." Charles Kingsley, who gave us this advice, was no milksop. We was a great factor in the social and the economic life of his day. He it was who called attention to the opportunity for service in behalf of workingmen in their everyday lives. But he was not alone in the discovery that the brilliant man or woman isn't always the one to tie to. To tell a MAN to be "good" sounds rather soft to some people. But it involves more than a negative virtue—the mere keeping away from evil. It includes all the virtues that make a man's life really worth while. The fellow who cannot be depended upon, for instance, no matter how brilliant he may be, counts for precious little. The most brilliant chap on a very important job was recently fired simply because he could not tell the truth.

"To win for ourselves the truth which gives to error what permanence it has," "To seek to understand, and not to silence our adversaries"—these are pretty good mottoes for most of us who are troubled about those who seem to be forging ahead, in spite of the fact that they are wrong—according to our notions.

BUILDERS REJECT OPEN SHOP.

A press report from Chicago says: The maintenance of friendly relations between the building contractors of Chicago and their employes is guaranteed.

Sixty-five of the new Masons and Contractors' Association recently held a banquet and all the speakers declared that, while the new association would in future make all working agreements with unions, it was not the intention either to reduce wages or inaugurate the open shop.

In outlining the policy which will be followed by the association, President Grace said:

"It has been said of us by some one, I don't know who, that we are organizing to attack labor and encourage the open shop. Such reports, I can say for all of us, have not one particle of truth for their foundation. There is scarcely one of us that has not arisen from the same ranks as the men we employ. Our strongest attachment, bonds of sympathy and good fellowship are still with the craft and the men we were raised among, and I confidently state that the efforts of this association will be to maintain good relations and good will, and we believe the men will heartily join us in these efforts, so we may continue that peace which is for the benefit of us all.

"When employer and employe stand ready to give one another a square deal, there is little chance of strife, and we confidently expect this will be the spirit of the members of this association and the spirit of the men we employ. We have left a number of friends in the old association of masons and builders, and have no disposition to be on other than friendly terms with them, but we do want them to understand that from this time on this new association will make all trade or other agreements wherein it is interested."

I look before I leap.—Cervantes.

EFFECT OF CHILD LABOR.

Organizer Schlesinger of the Garment Workers, in recently discussing the child labor evil, told of a tailor who some time ago died in Chicago at the age of thirty-three, and the physician gave the cause of his death as "premature senility." In other words, the tailor died of old age! An investigation showed that the man had operated a sewing machine ever since he had been a six-year-old boy. Hard work had stopped his growth and made him an old man at the time when he should have been in the prime of his manhood. Much of the work of children, while appearing easy, becomes exhausting because performed at a high rate of speed. Managers of establishments push the little ones to rapid tasks by adopting the piece work system of payment. Possibly the most arduous piece work that children are engaged upon is that of operating sewing machines in clothing factories. And there is no industry in which the efforts of unions to organize the workers are more stubbornly resisted by the unscrupulous "sweating" bosses who pose before the public as philanthropists. In the textile industry, too, conditions are little less than barbarous; in furniture factories boys are employed as varnishers, and are thus compelled to breathe turpentine fumes; in glass factories the atmosphere is also injurious, and smoking and drinking intoxicants are habits that are becoming all too prevalent; in wall paper manufacturing and cloth printing boys are employed in feeding coloring matter into machines, and consequently come in contact with the various poisons in its composition; in the making of matches young girls contract "phossy jaw," and their teeth and finger nails are injuriously affected; in cotton duck manufacturing consumption is superinduced by the foul dust; in lead works young boys are exposed to blood poisoning, and in many other occupations the lives of children are coined into dollars as mercilessly as though they were mere machines.—Mrs. Max S. Hayes.

LABOR MEN IN CONGRESS.

The American workmen, whose numbers constitute a majority of the population, whose labor produces the national wealth, are unrepresented in the United States Congress, the lawmaking machine of the nation.

Among the representatives of the people in the nation's lawmaking machine are lawyers—scores of them—bankers, corporation owners, corporation agents. There are men representing nothing in particular; there are even one or two editors. There is not one single man in the great body of intelligent American workers to represent his fellows and their interests on the floor of the House of Representatives or of the Senate.

A body which makes the laws for a country should be especially interested in the workers of the country. The mechanics, the farmers, that actually work the soil and bear the burden, the great body of intelligent human labor that has made this country, should be the greatest power in the making of laws.

But those that work in America will not be considered or respected as they should be in government until they shall send men from their own ranks to talk for them and fight for them in the lawmaking machine.

How well, how numerously, is organized capital represented in the House and Senate. Railroads, every big trust and corporation, can point to officially recognized representatives in every public body. Everywhere there is a voice to speak and an intelligence to fight for the dollar. And nowhere a personal, recognized and respected representative of the man that works.

Those that work in this country will only be respected in government when their votes shall give them representation in government. Organized capi-

tal, which is always in politics, will rule, dictate laws and interpret them until organized manhood, organized labor, shall have its spokesman where the laws are made, the national money appropriated, where the power to control the nation resides.

This was clearly shown during the past week, when a hundred men representing officially the skilled, intelligent and organized labor of the United States, called to protest to the President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives against "the treatment accorded to labor interests by Congress and the President."

These hundred men were the authorized, respectable and duly chosen representatives of millions of American citizens, the most industrious, the most valuable in the nation.

But these hundred men went to Washington representing millions of their fellow-citizens in the wrong way. They went there as petitioners, humble petitioners, and they were treated as humble petitioners.

How were these hundred representatives of intelligent American workmen received? Were they received as the equals of the men whom they came to address, and whom their votes had put in office? Not at all.

They were received and scolded like children.

A different story would have been told if at the last election the workers of the United States had sent a hundred men from their own ranks to sit inside the doors of Congress.—From Senator Patterson's Denver News.

A SIGN OF CIVILIZATION.

The "growing scarcity of labor all over the world," of which so many newspapers are habitually speaking in a pessimistic vein, should rather be cause for general rejoicing. It is a healthy sign of the times, denoting that the world as a whole is surely, albeit painfully, progressing toward that point in social evolution where the term "civilization" will mean a good deal more than merely luxurious living and abstinence from cruelty in its more barbaric forms. Where the supply of labor exceeds the demand, there want, with its inevitable concomitants, crime, prostitution and vagrancy, will always react on the body politic like a putrefying poison on the human body, the virulence of the symptoms invariably being in almost exact ratio to the amount of want in evidence.

Per contra, where the demand for labor exceeds the available supply, there general prosperity with its natural corollaries, the higher and humane phases of civilization, must, perforce, prevail as the logical sequence of cause and effect. One need not be an adept in the subtleties of logic to demonstrate this. In the last analysis the basic principles of civilization will be found to be intimately related to the ability of the masses of the people to consume the bounties that nature has provided for man, and the finished articles manufactured from them. In other words, civilization in its material aspects is largely a matter of national wealth or poverty, its tenor assuming character according as the economic pendulum swings in the direction of either of those two conditions. And it is almost solely on this ground that we are justified in boasting of our civilization, for there is admittedly an immense economic hiatus between the pliocene troglodyte and even the poorest artisan in a modern civilized country. But we are still woefully lacking in a true concept, and still more in actual realization, of the chief essentials of civilization—liberty, fraternity, equality, those three articles of faith of the practical-minded altruist.

After all, there can be no genuine, equitable civilization until we have arrived at that stage in human affairs when the man who performs labor of a disagreeable and physically exhausting nature will be compensated more

liberally than the man occupied in congenial work, and be rated as the social equal of any man. It is precisely on that account that the present "growing scarcity of labor all over the world" is to be welcomed as the first tangible evidence that as a race we are heading in the right direction toward whatever of a millennium man is capable of creating for himself, for even as mind and matter are irrevocably interdependent, so the spiritual side of civilization must ever wait on the development of the material side. —Coast Seaman.

LABOR'S GREAT WORK.

When one considers the condition of workingmen of today, contrasted with their lot of twenty-five years ago, it causes one to wonder at the great changes brought about between that period and the present. The path has been strewn with blood, anguish, disappointed hopes and sacrifice, yet this path has led its travelers to the fuller measure of enjoyment and almost ideal conditions. Hope has inspired these toilers to press on and on, and these selfsame toilers will struggle and sacrifice until correct and satisfying measures are meted out.

This is the day of the skilled workman. Organized labor has been the potent factor all these years, paving the way for better things. It has appropriated unto itself a great principle—one from the word of God—and it has diligently sought to apply this principle to all workers. An organization of workingmen and women formed for the uplifting of each and for the rescuing of those cast adrift on the sea of disorganization is one approved of by the Creator. It is as necessary for toilers to join an organization as it is a church. The church disseminates religion; the union that of charity and brotherhood. That of both is extremely difficult and has its discouraging elements. Trades unionism today is the pulse of America. It is not its wealth, nor its armed forces, nor its numbers, but solely that factor known as trades unionism, powerful in a degree such as was unknown before.

Trades unionism or organized labor has created a new order of things. It has unceasingly and assiduously applied itself to the task of redeeming men and women, and how it has succeeded! Over 3,000,000 in its ranks, with millions upon millions of acute sympathizers! It has introduced a new kind of Christian charity, and many have adopted its pattern. Look at the homes, the vast expenditure of money, the educating of men and women, the relieving of distress, the supporting of the aged and needy. These are monuments to organized labor such as the world never before knew.

As an illustration, New York City Typographical Union expends $100,000 a year in charity alone, not counting its other avenues of expense. What institution is there, sacred or secular, that can surpass the record of this New York union? We fear very few, if any. And this is one example of what organized labor is doing. It is no wonder harmony prevails. It is no wonder such men become expert and proficient.

Attacks from the outside against one member are felt by all—resisted by all. No wonder, then, that unionism grows.—Labor Journal.

LOYALTY WON FIGHT.

After nearly six months of industrial conflict the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in the eastern jurisdiction of the organization is a thing of the past. With the settlement recently effected at New Haven the last mill was won.

Vice-President James B. Wincher, in whose district the conflict was waged, makes the victorious outcome of the strike an object lesson to the

ironworkers of the country to become thoroughly organized. He says:

"Had it not been for the mills that belonged to the Amalgamated Association the workmen of this district would have been so overwhelmingly defeated that it would have been impossible to have got men enough together to dare ask their employers for an increase in wages.

"But through the unionism manifested by the men of our association and the men in sympathy with us, who knew we were fighting their battle as well as our own and our victory would be their victory, we kept the old Amalgamated Association ship afloat and have succeeded in bringing her safe to port, not all scarred and battered, as some hoped she would be after the hard-fought battle. She has fought and won. The men manned her guns nobly, gallantly, realizing that they were fighting not only for dollars and cents, but for justice and freedom, realizing that if we were defeated we must sign an agreement in many places with the company that we would not belong to a labor organization if we wanted to work in those places.

"We men in the East realize that we owe a debt of gratitude to our western brothers as well as to the national officers for the gallant way in which they stood by us in this our time of need, for if they had not furnished the ammunition our guns would have been useless."—Labor News.

ORGANIZE, THEN EDUCATE.

One of the arguments used against giving labor organizations the freedom to control or make laws for themselves or their fellow workers has been that, having this newly acquired power, many evils would result, says an exchange, and that the privilege to manage their own affairs should not be granted until they had become so educated as to properly conduct their affairs on a safe and conservative basis. We quote from Thos. B. Macauley's "Essay on Milton" for their benefit:

"There is one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom! When a prisoner leaves his cell, he can not bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half-blind in the house of bondage. But let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason. The extreme violence of opinion subsides. Hostile theories correct each other. At length a system of justice and order is formed out of chaos. Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."—Labor Clarion.

LABOR CONDITIONS GOOD.

Conditions throughout the country in the trades unions are generally good, according to reports received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Among the national organizations sending in favorable reports are the asbestos workers, bill posters, brushmakers, carriage workers, cigarmakers, horseshoers and hotel employes. In the last named nine new unions have recently been organized and $1,500 paid out in death benefits. Lace curtain operatives in Philadelphia have secured a forty-three hour week for shift workers and fifty hours for day workers after a four weeks' strike.

BAD UNION INVESTMENTS.

Much has recently been said in England of the danger involved in trade unions investing their funds in certain classes of stock belonging to employers in their own industry. The locking up of railway workers' funds in railway stock was instanced. Another indorsement of the warning comes in the report of Mr. D. Cummings and his executive of the Boiler Makers' Union on the failure of the Clyde strike and the defeat of the men. "On account of our railway shares not being salable without great loss, and the difficulty of disposing of the preference shares of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., we were momentarily in financial difficulty, but our bankers advanced us temporarily a large sum of money at the current interest, and were prepared to advance us still more had the strike gone on." The latter promise, no doubt, was made in good faith, but if the strike had continued and the engineers had stood out for their demanded increase, it is doubtful whether the depreciation in the value of the stock would not have made it very difficult to get anything approaching face value, except at high rates. It is a dangerous game to play.

AN APPRECIATIVE LANDLORD.

Last fall the occupant of a rented cottage in a city not far from San Francisco, wishing to add to the comfort of his home and at the same time improve the appearance of the place, conceived the idea—a rather unusual one for a tenant—of digging a cellar and putting a brick foundation under the house. All winter he devoted his spare moments—in the morning, in the evening and on Sundays—to the work of excavation, and when the job was completed he proceeded to erect the foundation.

The next time the landlord called to collect the rent he was much surprised at the change in the appearance of his place.

"This is quite an improvement," said he to his tenant.

"Yes, it is," replied the latter. "Well, I felt as though I wanted a little more room, and, as I had a little spare time I concluded to add a basement to the house."

"It certainly makes quite a difference in the looks of the place," said the landlord, "and ought to make the property more valuable. In view of this fact I suppose I will have to raise the rent. You may have the house at the old price until the first of May, but after that I must ask you to pay me $4 more."

This was more than the tenant had looked for, and the landlord's remarks took him completely by surprise. As he likes the place and does not care to move, he is now wondering whether he can compel the landlord to pay him for the labor and the time spent in improving the place.—Ex.

STAMINA VERSUS BLUFF

Once I knew a brilliant laddie—you have known the very kind—
Who began at such a pace he left the other lads behind;
Problems he could solve instanter made us others groan and sweat,
And in envy he was labeled, "teacher's precious little pet;"
But, in later life, the figure that he cut was sad to see,
For he soon was far to rearward e'en of stupid you and me.
'T seemed the talents we had envied lacked the lasting sort of stuff,
And he didn't have the stamina to follow up his bluff.

Brilliant stars are far more common than a brilliant finish is;
Rockets roar—the falling handles make a faint and feeble fizz;
Deer, when flushed, do feats of running that would take a fellow's breath,
Yet the man who knows his quarry simply walks the deer to death.
Pluck and never-ending courage are the things that help us most,
And the winner's oft the one who didn't waste his breath to boast.
Plod and pray, but plod while praying, be the roadway smooth or rough;
Thus you cultivate the stamina to follow up your bluff.

—Strickland W. Gillian in Success.

EDITORIAL

NO doubt our members would like to hear considerable concerning the trouble we had with the informers during our trial in Chicago, but just now we will only say that it is our intention to go at once and demand an immediate retrial of the case. When the issue is decided we will give a full and complete history of the entire transaction in the pages of this Magazine, and we will show just how and what Mr. Young and his partners who turned informers are and their connection with the prosecution and the interest they had in acting as they did.

THE General Executive Board, at its meeting, decided to ask for voluntary contributions from our local unions to continue the fight against the prosecution in Chicago. We ask that local unions contribute according to their means. We do not wish to have any locals give more than they can afford, but the locals who can afford to give, we would request that they do so as speedily as possible so that no shortage of funds may hamper us in our endeavor to secure justice at the hands of the prosecutor in the City of Chicago.

IT seems somewhat strange that every juror who had his name upon the pay roll of some corporation during the trial of our case voted in favor of a verdict of guilty, while those who were not so fortunately situated found a verdict in favor of the accused. This may not be jury bribery, but if the International Brotherhood of Teamsters had a man upon its pay roll who was a member of that jury, some one would be called to account immediately and an explanation asked as to the reason for their voting that way.

IT was not a conviction of the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters that the Employers' Association who were behind the prosecution wanted, but to establish a precedent whereby the voluntary act of one labor union quitting its employment in sympathy with another constitutes an unlawful and illegal act. If the theory of the Prosecuting Attorney in the case just disposed of had been upheld by a vote of the majority of the jurors, it would mean that no workman affiliated with a labor union had the right to leave his employment in sympathy with a fellow workman belonging to some other organization. The principal contention of the prosecutor was that the teamsters, without a grievance of their own, voluntarily quit their employment to assist the Garment Workers who were employed by Montgomery Ward & Company.

He laid particular stress upon the fact that rioting and disorder prevailed upon the streets of Chicago, but why should it not prevail? The Employers' Association imported from the levees of Southern cities the most ignorant and debauched specimens of the colored race; men without principle or character, who obtained their livelihood by the use of strong arm blackjacks and revolvers and turned them loose upon the streets of Chicago and because the denizens of goose island saw fit to rise up in their wrath and rebel against the introduction of such characters upon the public streets of their city, the prosecutor felt it incumbent upon himself to endeavor to imprison the officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for the acts of the Employers' Association and its army of thugs and negroes.

Let the employers for the moment realize that the day has gone by when American citizens will imprison one class of men because they happen to be workmen or officers of a labor union because they show their sympathy for their fellow workmen. When they endeavor to take from the American people their right to sympathize with their fellow workers, no matter in what plight they may be, then the American citizen will rebel.

Our country is founded upon the broad foundation of justice to all, and, quoting the words of one of the attorneys for the defense, "It is not the law to prosecute officers of labor unions for the acts of the Employers' Association, it never was the law and never will be the law until the common people forego their right to vote and leave the law making of our great country in the hands of narrow-minded men who through some means or another have accumulated great wealth."

The right to leave his employment to suit himself is granted to every American citizen, and we prophesy that no jury of free American citizens will ever coincide with the theory of the state's attorney that it is a crime for one class of workmen to assist other workmen to better their conditions.

They openly admitted in court that because Montgomery Ward & Company, backed up with their millions of dollars had the power, they deliberately violated a contract solemnly entered into with the Garment Workers and forced upon the street its cutters and trimmers, thus throwing out of employment the operators, who were compelled to toil in the sweatshops of Chicago, because they have the right to so violate that contract without coming within the bounds of illegal acts. They contend, on the other hand, that it was a crime for the teamsters to assist the men, women and children who were employed in the manufacture of garments and were at that time compelled to starve or else accept the conditions that Montgomery Ward & Company saw fit to impose upon them.

Let it be said, however, to the credit of American citizenship that a majority of the jurors, the men who were unprejudiced and unbiased, the men who were not on the pay roll of any corporation or institution interested in the prosecution of the indicted men, found that no crime had been committed, and we believe that that theory and that verdict, which these seven men rendered, stands as the sentiment of the majority of the American people.

THE Evans family seem to have gone into a new business. The father, N. W. Evans, is engaged in building up a secession organization for teamsters, and the seventeen-year-old son is scabbing it on the United Garment Workers in Bloomington, Illinois. We presume that the excuse for the son is that he is too young to know any better, but he is following the advice of his father.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 12, 1907.

Mr. Cornelius P. Shea, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Brother Shea—I have been following with deep interest the progress of your trial and need not say that my sympathy has been and is entirely with you. I can readily understand what you have to contend against and what strenuous efforts will be made to blacken your reputation and destroy your usefulness to your fellow-workers. The character of the evidence accords perfectly with the object of the prosecution and both bear the stamp of capitalist contempt for the working class. There is no more despicable creature than one who enlists the confidence of workingmen to betray it, to traffic in it, as, unfortunately for organized labor, many have been base and contemptible enough to do, and it is to have you appear as one of these, a combination of traitor and dynamiter, that the power behind the prosecution is using all its resources, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that the workers sympathize with you, believe in you, and will rally to you all the more faithfully and support you all the more loyally because of your present persecution.

The conviction of a capitalist court carries with it no obloquy when the charge is conspiracy and the victim is a workingman. Whatever the outcome, I hope to see you vindicated and reserved for increasing usefulness in the cause of labor.

Yours fraternally,

EUGENE V. DEBS.

The above communication was received from Eugene V. Debs, and is the expression of a man who has himself suffered at the hands of unjust and unscrupulous employers who in their determination to destroy the efforts of labor to organize for their own protection tried to ruin and degrade the life of the leader of a large number of workingmen.

Many thanks, Brother Debs, for your kind communication which came and was appreciated at a time when we were most in need of a kind word.

Who'll sing in praise of Albert Young,
Who is robed in sin and shame—
The James Carey of our Brotherhood,
Dishonored is his name.
Who'll speak with pride and honor
Of a leader whom they loved,
But now has played informer
To aid Montgomery Ward.

Now, would you stay the leadership
Of such a cowardly man?
Would you march beneath the banner
Of informer Albert Young?
To satisfy his cowardly greed
He played a triumph card;
He would deceive you, brothers, all,
To aid Montgomery Ward.

Now would you, brothers, would you
Be led by such a man?
Oh, will you, brothers, will you?
I hope you will and can
Withdraw from the leadership
Of informer Albert Young.
Withdraw from his leadership
And let this be his reward—
He would betray you, brothers, all,
To aid Montgomery Ward.

A MEMBER OF LOCAL 710.



SHORTEST STRIKE—ONE MINUTE.

The shortest strike on record has just been called and won by the telephone girls of Staten Island, N. Y. Thirty-three operators were involved and the actual time consumed in filing complaint, having same refused, declaring strike, gaining demand was a fraction less than one minute. The girls asked for the reinstatement of one of their number, whom, they claimed, had been unjustly dismissed. The management refused. The girls left their places and started for their wraps. In half a minute the big switch-board was humming with the unanswered calls of frantic customers. The manager decided to reinstate the discharged girl, whereupon the others resumed their places.

"Girls," said one of the number, "that took less than one minute by the clock."

UNITE AGAINST UNIONS.

Manufacturers and large employers throughout the East are being circularized with a rather startling letter from the Manufacturers' Information Bureau of Cleveland, asking for cooperation against labor unions. The plea is made in behalf of the laboring man, the claim being that he suffers most from unions and unionism, and that some means must be found to circumvent them.

The letter is accompanied by an extract from an English labor authority, who traces the decline of British commercial supremacy to the advance of labor unions and subsequent strikes. This same authority cites American commercial superiority as due to the fact that union labor has only begun to do in this country what it has fully accomplished in England. The letter says to the railroad men that it has a plan for the changing of sentiment, but vouchsafes no information as to the nature of the plan.—Bookbinder.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress is just now engaged in the selection of nominees for places on the committee under the new rule adopted at the last session of the congress. Little notice was taken of the changes in the rules governing representation at the time they were made, and yet they were revolutionary in character.

An earlier resolution had forbidden trafficking in votes, which used to secure that the nominees of certain large grouped industries dominated the election of the parliamentary committee. Then followed the proposal that made it impossible, under any circumstances, for any such over-representation to occur, and in future, while the cotton and coal trade operatives may nominate as many men as they like, they can only elect one representative on the committee.

To secure this result, congress delegates are to be divided into twelve groups, each of which, with the exception of that for miscellaneous trades, will have but one representative on the committee. The miscellaneous group will have five, and the commit-

tee will in future consist of sixteen delegates instead of twelve. Thus it will be democratized and strengthened.

A COMPARATIVE OBJECT LESSON.

Although not beyond the possibility of criticism, the Report of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England is an extremely valuable object lesson for students of social economics. The sales for the quarter dealt with reached the enormous total of £5,375,290, showing an increase, as compared with the same period of the previous year, of no less than £376,-588. If it be possible for consumers, producers and distributors to organize their joint business on such a prosperous commercial basis as this, there should be an end of the criticism that declares the training of the working and shopkeeping class has not been of the kind to enable them successfully to conduct the work of production, distribution and exchange to the advantage of the community as well as it is at present conducted for profit-making purposes.

FRUITS OF UNIONISM.

In the pursuit of its details, trades unionism has its existence by good works and high purpose. Slowly and gradually it has progressed toward the fulfillment of its mission. It has elevated the standard of living of the American workman, and conferred upon him higher wages and more leisure. It has increased efficiency, diminished accidents, averted disease, kept the children in school and improved the relations between employer and employed. It has conferred benefits, made sacrifices and, unfortunately, committed errors. We believe it not unreasonable to ask that we be judged not by our faults, but rather by our virtues.

To find justification for our existence or for the policies pursued we do not rely upon the claims we ourselves make. Abraham Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Hartford, Conn., in 1860, while addressing striking shoe workers, said: "Thank God that we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workmen may stop."

Wendell Phillips is quoted as having said: "I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement; it is my hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice." William E. Gladstone said: "Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracies."—John Mitchell.

THE ANARCHY PERMISSIBLE.

There is, presumably, or at least, perhaps, a form of anarchism, theoretical and philosophic, which, if not exactly innocent—it may be even that —is at least permissible. It consists in dreaming of a time when and place where all men will have so far progressed and have become so good and wise that there will be no necessity for any restraints except those which the individual voluntarily imposes upon himself. Not a little of human associations is already so ordered, and it can hardly be questioned that the amount of it is steadily, though slowly, increasing.

Absolute freedom of speech is, of course, impossible anywhere, but we want to extend, not limit more than now, the essential spirit of legitimate liberty as distinguished from illegitimate license.

SHEA'S ACCUSER.

Before condemning President Shea of the Teamsters' Union offhand from the daily press reports of the trial in Chicago it would be well to remember that the Albert Young, reported to have turned "states' evidence" against Shea, is the same Albert Young whose corruption as president

of the Teamsters' National Union was so flagrant that the capitalistic press held him up as an example of the "grafting labor leaders." That expose cost Young his position as president. Now the same daily papers that exposed Young are willing to cite his word as sufficient upon which to convict Shea. Thus, under capitalism, the "labor grafter" of today may become the "modern hero" of tomorrow —if he but stop grafting on the capitalists and lie shamelessly enough on his fellow workers.—The Worker.

UNIONS HARD TO KILL.

For a class of workers whose union was "demoralized and disrupted" during the long strike of two years ago, the textile workers of Fall River, Mass., seem to be doing fairly well. The strike, which lasted many months, was lost to all outward appearances, but since that time the workers have secured wage advances amounting to 24 per cent. A speaker at the recent convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in Chicago said that the "recuperative power of the average labor union was something remarkable." The textile workers furnish an illustration of the truth of the observation.—Chicago Record-Herald.

CHINESE IN HUNGARY

Hungary is thinking of laying the foundation for a "Chinese problem" of its own. Twenty thousand Chinese coolies are to be imported into the wheat growing district of Bekes for next harvest unless—note the proviso —the local farm hands agree to enter into contract with their landlords on the latter's terms before Jan. 31. The Pall Mall Gazette says this situation in Hungary arises from the fact that "the land is owned to the extent of rather more than two-thirds of its area by the church and the nobility," and "in Hungary neither the church nor the nobility are good landlords, and both reap enormous incomes from the land." The Gazette is too loyal a Tory organ to admit that somewhat similar conditions exist in Great Britain.

POWER OF THE CARTOON.

The cartoon is one of the most potent educative agencies in the world today.—Melbourne Review of Reviews.

TWO SMART WOMEN.

Mother (anxiously)—I am told that your husband plays poker every night at the club—plays for money, too.

Married Daughter—That's all right. He gives me all his winnings—

"What? Do you—"

"And he always plays with Mr. Nextdoor."

"What difference can that make?"

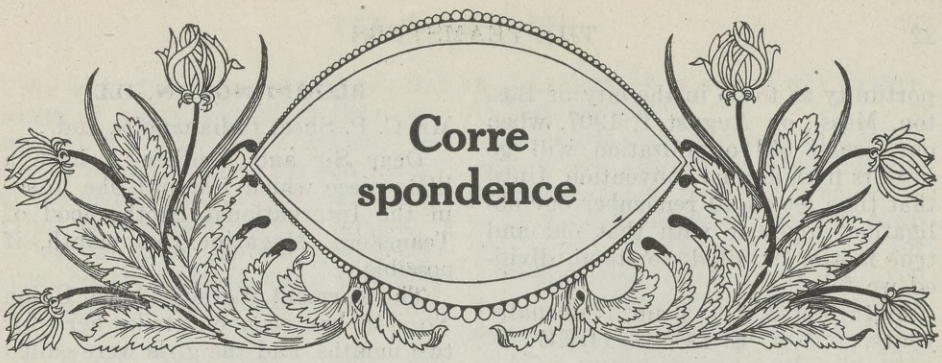
"Mrs. Nextdoor makes her husband give her his winnings, too, and then she gives the money to me, and I hand her what my husband won from hers, and so we both have about twice as much money as we would get from them otherwise."

LAMAR'S HANDOUT TO LITTLEFIELD

Mr. Lamar of Florida was speaking against the Littlefield bill to abolish the compulsory pilotage laws in the coastwise trade. This is the bill which has also been fought hard by organized labor. Remembering the fight the labor men made on Mr. Littlefield last summer, Mr. Lamar handed him this in the debate on the floor of the House:

"While I would not by any means even insinuate that the swiftness and suddenness with which this bill has been precipitated upon this floor come from the fact that the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Littlefield) had a tilt with organized labor, I would suggest that his advocacy of it may be somewhat accentuated by his scars from the recent conflict."—Washington Times.

What is ill got will perish.—Cervantes.



CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. Editor and Brother Readers:

Is it not interesting, and to some extent amusing, to note the great amount of hot and other kinds of air that is being put forth by the public press of Chicago and other cities in connection with the so-called trial of our worthy president, C. P. Shea, and other members of our General Executive Board on the supposed charge of conspiracy for their efforts in the interest of the Teamsters' Union, or the Man Behind the Horse, throughout the United States and Canada?

Our brothers were indicted for conspiracy. During the whole length of the long drawn-out trial, which was one of the longest, the most strenuous and most costly in the history of Chicago, Cook County or the State of Illinois, not one iota of testimony was produced that tended to prove that the charges were founded upon anything other than prejudice, malice and a determination to disrupt a movement that is on record as having done more for the betterment of the conditions and the general uplifting of the teamsters of this country than was ever figured a possibility prior to the inception of our organization, and upon which we, the American teamsters, realize depends our future prosperity as such.

As to President Cornelius P. Shea, he is our general president because the I. B. of T. in regular convention so voted. He is now serving his third term because the I. B. of T. so voted in regular convention assembled, thus showing its appreciation of his efforts in the past and its confidence in his ability and leadership. What man, be he trade unionist, employer or otherwise, has dared to say that Con. Shea is not a leader?

For more than six months he has been subjected to an ordeal such as no man in a like position was ever subjected to in the history of the labor movement to my knowledge, the details of which everybody is, or should be, familiar with.

Note the result. Seven out of the twelve men, the greatest and most expensive jury known to history, say President Shea is innocent of the charge filed against him, and stand for his acquittal. Let us unite in saying amen.

There are a few disappointed office-seekers throughout the country, some of whom were long ago expelled from the I. B. of T. for good and sufficient reasons which they will not reveal to you, who are working hard to disrupt our organization by starting a dual union in the hope of getting into office.

Pay no attention to the bellowing of this miserable element. Remember that there is but one bona fide union, and that is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Don't be deceived or misled by the hot air of the fellow that tells you that he has not been treated right and that you ought to desert your union to satisfy his feelings. He is a traitor, and will prove the same to you as he has to the I. B. of T.

Any member having an axe to grind or bones to pick will be given an op-

portunity so to do in the city of Boston, Mass., on August 1, 1907, when our grand old organization will go into its fifth annual convention. Until that time let us all remember our obligation, together with that old and true motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

With best wishes, I am, fraternally yours, J. E. LONGSTREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Bakery Drivers' Local No. 33, at its annual election, elected the following officers:

R. A. Small, president; H. H. Hummer, vice-president; J. F. Hagan, recording secretary; J. E. Toone, secretary-treasurer; J. E. Dulin, trustee; F. W. Fox, magazine correspondent. Frank G. Coleman was appointed conductor, J. T. Harris warden, and T. C. Hill, our obliging and faithful outside guard, was reappointed. The attendance at this election was much larger than has been the case for the past three years, the interest seeming to be greatest regarding a successor to Recording Secretary Thos. C. Fox, who held the office for the past six years and who announced that he was not a candidate for reelection. His successor has served the union as vice-president for the past two years.

The union's influence and its numerical and financial strength are greater than at any time in its history and the new officers take charge of its affairs when questions upon which its very existence largely depended have been successfully settled by their predecessors, and when the prejudices against it by reason of the passing of the Knights of Labor has been overcome, and, under ordinary circumstances, they should be able to maintain if not improve its present rating. FRED W. FOX,

Magazine Cor. L. U. No. 33.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I have a little piece which I would like to see in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Magazine this month, if possible.

The Garment Workers' Local Union No. 118 has been on strike here for two months, and the girls were called out, but our old friend, N. W. Evans, has a 17-year-old boy working there right along, and the union principle is in Bob Evans so big he lets him work.

Please let the brothers know this.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID LESLIE,
President L. U. No. 43.

PETERSBURG, IND.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Well, brothers, it has been quite a while since I have seen anything in the magazine about the little bees at Petersburg, but I want to say they can sting just as hard as ever. I also want to say that we are still in the ring of organization. We have never yet laid down the cross although, like other locals, we have been a little chilled on account of slack work, but we are stirring our fuel up and the water is getting hot. The new year is just commencing and we are always like the flowers in May—we are ready to meet it with some hopes.

We have done some business during the last two or three meetings, have all of our old members in line for the new year, and last meeting in the old year we had a grand blow-out to encourage the boys. Many of the old boys came back into line and a number of new ones with them.

We are lively little soldiers and don't think we are lost, for we are figuring for the future and are not tired of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

We hope that peace will reach the hearts of many and cheer them up, especially in the labor unions, because a union is one of the best things on the globe for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brows.

Dear brothers, do not get chilly; push the wheel and it will not be long until you feel the power of organization.

A Happy New Year to each and every union and its members, and with best wishes to all, I am, fraternally yours,

W. H. LEWIS,
Rec. Sec. Local 369.

PETERSBURG, IND.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you find space in our magazine for these few lines?

It seems as though all the correspondents have quit writing for the magazine. I like to read it. I look for something from every local each month. We are down here in the corner where there are no other locals, but we are grinding away just the same. We ran down until there were only seven of us, but we are reviving again. We have 27 members in good standing at present. We had a splendid meeting Saturday night, the 26th of January. We have had good meetings ever since we elected new officers. Old 369 is up and doing now.

There is but one other local union in our town and that is the carpenters', and they have called on us to meet with them, and we will work in harmony.

Our corresponding secretary is a hustler. He has ordered us to wear our monthly buttons, and he pins one on every member who is in good standing. We have a system of using the monthly buttons. We return the old buttons and pay up and have our cards stamped and get new buttons for the month we are working in, and by doing so the carpenters can tell who is in good standing at a glance, and I think this is a good way to keep the boys in line.

We have a smoker once in a while and a side degree or two, and the boys have got so they like to come.

If some of you would see our town you would say there was no use for a Teamsters' Union here, but you come and start to work and you would say, "Nit, no workey, loosey job." That is what anybody will do that does not belong to the I. B. of T. in this place; for we are the stuff. It's branded on our clothes, and we are going to stay with old No. 369 until the last hair slips; then we will be grabbing for the union part of it.

Now if there are any of the locals that want to give us their hands, do so by dropping a few lines to the magazine and let us hear how you are getting along. That is a hand of help. Do you know it?

God bless every local of the I. B. of T. throughout the United States.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. CONRAD,
Sec'y-Treas. Local No. 369.

TO WHOM?

To whom does the honor belong for the shorter hours which men and women work today than twenty-five years ago? What class of men was it that secured for you better wages, better sanitary conditions, child labor laws and payment in money instead of store orders? The employers did not do it, and neither did strike breakers. These reforms were brought about by union men and union women. The non-unionists stand in the way of all progress, and they must be brushed aside so that civilization may not be retarded.—Buffalo Progress.

Twelve hours in winter and fourteen in summer was an average day's work in the sixteenth century.

There is a remedy for all things but death.—Cervantes.

Notes

"BEASTLY" JOKE.

Lord Beaconsfield often met with bitter political hostility in his private capacity. One day, walking about his country place in the easy coat and general careless attire he liked among his farmers, he encountered two women, strong partisans of Gladstone. Supposing him to be the keeper or gardener or something of that sort, they inquired if he would show them over the place, which he at once undertook to do. While they were walking about they overwhelmed him with questions of the master of the manor, and one of them finally said: "Do you think you could manage to get us a sight of the old beast himself?" "Madam," said Lord Beaconsfield, "the old beast has the honor to wait upon you now."

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The most unique labor strike in the history of strikes is on in Colorado, writes A. H. Floaten, to the Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee. According to Mr. Floaten, who lives at Ft. Collins, Colo., about 50,000 acres in that vicinity are devoted to raising sugar beets. The sugar trust has six factories in the territory. The price of sugar beets has been $5 a ton. Now the sugar trust offers $4.75 a ton. The farmers formed a union and declared they will not accept the reduction. The trust replied that its factories will be shut down indefinitely. The strike and lockout is on and it looks like a fight to the finish just like the struggles in other industries. The farmers are getting wise nowadays and it is probable that the trusts will soon have them educated sufficiently to understand that they are in the same boat with other working people.

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Chicago city firemen, who organized into a trade union, have taken a referendum on the two-platoon system, and by a vote of 774 to 229 they declared in favor of 12 hours on duty and 12 hours to live like other folks. As a matter of course, the ta-a-a-x payers don't like the idea—or, more correctly, the taxdodgers and profitmongers don't. Now the firemen will have to fight it out with the political "workingmen's friends" in office.

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There is talk in railroad circles that there is a scheme on foot to unite the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen with the Brotherhood of Trainmen. The firemen have a membership of upward of 60,000, while the trainmen muster about 90,000 men. The treasuries of the two combined would amount to nearly $2,000,000. At the present time there are 24,000 men in the firemen who are running engines, and, it is argued, that with the support of the trainmen the Brotherhood of Engineers would be forced to concede the demands made by the firemen for recognition.

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The average wages per week paid cotton mill operatives in New England is $7.74. An advance of 10 per cent. just gained brings up the average 10 per cent. above this. During the past fifteen months the Pepperell

mill, at Bangor, Me., paid in dividends $2,000,000, besides paying the regular dividends of 12 per cent. annually, and adding a few hundred thousand dollars to its surplus.

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Chicago boxmakers and sawyers secured increases in wages ranging from 2½ to 15 per cent.

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Building Trades contractors of Western New York and Pennsylvania held a convention at Bradford, Pa., and declared for the open shop and opposition to unions.

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All the building trades of Nashua, N. H., have decided to act as a unit and request the eight-hour workday and a 25 cents a day raise for each trade on May 1.

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Labor, like that great virtue called charity, is the concern of all mankind. All must depend upon labor for their existence; the poor upon the labor of their own hands; the rich, to a great extent, upon the labor of others. Labor soils the hands and bends the back, but it does not blight the heart nor blot the conscience as idleness does.

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The real reason why Southern capitalists are attempting to scuttle the anti-contract labor law and import hordes of cheap foreigners is cropping out. They fear the growth of unionism and are constitutionally opposed to paying decent wages. Capt. Robert Holden, of Pittsburg, has been investigating factory employment and the labor situation in the South. He says it is not true that there is a scarcity of labor in the South. There is an abundance of workers, but the mill owners will not pay a living wage and the men refuse to work for less. According to Capt. Holden, the workers of the South are beginning to exercise the power of unionism. He says, "The apparent conditon of the South is one of prosperity, and the wage earners, inspired by the aid of the same class of the North, are holding firm for their rights and refuse to work for less than a just recompense."

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Labor organizations of Montana will probably carry their eight-hour law case to the United States Supreme Court. The recent decision by Judge Hendry, in which he annulled the state eight-hour law covering municipal, county and state work, mines, mills and smelters, is regarded as one of the most plutocratic attacks upon democratic government that has ever been perpetrated in this country. The Montana eight-hour law was embodied in a constitutional amendment, which was adopted by the Legislature by a two-thirds majority, and ratified by a referendum vote of the people by 28,631 to 3,958—almost eight to one. Yet the people cut little figure when Rockefeller's smelter trust and copper combine pull the string of their judicial jumping-jacks.

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Minneapolis unionists announce that they are going to force that city into the progressive class. They want the old city hall for a labor temple and are figuring on raising $80,000 to get control of the property. The Trades Assembly is also considering the advisability of establishing an official paper, to be directed by a board of control and conducted generally after the Cleveland plan.

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If you are opposed to prison, sweatshop and child labor in deadly competition with free labor, buy only union-made goods. Remember that in purchasing articles bearing the union label you protect and assist the fair employer as well as the union man.

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Officials of the Long Island Railroad have signed an agreement with representatives of their yardmen, by which the latter will receive an increase from the present wage scale of 3½ to 4½ cents per hour.

The union people at Washington have won their point to compel observance of the law in navy yards. A dispatch says that in consequence of protests received at the Navy Department from organized labor, the secretary has telegraphed the commandant of the Boston, New York and Norfolk navy yards to suspend all extra work on warships in course of construction or being put in shape to join the Atlantic fleet at Guantanmo. The charge is made that at each of these yards the men are working more than eight, and in some instances as many as twelve hours a day, as well as at night, Sundays and holidays. It is alleged that this is in violation of the eight-hour law and contrary to the order of the President.

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Canadian unionists are greatly displeased by the annouucement that the government is considering the possible importation of 50,000 British railroad navvies for railway construction work in the Dominion. The general opinion is that the government either will suspend the operation of the alien labor law as against this class of labor and permit railway companies and contractors to bring men under contract, or the government itself will bring the navvies in and farm them out to the employers of labor.

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Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, says that the overwork forced on railroad men of every degree is in some measure responsible for the frequency of wrecks. "We are working too hard, too rapidly, and too long each day. This evil is not peculiar to the railroad world alone. It extends into nearly every line of American business life. The pace is swift. We must let up or nervous prostration will become distinctly an American malady."

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The Central Federation of Labor of Albany has inaugurated a movement to enlist the support of Governor Hughes for a bill to be introduced in the legislature compelling railways to pay their employees weekly or semi-monthly. The Central Federated union of New York city has indorsed the proposal of the Albany central body.

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Don't forget that the union labels of your brother craftsmen should demand as much attention as your own. Don't be selfish. It is not good union policy to wear a labeled hat, sweat-shop suit, stamped shoes, an Arrow brand collar, a labeled shirt, etc. Be union clothed from the top of your head to the soles of your feet. Don't be a sandwich man.

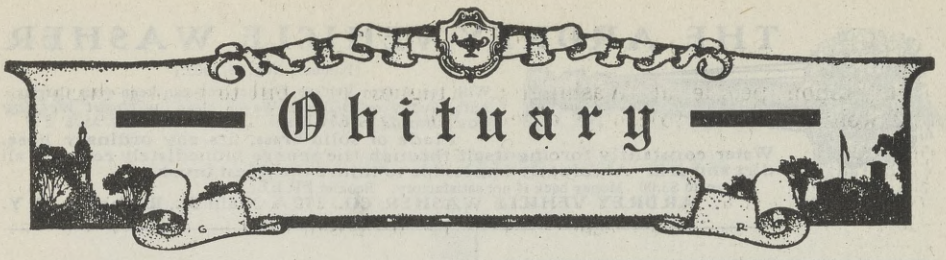
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According to a decision rendered by a judge in Hamilton, Ont., a man who hires out to an employer without making any arrangement regarding wages is entitled, if a union man, to the scale set by the union in his particular trade. The decision was given in the case of a carpenter who worked a few days for an employer and was paid off at less than the union scale. He sued the employer and the court gave him the decision, declaring that it did not make any difference because the man did not disclose to the employer the fact that he was a member of the union.

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A Toronto dispatch states that Dr. Goodwin Kingston in a report to the bureau of mines in Ontario, Canada, says:

"It is my duty to direct attention again to the alarming amount of illiteracy in some of our settled districts. This is shown by the fact that at some mines half of the men cannot sign the pay roll. These are mostly, too, natives of the district in which they work. If these illiterate men were all middle-aged, it might be hoped that they were a product of conditions from which the Province has emerged, but many of them are young, some, indeed, mere lads."



NO. 82, LINCOLN, ILL.—SYMPATHETIC RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has pleased our Supreme ruler, the Almighty God, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved brother, Richard Savage; therefore be it

Resolved, That our union has lost a worthy, honorable and upright member, one whose every action was for the promotion of the cause which is just; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for ninety days and that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and also a copy to the press for publication.

His place is vacant, his voice is missed.
The life we loved is still.
A place is vacant in our midst which never
can be filled.
God in His wisdom has recalled
Our brother himself has given;
Although the body slumbers here,
His soul is safe in heaven.

CLAUD ANDERSON,
JAMES LYNCH,
JOHN RANKIN,
Committee.

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is guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial number 3066. ¶ ANTI-ITIS is an external household necessity to succeed the old-fashioned poultices and liniments. ¶ Get ANTI-ITIS. Do not accept substitutes. ¶ In preparing ANTI-ITIS from quarry to completion we believe IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH. ¶ Send for our book "WHAT TO DO" and Accident Chart. ¶ Price of ANTI-ITIS is 1 lb. 50c.; 1¾ lb. 75c. Sold by all reliable dealers.

ANTI-ITIS, Inc., Danvers, Mass.

OLD MAN KARR

A belated poem for one of Chicago's old-time cabbies.

Old man Karr has gone over the river,
No more Old Zero will cause him to shiver;
All Chicago cabbies are bent down with sorrow,
For Old Man Karr will be buried tomorrow.

For eighteen long years he stood well the test—
Now the faithful old cabby has gone to his rest;
Peace to his ashes, may the gates be ajar,
And give a welcome reception to Old Cabby Karr.

When he threw up the sponge after washing his cab,
These last words he spoke, "I've no use for a scab."
He always was union, and this was his text,
"I've won the strike here, now I'll strike for the next."

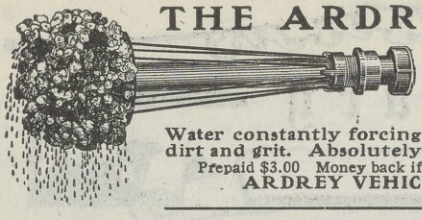
His patrons all knew him, and respected him much;
He was pleasant, polite, respectful and such;
Through the streets of Chicago he well knew the way,
About the people he drew he had nothing to say.

He was fond of the children, both the girls and the boys,
And a ride in his cab was their greatest of joys.
If his old cab could speak, it could tell many tales,
How it drew criminals enough to fill all the jails.

He never inquired of people he drew
If they were honest. They may have been horse thieves for all he knew.
An honest old fellow, in his play was a star,
In his original character, "Old Cabby Karr."

VES HANNAN.

Experience is a severe teacher, but a slow one. When a man has learned his lesson well he is about ready to die.



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[Patented Aug. 15, 1905.]

With the Ardrey Vehicle Washer you can keep your Carriage, Auto, Buggy or Delivery Wagon clean, *without wetting your hands or clothes.*

Made of solid brass, fits any ordinary hose. Water constantly forcing itself through the sponge immediately removes all dirt and grit. Absolutely impossible to injure the finest finish.

Prepaid $3.00 Money back if not satisfactory. Booklet FREE.

ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER CO., 112 A Main St., Rochester, N. Y.



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GLOVES

UNION MADE

For TEAMSTERS
Linemen, Bridgemen and Railroadmen :: Write for mail order catalogue

Chicago Glove & Mitten Co.
170 North Halsted Street CHICAGO, ILL.



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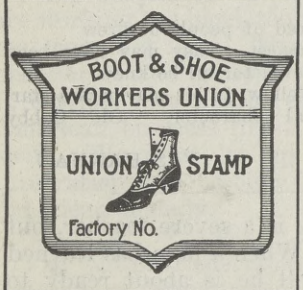
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NEW YORK AND ANYWHERE.

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AS
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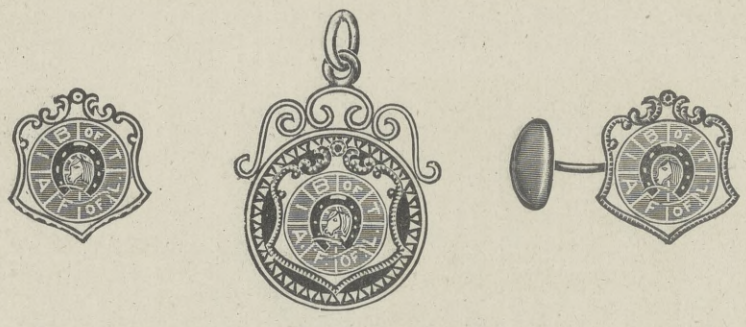
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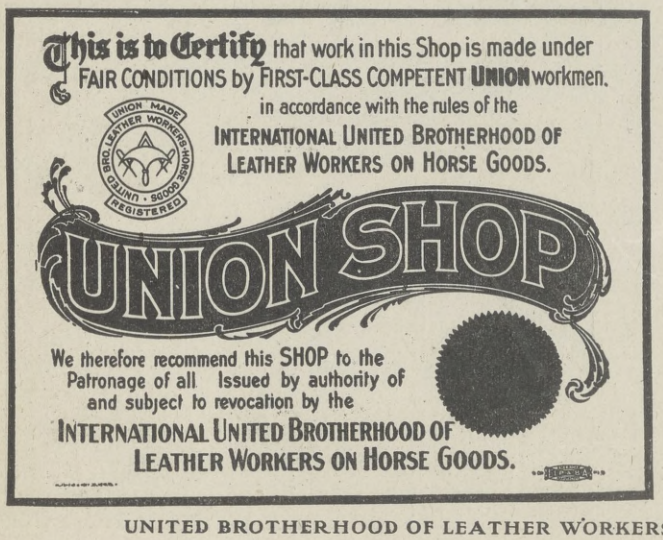


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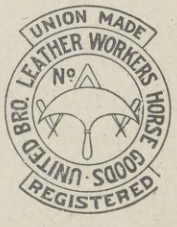
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MARCH, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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Seventy times as high as the moon;
Where she was going I couldn't but ask it,
For in her hand she carried a broom.

"Old woman, old woman" quoth I,
"O whither, O whither, so high?"
"I'm the Overall Express off for the sky"
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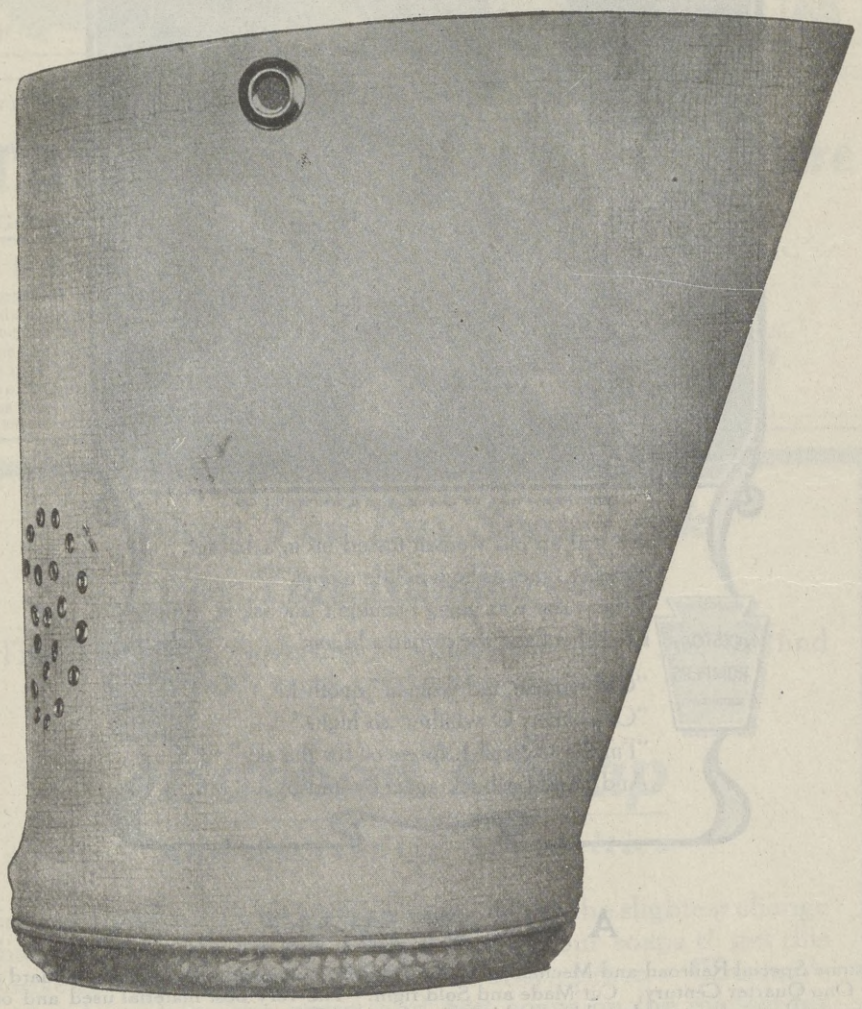
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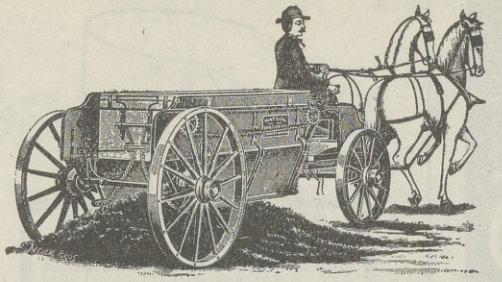
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THE
TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International
Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 5
March, 1907

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THE TEAMSTERS

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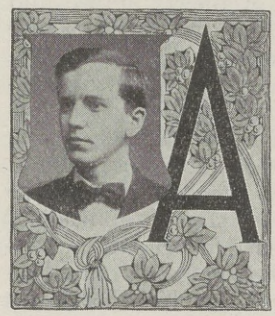
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LET THE MAJORITY RULE.

(By Thomas Hickey.)



AMONG the many drawbacks to the progress of the labor movement there is nothing so serious or harmful as the man or set of men who will not acquiesce in the will of the majority. The fundamental principles of our nation, the very existence of our country, depend on the principle of majority rule. When such rule ceases we have autocracy. When any man or set of men become imbued with the idea that they and they alone are the ones who should rule, then it is the duty of fair-minded men to take up arms and with any and all means at their command cast them out, so that they cannot contaminate the principles of men who are fair-minded but easily led.

This applies to trades unionists even more than to any other class or clan, for when a disappointed ranter gets

to work he becomes very dangerous indeed. He is at once the foe of his fellow-craftsmen and the bosses' willing tool, and the sad feature is the willingness of some men (generally with an axe to grind) to follow in the footsteps of these self-opininated disciples of so-called liberty.

I have seen in my travels many ex-unionists who claimed to have left their union on account of some law which was good for the whole body (themselves included) but had a tendency to stop certain evils to which they were addicted. For instance: There was established in a certain city the half-holiday on Saturday with a corresponding increase in wages, making the wage the same per week as before, with a proviso that work on Saturday afternoon should only be done to prevent accident, and with no penalty attached. The good unionist quit when noon came and went home, while the lover of liberty stayed and made the extra money until the abuse became so obnoxious that the whole body decided to attach a heavy penalty for working on Saturday afternoon, except as prescribed in the agreement. The law was passed by an almost unanimous vote. Among the few who opposed it was my friend of whom I write, and when a short time afterward he was haled before a trial committee he claimed that his liberty was at stake and no law could prevent him from working any time he pleased. He claimed that, having voted against the law, he was at liberty to work as he voted. Thus he became a non-unionist. But we can readily see that only the selfish spirit of gain or self-aggrandizement is the motive power with those opposed to majority rule.

The same applies to the seeker for office. When the individual happens to be defeated, if he be a ranter, he will try (and very often succeeds) in getting his followers to break away from the main body and become a detriment to the whole cause. The result is a strike-breaking mob, which is driven from place to place until at last they die from lack of brains, and the remains are picked up by their former associates.

Therefore, I would earnestly plead with my fellow-unionist to let the majority rule. Perhaps you may not like your leader, but many soldiers dislike their officers, yet they would hardly refuse to obey their orders; it would mean death. There is no man on earth who can please everybody. If there was he would be a god, not a labor leader. There is no law that is not objected to; the thief dislikes the law against stealing, the murderer does not believe in capital punishment, the railroad magnate objects to the rate law, the monopolist objects to the eight-hour law; but in spite of these facts no fair-minded man would want these laws repealed. Any man who objects to just law is a man who breaks laws, or wishes to do so. You can always trust in the majority rule, for even should a mistake be made, the same majority can change it, and there is no necessity for a rebellion. Every man has a right to an expression of honest opinion, but no man knows it all. Therefore, when a body of men debate any question let the minority voice their sentiments. And then let the majority rule.—The Carpenter.

KEPT AT BREAD LINE.

The thinker has long maintained that the wages of the laborer are always near the bread line—that is, he is paid only as much wages as it requires to reproduce himself in good working order, the employer well knowing that he must keep his workman supplied with food, shelter and raiment sufficient to protect him and his family and allow reproduction in order to keep the mines, factories, farms and so forth running. I say the thinking man has long recognized the above as a fact.

I have before me a prospectus is-

sued by the board of trade of a southern city that ought to convince any one of the above contentions, if any proof were necessary. This prospectus is issued for the benefit of the business interests of that city. It is sent to different manufacturers throughout the country to induce them to locate there. The prospectus is well gotten up; it shows skill and taste in its arrangement. It has a number of fine cuts of the principal features of the city and surrounding country, giving in detail all that one might reasonably want to know in such cases.

But what strikes the writer as being so cold-blooded is its article headed "Labor," of which the following are the exact words:

"Labor at reasonable cost is the boast of this city. The source of the labor supply is the native white population surrounding the city, the most prolific in family production in the United States. The laborer is capable and contented. Strikes are unknown. The low cost of living and the mild climate, making the cost of fuel and clothing less than in many other cities and permitting of outdoor work every day in the year, render it possible to maintain a lower wage scale than prevails in like industries in the north."

As an example of some of the wages paid the following is quoted: Common laborers, from $1 to $1.50 per day; carpenters, $2.50 to $3; printers, $2.75 to $4; painters, $2; plumbers, $2 to $4; paperhangers, $2.50 to $3; brick masons, $4.50 to $5; plasterers, 35 cents per hour; teamsters, $1 per day; textile mill hands, 50 cents a day and up.

The prospectus boasts of having one of the largest cotton mills in the South and also the largest woolen mill in the world, hence the quotation of textile mill hands at 50 cents per day and up.

What does the above convey to the reader? Only this—that whatever advantages nature has given the laborer in that city are taken from him by the manufacturer. If the climate is rigorous, he is paid sufficient wages to purchase fuel and clothing. If these are unnecessary, they are not furnished in wages by the employer. In other words, the laborer is not allowed any benefits that his location make for him by the reason of his living in a mild climate, but they are absorbed by the employer.

If some wizard of an Edison should discover a food the value of 10 cents' worth of which would be sufficient to maintain the laborer in working condition, do you not know that the wages would at once fall to the bread line? Of course they would, and wages have remained and always will remain near the bread line, sometimes above and sometimes below. So long as the present system is in vogue the above condition will prevail.

You will note in the wages quoted in the prospectus that those trades which are best organized receive the highest wages and that those unorganized receive the lowest.—Thomas B. Farmer in Chicago Record-Herald.

TRADES UNIONS' BANK.

Members of organized labor in Chicago have undertaken the work of organizing a state bank in that city to be the recognized depository of the funds of labor organizations and members.

The work has been going on for over a year. At present the outlook for success is very promising. The men who are active in the work are well-known members of labor unions, and co-operating with them is a Mr. Kingsbury of the firm of Edwin C. Kingsbury & Co., bankers.

A permit has been received from the state auditor to organize under the name, International Trust and Savings Bank, with a paid-up capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $30,000. The stock of the bank will be divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 a share. Subscriptions to the

stock will be taken at $115 a share. The Illinois banking laws require that value of bank shares shall always be maintained at par. To meet this requirement a banking institution must provide at the outset for preliminary expenses and for operating expenses until the earnings on capital and deposits cover these items. It is a wise provision of the law and has resulted in the certain success of all honestly conducted banking institutions in that state.

The members of organized labor on the committee of organization have reserved, to be placed by them, 1,000 shares of the stock, and it is their purpose to have this stock subscribed for by members of organized labor in Chicago and throughout the country. The subscription books were opened on February 5, and in a few days over 200 shares of the stock had been subscribed and paid for by members of organized labor. The committee is desirous this stock shall be taken in small amounts of from one to ten shares, as the more widely the stock is distributed the more successful the institution will prove.

At present the banking business is being operated under the firm name of Edwin C. Kingsbury & Co., and the deposits approximate $75,000. With the completion of the state organization the business of Edwin C. Kingsbury & Co. will be transferred to the new institution and the new bank should open with at least $100,000 of deposits.

Subscriptions to the stock will be taken until March 20, 1907, by which time it is expected the stock will be fully subscribed and the bank shortly thereafter open for business under an Illinois charter.

Following are the members of organized labor who are actively participating in this work:

Frank Buchanan of the Structural Iron Workers, John J. Sonsteby of the Garment Workers, Charles F. Strubbe of the Machinists, William Loos of the Carpenters and Joiners, Chas. M. Rau of the Steamfitters, A. B. Adair of Typographical Union No. 16, John E. Senne of the Machinists, Geo. Hodge of the Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, John C. Harding of No. 16 and L. P. Straube of the Stereotypers.

The organizing committee is Edwin C. Kingsbury, Frank Buchanan, A. B. Adair and John E. Senne.

Communications addressed to the committee will receive prompt attention and all who are interested in this matter are requested to write for full particulars.

AWAY WITH CHEAP JOHNS.

In a circular letter issued to affiliated organizations from A. F. of L. headquarters it is stated that the Minneapolis convention recommended to international unions to "establish dues of not less than $1 per month, as it has been overwhelmingly proven that a well-filled treasury is a surer guarantee of genuine trade unionism than a lofty declaration of principles with low dues." There is a whole lot of good, sound sense in that statement. Somehow the plutocratic enemy and his hireling strike-breakers are not the least bit frightened by the "lofty declaration of principles" adopted by the unions that collect 25 cents or 50 cents a month in dues. When the latter are forced into a strike, usually they are seriously handicapped at the outset and lose more frequently than they win. On the other hand, the organizations that can levy high dues and assessments hold their membership intact during periods of trouble and give the would-be union-smashers something to worry about while gaining all or at least a portion of their demands. Many workingmen are much more liberal in paying into political, religious, fraternal or other societies than into unions, and yet the latter are the organizations of all organizations that maintain a decent

standard of living and unceasingly strive to obtain still more concessions. Destroy all the unions tomorrow, and next day wages would drop at least 25 per cent. and hours of toil would be increased proportionately. A dollar per month will not bankrupt the average workman, but it's a good investment when paid into the union. It comes back in increased wages and shorter hours, to say nothing of other improvements in the shop and the hope, while the average intelligence of the membership is raised and their independence and aggressiveness greatly encouraged. The dollar dues system is the thing; the 25-centers and 50-centers are in the has-been class. The labor movement will never be strengthened by cheap John methods. —Chronicle.

NO "IMMUNITY BATH" THERE.

One Steve Adams of Idaho or Colorado is being tried for murder. He was to be principal witness against Moyer and Haywood. He "confessed," as he claimed, under "duress." He claims that the confession was wrung from him by torture and intimidation. At his trial last week this "confession" was attempted to be used against him and his attorneys protested. It was admitted.

How different this is from that accorded the officials of the Carrion Trust in Chicago last summer. They, too, claimed the evidence against them was secured under duress and Judge Humphreys immediately gave them his celebrated immunity bath. And yet people wonder why there is a profound distrust of the judiciary.—Mine Worker.

LABOR'S WEAPONS.

Slowly, but surely, the world is beginning to understand the labor movement, and with that understanding comes each day a larger measure of co-operation and sympathy from the other classes.

But there are still those who cannot or will not see the workingman's movement as it is intended by him to be, therefore he is periodically denounced.

He is a striker, they say. So he is, but not until he has been arrogantly told that there is nothing to arbitrate.

He boycotts. Yes, but he learned the use of that weapon from the cruel blacklist—the blacklist that made him an industrial outcast, that denied him the right to be the breadwinner and sent him away from his home with the wail of his child and the sobs of his wife breaking his heart.

The striker is but a rebel. The rebel has been the torch-bearer of civilization since man realized he had a soul. —Atlanta Constitution.

NOTICE.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, Minn., resolutions were unanimously indorsed reaffirming the placing of all products of the Washburn-Crosby Flour Milling Co. on the "we do not patronize" list. Their leading brands are Gold Medal, Ben Hur and Jenkins' Vienna.

All trade unionists should do their duty and act accordingly.

An industrial exhibit showing good and bad conditions under which men and women work in this country, with special attention to the conditions under which they work in Chicago and Illinois, will be presented at Brooke Casino, March 11 and 17, inclusive, by a group of Chicago organizations interested in promoting the industrial welfare of the community. The local exhibition will be supplemented by material from the Exhibit of Industrial Conditions held in Philadelphia in December, 1906, and from the Exposition of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene given by the American Institute of Social Service in New York in January, 1907.

EDITORIAL

WE are happy to announce the end of the conspiracy case against the International officers and others that grew out of the Chicago strike in 1905. The far-reaching consequences of the verdict "not guilty" that the jury (who had sat for nearly three weeks taking testimony) rendered in less than two hours cannot be overestimated.

The question of the escape of personal punishment is the least to be considered. True, of the eleven men who were on trial all, or nearly all, are married and had families dependent upon them for support. These would have been put to much inconvenience, sorrow and suffering had a different verdict resulted. Naturally this would have had its evil consequences, but simply in a personal way; that is to say, it would have entailed the ordinary consequences of punishment in a criminal case. But this was the very least that was sought for by the prosecution. Indeed, if any of the other rank and file had been officers of the International organization any such person or persons would have been singled out as were the defendants. Against these persons the same slimy stories and extravagant lies would have been published—the same extreme means would have been adopted to bring about the verdict. In truth, the case had to be conducted along personal lines, so that the public and the jury could be the more readily fooled. And to give color to the indictments issued by the grand jury against the defendants and to the greedy insistence upon a second costly trial by the State's attorney, much was published against the defendants that was black and evil. But this has to be done to support the prejudiced and partial attitude and action of the State's attorney. Of course, the much-heralded evidence concerning the personal conduct of the men or the officers who took part in the strike fell flat. When it became opportune to use it they could not produce any. All the heralded newspaper matter about debauchery and vice and extravagant expenditure of money was given the lie when the State's attorney failed to produce it at the trial of the case after he had raked with a fine tooth comb for evidence.

The trial killed these lies and showed up the false power that money and newspapers use when organized labor is warred upon by money.

The State's attorney in this case tried to shift the case to that of violence, extortion, intimidation and injury. Generalities were freely used by the State's attorney in his opening argument to show how far the labor leaders went in their efforts to compel arbitration and drive business away from Chicago by force and violence. But at the hearing of the case not a single word appeared in the testimony against any officer of the International Broth-

erhood of Teamsters, or any member of its rank and file, to prove any of these charges. Indeed, the defendants were in nowise connected with any acts of violence except in the testimony of men who proved by the evidence that while they paraded as "Labor Leaders," they were in fact employed by the viciously rich conspirators to get information that would cause the wrecking of the labor movement. It was stated by acute observers during the course of the trial that the appearance of Young, the two Kelleys, Mike and William, Michael Murphy and Joseph Schultz put a stamp of dishonesty upon the prosecution, and showed the filthy means that it took to bring about the punishment of men whose real offense was—sympathy with the labor movement.

The purpose of making violence the gist of the case against the defendants was to prejudice the minds of the jury in order thereby to more easily secure a verdict of guilty upon facts that would countenance the claim that a sympathetic strike amounted to a conspiracy. Of course, the State did not dare to come out into the open and make that claim the basis of the prosecution. It naturally surmised that twelve men drawn from the ordinary occupations of life would not allow men to be imprisoned because they sympathized deeply with their fellow men and women who were victims of unjust economic conditions. But the State did argue that the sympathetic strike was evidence of conspiracy.

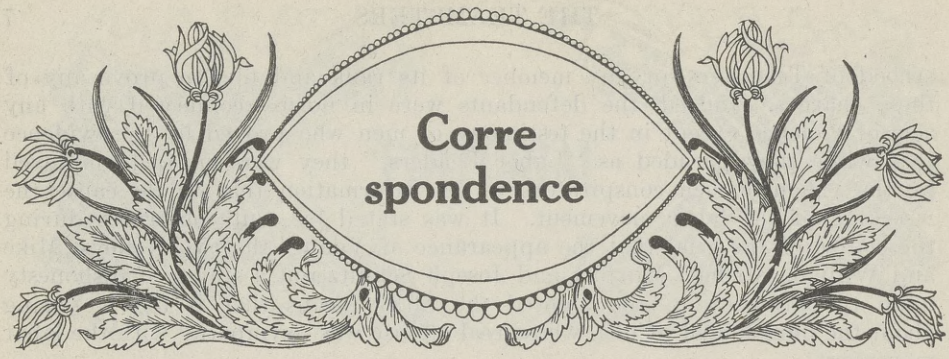
The real purpose was to secure a verdict of guilty upon evidence of violence, and in the event of an appeal have the courts decide the case upon the broad principle that a sympathetic strike amounted to a conspiracy. This dastardly attempt to cut off the power of labor unions by taking from them the very roots of their strength, failed. Its failure is a cause for congratulation to every man that toils. Its failure shows the coming of a better day for those who toil. Its failure stands as a warning against similar prosecutions. Its failure will be a precedent hereafter in all similar labor cases, and the fact that a jury of twelve men who have been reading lies and distorted accounts of the strike from the newspapers could nevertheless render such a verdict shows that the rights of men and the durability of principle may be trusted in a jury's hands.

We wish to thank the labor papers for their sympathy with the defendants during the trial and for their expression of confidence in the integrity of the men involved and the abiding nature of the principles they were contending for. It is these papers that keep alive the eternal principle of right and justice, without which our civilization would count for naught.

AFTER the trials in Chicago were over I made the statement to some of our members that in view of the fact that dissension had arisen during the term of my office and a secession taken place, that, in the interest of harmony, I would not again be a candidate for re-election as General President.

This was never intended for publication, but as those who received the information have seen fit to herald the news to the public through the columns of the press, I will now say that in view of the many statements of the press given by these informers and their deliberate attempt to convince the public that they are responsible for driving me from this position, that in the Boston convention in 1907 I will again be a candidate for re-election to the office of General President.

C. P. SHEA.



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The regular meeting of the Soda, Mineral Water and Bottle Beer Drivers' Local No. 372 was held February 21, President Benzler occupying the chair. The attendance was much larger than the past few meetings. Brother Powers, recording secretary, was absent on account of sickness, Past Recording Secretary John Connors acting in his place. All the brothers present had something to say for the good of Local 372 and the I. B. of T. throughout the states. After business of the local was over the brothers were given quite a treat in the way of a banquet, prepared by our esteemed Secretary-Treasurer Childs, Brothers Griffin and Tetlow acting as toastmasters. All the brothers seemed to enjoy themselves. President Benzler and Brother Childs were toasted time and again. I remain,

Fraternally,

E. C. FLEMMING.

February 22, 1907.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The special committee of the Central Labor Union, appointed to consider the protest entered against the Brewery Workers by Delegate Toone, and mentioned under this head sometime ago, reported to that body as follows:

"We, your committee appointed to consider the grievance of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters vs. the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, beg leave to report as follows: After hearing statements from representatives of both organizations we find that the United Brewery Workmen claim jurisdiction over every man connected with a brewery, and have a branch of their organization known as Drivers and Stablemen's Union, No. 234, members of which are eligible to membership in the Teamsters' Local. Therefore your committee would recommend that the Teamsters now affiliated with the Drivers and Stablemen's Union, No. 234, of the Brewery Workmen, be allowed to remain and that all new applicants for membership, after this date, be referred to the local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. W. CONSIDINE,
"J. K. POTTER,
"T. F. DORNIN."

An amendment proposing to make the enforcement of the finding of the committee date back to November 24, 1906, in accordance with the A. F. of L. decision, was lost, but the report of the committee was adopted by a good majority. International Secretary Joseph Proebstle of the United Brewery Workmen was granted the privilege of the floor and spoke in behalf of the local branch. As per instructions, every delegate from Bakery Drivers' Local No. 33 was in his seat to work and vote for the rights of the I. B. of T.

Oil Wagon Drivers' Local No. 296

has issued cards for distribution in the central body and the various local unions containing the names and addresses of its members.

The United Garment Workers of America have opened a branch house at No. 617 F street N. W., where suits made to order as low as $15 and bearing the union label can be purchased, and union men of Washington will no longer have an excuse for wearing non-union clothing. Those members of organized labor who do not attend meetings and consequently never hold office or serve on committees may at least spend their money with its friends instead of with those who will use it in an effort to tear down the one and only movement which enables them to receive a fair day's pay under proper conditions.

Members of No. 33, employed by one of our large bakeries, which has been giving away several thousand loaves of bread for advertising purposes, were paid off without receiving percentage on that portion of their load which they were required to haul to the grocers for the purpose of filling "free" coupons which the firm distributed from house to house. It has not yet come to our notice, however, that the bakers who made this bread were asked to do the work for nothing, and it is extremely unlikely that they will be. The matter has been taken up by the union and our members notified to adhere strictly to the scale and to refrain from violating it, either openly or indirectly. The flimsy pretext made to the drivers, we have been informed, was that the advertising would benefit them by permanently increasing their trade. While this may be true, the increase in profits to the bakery will be much greater in proportion than the percentage increase to the drivers. Unless this matter is satisfactorily adjusted, any advantage the firm may have acquired by its seeming "liberality" may prove to be short-lived. Meantime, believing that the company will recede from its position, we have purposely withheld its name for the present.

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Now that the first trial of the General President of the I. B. of T., Cornelius P. Shea, is over and the jury stood 7 to 5 for acquittal, the rank and file of the Teamsters' Union are shocked as never before to know that the only evidence given against Shea was given by Albert Young and a few more of the members of the United Teamsters of America. So it has brought the teamsters of the country to a point of indignation at the artless ways the so-called labor leaders have been playing upon the ignorant and innocent way of the teamster, but nevertheless it will only excite a short time wonder and then fade away until the second trial of Shea is over, and then the sensational evidence of those people shall occupy the board to attract the attention of the teamsters in general. This is to be deplored. Such trials as these leave a sad impression behind. It is so evanescent and transitory that in a short time it shall fall from the minds of the teamsters altogether; whereas it should be so indelibly stamped that it could never be erased from recollection. But in a few months at the most the wrongs perpetrated by the members of this U. T. A. upon Shea will be altogether forgotten, irrespective of the fate of Shea. The U. T. A. will try and continue on its way and smirk and smile at wrongdoings and try to conceal the enormities and sins of the much-trusted members and to condone their faults with every excuse that can be adduced to minimize their deeds and actions. Many people will arise in the world of labor, play their parts and fall away into forgetfulness, but still the sun will shine and night will follow day the same as now and

the working crowds of humanity will hurry on to their graves and eternity with the same unthinking abandon of their final destiny as now. But lessons taught in the past are hard to learn by those who have neither will nor the desire to educate themselves in the way of right. Though the President of the I. B. of T. may suffer by the desires of others, thousands will not benefit by his being an example, but will rush on to their own destruction, all unseeing the terrible end or terminus at which they will arrive.

There are hundreds of men like C. P. Shea in the ranks of organized labor today, but there are thousands of men like those who tried to convict him, daily fishing for their prey, and who will fall unconsciously into their nets and at the finish will find themselves in the same position that Shea is just because of their being silly and inexperienced to the ways of traitors, whose nets are ever spread to try and drag someone to the web of ruin beyond repair; and then they come and give evidence and weave stronger meshes to hold their victims whom the controllers of capital want to convict innocently. Oh, men, if you could but see those spiders of sin and sorrow, shame degradation and depravity, spinning to entrap someone, you would not stop until you had them in bonds from which they could never release themselves, no matter how great the sacrifice would be, so long as it would save the unfortunate they were trying to convict.

Now, my friends, we daily read in our papers of men who are classed as the ideal man of the past and present; but we can never read of a labor leader being classed as an ideal man. I can state here, without fear of contradiction, that in Cornelius P. Shea we are blessed with an honest and an ideal leader, who at this time is sacrificing his family and liberty for the benefit of the organization he represents—a man who has built himself from a driver of a tip cart in the city of Boston, Mass., to be General President of the greatest and grandest labor organization in this great country. He is a man of self-confidence under all circumstances, as he has shown himself to be during all the great strikes of the Teamsters' Union. And for all his years of toil and labor he is on trial today in Chicago of a charge of which we know he is innocent. But for all, no matter how he may be tossed, he will fall right side up and in a short time be out working to build his organization again to its high standard of the past; for he is a fellow who only sees the bright side of everything, no matter how dark it seems to anybody else, and is never discouraged. So let the trial of C. P. Shea be a lesson to all teamsters, and when you see any sign of secession in the ranks of your local organization, use all means possible to depress it, and do not stop until you have the traitors in a place where they shall seek forgiveness. No matter what our private opinions may be, let us keep them to ourselves and get together and help Shea all we can in his time of trouble, for he is the frankest and most conservative man on this earth; for if he is convicted it is a case of beginning all over again and fight the owners of capital. So let us depress the traitors now who are trying to disrupt our grand organization.

Fraternally yours,
JOSEPH D. O'BRIEN.
February 1, 1907.

It seems to be a solemn fact that a certain popular expression is hurting the lemon trade. Whereas there was formerly no more hesitation about asking for a lemon than for any other kind of fruit, people acquainted with the vernacular now pass on and buy some other variety. At least so say some of the dealers. Something ought to be done to relieve the lemon business and coincidently furnish us with something fresh in slang.—Boston Herald.

Notes

LABOR MUST BE CONSIDERED.

The American Federation of Labor, through its committee, will be on guard during the present session of Congress and will be as insistent as heretofore in urging consideration of the claims of labor. And it is going to receive more consideration than ever before.

All the talk of the dyed-in-the-wool standpatters to the effect that labor failed to make good in the recent elections is bluff. The labor vote was planted in such a way as to serve notice upon the party in power notwithstanding the return of several congressmen marked for defeat by the American Federation.

Labor will not be ignored at the capitol in Washington this winter, but it will have to keep its eyes open for fakirs.—J. R. Buchanan in New York American.

* * *

It is said that there is but one $10,000 U. S. bill in circulation, and two of the denomination of $5,000. Probably these are in the forgotten vest pocket of some opulent editor. Of the $1,000 kind there are about twenty-five thousand flying about. That is nearly six thousand more than there are of $500 bills. Of $100 and $50 bills there are plenty—one hundred and ten thousand of the former and one hundred and fifteen thousand of the latter. Ten dollar bills seem to be the favorite output of Uncle Sam, there being, in round numbers, twenty-five million of them passing from hand to hand about the country, while of $1.00 value, statistics say, there are but two million going about. We can well believe the statement, having noticed the scarcity.

* * *

The mail carriers of Butte, Mont., have turned in their resignation to take effect on March 1, unless they are granted an increase in pay.

* * *

An estimate furnished by a statistician gives the number of men killed in the daily pursuit of their callings, largely skilled and unskilled laborers, for the last four years, at 80,000 men, or 20,000.

* * *

It is reported that the miners of the Hazleton region are dissatisfied with the rate of wages they are being paid and that they will present to the Board of Conciliation charges of discrimination, claiming that they receive less than do miners in other districts.

* * *

Organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are becoming indeed "international." In addition to local unions in the United States and Canada being affiliated, there are those of Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii. The report of the Commissioner of Labor of Hawaii reports, among other local unions recently formed, boilermakers, electrical workers, machinists, plumbers, blacksmiths, hackmen, teamsters, longshoremen, sailors, bricklayers, car-builders, iron molders, painters, plasterers and printers.

A meeting to form a state organization of city employes' unions will be called in Boston.

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Owing to the general increase in the cost of living the doctors of Austria have decided to raise their fees 50 per cent.

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The 5,000 New York trouser makers who have been on strike for a new wage scale are reported to have won their demands.

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Martial law has been declared in Valencia, Spain, following the food tax riots and a strike of workmen. Serious trouble is feared.

❖ ❖ ❖

The following scale of Chinese wages will give some idea of the daily returns received for labor done (in United States gold): Laborer, 10 cents; mason, 15 cents; artisan, 10 to 20 cents and clerks, 40 to 50 cents.

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The Dominion government has appointed Judge Winchester of Toronto and Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, as a commission to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the strike of the telephone girls in Toronto.

❖ ❖ ❖

The New York Senate passed unanimously Senate Page's bill, prohibiting the employment of minors under sixteen years in factories in that state more than eight hours in any one day; the permitted eight hours must be between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

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If we were only half as wise as the "knocker" pretends to be we would never have any fear of making a mistake, no matter what we might undertake to do. It is sad to think that people who know so much will not give us the benefit of their knowledge, but simply stand back and point out our mistakes, instead of coming forward to point out the right way.—Leather Workers' Journal.

A Chicago detective agency has been caught red-handed in the work of promoting slugging during strikes. A Milwaukee concern engaged the Chicago company to break a strike. One of its supposed detectives was a union iron molder. Because of their splendid physique this man and one other were given the names of union officials whom they were to slug, the compensation being $10 per day. Upon arrival in Milwaukee the supposed detectives went to police headquarters, got the co-operation of the department, sent for the head of the agency, and when a prearranged fracas was started local officers arrested not only the professional disturbers, but their chief as well.—The Bulletin.

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It is rumored that a split has occurred in the ranks of the London striking Music Hall employes. A third party to the controversy has been formed, consisting of the chief stars, who have adopted conciliatory methods in negotiating with the managers.

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The feverish haste with which oil advanced 5 to 8 cents the day after that $32,000,000 was given away by Rockefeller would seem to clear up any doubt as to who makes the donation.

❖ ❖ ❖

It Depends.—"What will a deck of cards cost me?"

"That will depend altogether on the sort of player you are."—Houston Post.

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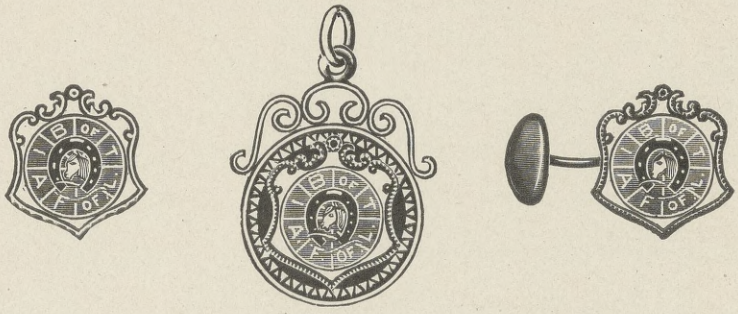
The strike in the Melbourne building trades still continues. Labor Leader Prendergast brought the matter before the Victorian assembly recently.

❖ ❖ ❖

More favorable terms granted by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company caused the mates, who tendered their resignations recently, to return to their vessels.

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APRIL, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 6
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WHAT OTHERS THOUGHT OF THE VERDICT.

At last the Shea conspiracy case is ended. Mr. Shea and his teamsters' union associates have been acquitted. Only two jurors were for conviction at the start, and these quickly yielded to the other ten. The prosecution was utterly without merit. It was instigated and maintained both in court and in the trust newspapers, for private business ends. The prosecuting lawyer was hardly more than nominally a member of the prosecuting officer's staff. He was the private attorney of the business interests that instigated the prosecution. And the prosecution itself, while nominally for a blackmailing conspiracy to injure the business of a mercantile firm, was in fact for the criminalization of sympathetic strikes. It failed, first because there was no credible testimony of blackmail, and second because the jury would not place sympathetic strikes under the ban of the criminal law.

A curious thing happened after the trial. Three or four labor leaders who had been accepted as informers, had sworn to transactions calculated to prove that the strike was in

furtherance of pecuniary objects; that brutal violence had been resorted to deliberately by the strike leaders; that they themselves had participated in these criminal purposes and acts; that no promise of immunity had been made them, and that having pleaded guilty they expected to be imprisoned. Now, it is true that the jury refused to believe these informers (some of whom were shown to be convicted criminals), in so far as their testimony incriminated the men on trial. But that was no reason for exonerating them upon their own pleas of guilty. Although the men on trial were acquitted, these informers were guilty on their own pleas. If the indictment described a crime, they stood before the court self-convicted of that crime. Yet the prosecuting attorney, failing to convict the innocent men, exonerated these guilty ones. This may be the law, for the prosecuting attorney did it; presumably it must be the law, for the judge allowed it. But what kind of law is it that permits guilty men, men guilty of crime upon their own confession in open court, to go free because a jury would not believe their testimony against other men?—The Public.

Contrary to all expectations, the second trial of Cornelius P. Shea and other officers and members of the Teamsters' International Union came to an abrupt end. After all the evidence had been taken, and after the jury had been in deliberation for about two hours, the verdict was brought in "Not guilty." The result of the trial is of some importance to organized labor, inasmuch as the right of the workingmen to inaugurate a sympathy strike has been acknowledged. The outcome of the trial shows clearly that the state witnesses, former associates of Shea, and accused of the same crime, who pleaded guilty, must have been influenced through something and by somebody to destroy Shea and to do considerable harm to the labor movement in general. The jury could not find them guilty, in spite of their pleading guilty. These scoundrels are now branded as the most miserable creatures before the whole world, and should be despised by all workingmen. The employers' association, behind the prosecution, has failed in its effort to deal a deadly blow to organized labor. The cost of the two trials, the first of which lasted 140 days and the second twenty days, amounted to about $125,000. — Brauer-Zeitung.

Can the Employers' Association of Chicago regard its methods of prosecuting President Cornelius Shea of the Team Drivers' Union with any sense of self-respect? The principal charge against President Shea was conspiracy. The star witness was Albert Young, who voluntarily confessed to being a party with President Shea in being bribed to involve the teamsters in the Garment Workers' strike against Montgomery Ward & Co., and he further confessed to a whole lot of crimes in which he took part. This star witness was an aspirant for the presidency of the Team Drivers' Union, and because the delegates saw fit to keep Shea in the place, Young held a rump convention and tried to start a rival organization. He failed in this. If his motives were not of revenge upon Shea, they certainly were not directed to the good of the Team Drivers' Union.

The Employers' Association is at war with the Team Drivers' Union. To convict its officers of crimes is to cripple the union to the extent of what the moral effect may be, although convicting the officers doesn't convict the union.

However, the Employers' Association looks upon the prosecution of Shea as an important disrupting venture. Just where the alliance be-

tween Young and the Employers' Association began it would be difficult to determine, but that Young will be protected from punishment for his self-confessed crimes goes without question. He is now assisting the Employers' Association in its designs upon the Team Drivers' Union. The fact is self-explanatory, and adds no great credit to the Employers' Association of Chicago, which has already paid liberally in its fight.—Motorman and Conductor.

The teamsters, tried a second time on the charge of conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery Ward & Co. of Chicago and the City of Chicago, were acquitted in the criminal court of Cook county, Ill. The jury was out but a short time, when, after having taken three ballots, they reached a unanimous verdict of not guilty. This ends the famous effort of the Employers' Association to railroad innocent men to the penitentiary for crimes they themselves committed. —Piano and Organ Workers' Journal.

After two trials, extending practically over six months, C. P. Shea, international president of the teamsters, was acquitted in Chicago last Friday. It was a signal victory over perjury, suborned testimony and the baffled ambition of a brace of traitors, over unlimited money, and the widespread power of the Citizens' Association.

President Shea came through the ordeal unscathed, but what about the two traitors? They will shrink and cower before honest manhood; they will lurk in the shadows when decent men bask in the sunlight; they will go to their graves with hearts cankered with shame and remorse, the worst punishment the world holds.—Mine Workers' Journal.

The second trial of Cornelius P. Shea and his ten associates in the teamsters' union at Chicago, on the charge of conspiracy, resulted in a verdict of acquittal on February 22. Indictments against some of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and other labor leaders, on the same charge, have been quashed, and the famous case is now closed. The total cost to the state of the two trials was not far from $75,000, and the prosecution was aided materially by the Chicago Employers' Association. —Typographical Journal.

A verdict of "not guilty" was returned by the jury sitting in the teamsters' conspiracy trial in the criminal court of Cook county. It did not require a great deal of deliberation on the part of the jury to find that the case of the prosecution was one of bombast and perjury. The evidence of the state's witnesses, the informers, for a consideration, was deemed by all who heard it to be rank perjury. The jury, no doubt, took the same view of the matter.

The state's attorney, chafing under the adverse verdict, permitted the informers to withdraw their former plea of guilty and enter a plea of not guilty, upon which they were discharged.

The state's attorney explains his action by saying a jury had decided that no crime had been committed, hence it would be unjust to mete out punishment to any one.

The indictments against all the other defendants, including the writer, were quashed. Thus ends another chapter in the contest of the high and lowly.—Piano and Organ Workers' Journal.

The conspiracy hatched in Chicago to destroy the Teamsters' union has failed of its purpose. All the power of the public prosecutor of the county of Cook and of his office has been placed at the disposal of the professional enemies of unionism in that community; and all agencies used for

the perversion of justice have been invoked without let or hindrance, and with the sanction of public authority, but in vain, to deal what was thought to be a fatal blow to our cause.

Perjury and subornation of perjury and the co-operation of hireling informers, backed up by the ruthless squandering of the public funds, have been found inadequate to accomplish the purposes of the so-called Citizens' Alliance. Cornelius P. Shea and his associates are free men; and the taxpayers of Cook county have been bilked in a sum of at least one hundred thousand dollars.

The public was assured that the scoundrels who deserted their own organization to make common cause with its enemies had not been granted immunity from the crimes or alleged crimes which they confessed. Are they being prosecuted? Will they be prosecuted? Of course not. These human weasels have been turned loose on the community, with their stamp of cowardice and perjury on their brows; and the American people are asked to think of them as heroes.

It is all truly a very instructive lesson for union people and the friends of unionism everywhere, as well as a great victory for the cause of justice and public decency.

The real lesson of this shocking conspiracy is that union men should never compromise with their enemies; that they should remain loyal to their cause and its traditions, and that they should always live and act within the requirements of the law and of public order.

No union knows where and when it will be attacked in like manner. As long as judges are found on the bench who are willing to strain the rules of legal construction to our undoing; as long as public officials are found who think they depend for their retention in office on the powers which sought the ruin of these teamsters and their organization, any union body whatever is likely to be attacked in a similar fashion at any time and in any community.

The judge who presided at the first trial was clearly in league in his soul with the purposes of these professional union busters, and, fittingly enough, he was openly and fearlessly denounced for his partisanship by President Shea. Such men should be marked by our people, and wherever they are incumbents of elective office every power at the disposal of our cause and its representatives should be exhausted to drive them back into private retirement.

The thanks of every decent citizen should be extended to the judge who presided at the last trial for the common sense and impartiality with which he discharged his duty. Nor should any of us forget to take off our hats to President Shea and his associates for the gallantry with which they met every onset of our enemies.—Minnesota Union Advocate.

SOCIETY AND LABOR.

Last month "Society," in the person of Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, backed up by the Civic Federation of New York, gave a unique and peculiar party, unique and peculiar in many ways. It was the first time in the history of organized labor that society recognized labor or its representatives in any shape or form. It was the first time that labor and capital met in a palace of wealth as friends and discussed questions purely affecting the wage workers.

Yet, on the other hand, it was not the first time that labor faced the millionaire or the multi-millionaire in its fight for better conditions and more humane treatment, nor was it the first time that harsh words passed between them.

Looking at this gathering from an impartial standpoint, one naturally asks, why was it called and why was it held at a society lady's palatial residence? Was it for notoriety or popularity? Was it to get someone's pic-

ture in the papers? Was it to get someone written up in the dailies, weeklies and monthlies, or was it not a new device gotten up for the amusement and entertainment of society? If not, why was it held? Has society exhausted all its resources in its search for pleasure? Have the "dog dinners" and "animal parties" been a failure? It seems so. What sort of an age are we living in when society, to use its own language, gives charmingly unique dinner and parties to animals, while poor little, half-starved and poorly clad children run the streets in want and misery? By all means take care, good care, of dumb animals, but pay more attention and give more consideration to human beings—God's creatures—our brothers and sisters. It seems the life of a human being, especially that of a wage worker, amounts to nothing or to very little at the most, while the life of a dog, a horse or some other animal is highly prized. In fact, the wage worker receives but scant recognition and very little consideration at the hands of society. Now that society has condescended to take notice of us, it seems our troubles will soon end, but be that as it may, we will find that before long we will be left to our own resources to fight for our rights as best as we may and as best we can.

Where, then, is the use in using all this energy, ability, effort, time and money in calling together the representatives of capital and labor to meet in a "place of wealth" to discuss purely labor affairs and labor troubles?

After all is said and done, the fights for better conditions will have to be made in the open field—grim and determined—in order to gain anything. All this talk about bath rooms in factories, wash bowls, dressing rooms, libraries and lunch counters in mills and shops is time wasted. The wage workers of the present day are not asking for such luxuries in the workshops. They will be content with much less. They are asking, however, for a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. They are asking for a shorter workday, for better and happier homes, for an opportunity of education, for a better chance to live, for better food and better clothes, for an opportunity to send their children to school, and for better conditions generally. We don't want your libraries and bath tubs. Pay us a decent wage for our work and we will supply our own libraries, bath tubs and necessaries of life.—Frank Duffy in Carpenter.

A BULWARK OF THE UNION.

He who is thrifty and sober and provides for his family.

He who has the good sense to know that success of the union depends upon getting others to join it.

He whose sense of honor will not permit him to take advantage of a fellow-worker.

He who is opposed to disorder at meetings and shows due respect for the presiding officer, assisting him in all efforts to conduct things decently and in order.

He who loves peace, preferring not to fight the employer, yet is sensitive to unjust treatment and is not a coward.

He who when he goes on a strike stays out until the wrong is righted.

He whose card is always clear.

He who is not a knocker, but by force of logic opposes all foolish motions and insists upon the passage of all good ones.

He who is mentally broad enough to perceive that there are other honest ones beside himself.—Coopers' Journal.

Strive to make the new year a better one than the last; learn well the lessons taught by past mistakes, and determine to never repeat them; let our highest ideals be the overcoming of our past faults and the obtaining of a perfect manhood.

EDITORIAL

THE expected has happened. The poor teamsters of New York, who were blindly led into a secession, are now reaping the disastrous effects of the mistake they made and found out when too late.

The United Teamsters of America ordered a strike in Brooklyn of the coal teamsters and left them on the street with no one to care for their interest and no strike benefits to help their families. The strikers are to be pitied, as they were blindly led into the secession movement.

It now develops that the secretary-treasurers of the New York locals were taking the price of the per capita out of local treasuries when they were having the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' stamps printed and the result was when the men were called on strike or locked out there was nothing left in the treasury to care for them.

WE had the pleasure of visiting New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Albany and Troy during the month and found in every instance that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' locals in those cities were making substantial progress. In Albany the coal teamsters and helpers, who have been independent for years, have taken a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and will prove a decided power for the International Union in that locality.

The Albany Truck Drivers are now entering into an agreement with their employers which will give them a substantial increase in pay and mean the unionizing of their craft in that city.

New York is doing fine, two new locals chartered this month and the old unions building up every meeting, especially Local No. 449. Our new local, No. 506, in that city will undoubtedly grow to be a monster local union as the members are very enthusiastic and are bringing in new men every week. The manure drivers have just taken out a charter and the possibility for a grand local is in sight.

The cab drivers of Brooklyn are one of the most progressive local unions in Brooklyn and are recognized in that city as a power in the trade union movement.

We are happy to compliment the Joint Council of Jersey City upon the able manner in which its business was transacted at the meeting which we attended. We never had the pleasure of attending a meeting where a more active interest was taken by the members. Every member seemed to have something in view by which he could advance the cause of his local union. A mass meeting was called by the Joint Council on the 16th of the month which was well attended and after listening to the reports of the officers and talking

to the members, we were very agreeably surprised to know that Jersey City and Hudson County were so well organized and such rapid advancement made in the way of securing better conditions for the teamsters. The council of Jersey City indorses no wage scale which calls for less than $15.00 per week for the drivers of two-horse trucks and they get it, as the reports of the council show. And then there are men who say unions do no good. Heed them not, men of New Jersey, but continue your good work. Nothing can hinder the progress of any local union in a city where the business is as well cared for as Jersey City and Hudson County Joint Council cares for the affairs of its enrolled membership.

All in all the International Brotherhood of Teamsters are making substantial progress in the cities mentioned.

AT this time of year when so many local agreements expire, the local organizations should use discretion in the demands made upon employers. Ask for what is fair and reasonable and endeavor by conciliation to arrive at an amicable settlement. Don't make the mistake of asking for the whole world with a view of having something given away. Determine on what is right and just and use every honorable means to secure those conditions. It is far easier to settle wage scales before than after a strike. The progressive organization is the one that secures for its members better wages and working conditions without a strike, which in a great many cases entail a severe loss of time, which means money to the membership.

Let every member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters strive to bring about a thorough organization, which means easier work for the local to secure satisfactory conditions of employment.

Secure the aid of the central bodies in your locality which will give the backing of the organized workmen to our local unions and insure recognition. Labor united can accomplish much for the wage earners; divided, the employers reap the benefit of the division.

THE trials in Chicago are over. The informers have been discredited. Their efforts at disrupting our International Union have proven fruitless and their secession organization is making no headway at all, all of which goes to prove that the motives which impelled Albert Young to secede and form the United Teamsters of America were in the interest of the employers, and the only wonder that now remains is that any man who presumes to be a man is left with the audacity to wear the emblem of Albert Young's organization. However, any man who is mean enough to allow his son to scab against the poor garment workers on strike in Bloomington, Ill., and then offer the excuse that the boss gave him a good job as bookkeeper, is mean enough to head a seceding organization, even though it be founded by Albert Young and his followers.

An incident of the trial was that Young, the informer, testified that the night before he took the stand was spent in Aurora, Ill., with W. H. Ashton, general secretary-treasurer of the United Teamsters of America, and during recess of court the following morning, lo! and behold, N. W. Evans, president of the United Traitors' Association, walked into the court room, advanced

to where Albert Young was seated while testifying, and shook his hand warmly, thus putting his stamp of approval upon the action of Albert Young, William Kelley, Mike Kelley, Mike Murphy and Joseph Schultz.

The record of Young and his followers, brought out during the trial, shows the caliber of men they were. First, Albert Young, a graduate from the Joliet penitentiary for robbery; Michael Murphy, a graduate from the Michigan state prison for burglary; Joseph Schultz, a graduate of Joliet and Pontiac penitentiaries for stealing from a department store in Chicago, and William Kelley, a graduate from the Pontiac reformatory for stealing chickens from a widow. All of these men were instrumental in the formation of the United Teamsters of America.

On the witness stand Kelley, of Pontiac fame, wore the emblem and a pair of cuff buttons of the United Teamsters of America, and Albert Young also wore the emblem. We do not know whether the emblem did credit to Young or whether Young was a credit to the emblem, but we presume that it was about an even draw, as the object of both are identical—that is, to disrupt a bona fide labor union and place the workers at the mercy of the employers—to work longer hours for less wages.

The state's attorney, who accepted a garment worker on the second jury, must have believed Young's story concerning the $1,500, because if he had not believed it he would not have accepted as a juror a garment worker who knew without a doubt that that transaction never took place, and that it was made up of whole cloth so that Mr. Miller, the temporary state's attorney, representing the Employers' Association, might lay a foundation for saying that the strike was called by virtue of a conspiracy existing between the defendants.

Their plots failed, however, and we are now free after the trials, having been found "not guilty" by twelve men good and true, while the founder of the United Teamsters of America is himself a confessed conspirator, according to his testimony, and also an ex-thief.

THE excavating teamsters of New York, who are composed mostly of Italian workmen, have discovered the imposition played upon them by their officers having turned their organization over to the Albert Young outfit, and have forsaken the organization headed by informers, and are now a local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Thanks to the good work of Brother Joe Forkey.

THOUGHTLESSNESS.

They say the world is round, and yet
I often think it square,
So many little hurts we get
From corners here and there;
But one sad truth in life I've found,
While journeying east and west,
The only folks we really wound
Are those we love the best.
We flatter those we scarcely know,
We please the fleeting guest,
And deal full many a thoughtless blow
To those who love us best.

Corre spondence

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Will you kindly publish in the April issue the following:

That the thanks of this Union be extended to the Hon. William J. Cook of Philadelphia county, the Hon. W. S. Reynolds of Lawrence county, the Hon. Robert Osbourn, Jr., of Philadelphia county, the Hon. L. B. Cook of Allegheny county and the Hon. D. F. Dempsey of Lackawanna county for their earnest efforts to further its interests at Harrisburg, Pa., and for their manly attitude in demanding for our brother and representative, Alexander Maguire, that fair play before the committee on municipal corporations, which in right and justice he was entitled to.

It was further resolved that the members of this union, individually and as a body, be constantly on the alert for an occasion to prove to the above-named gentlemen in a manner more substantial than this form of words that we appreciate their aid and generous and unselfish courtesy extended to our brother and representative, Alexander Maguire.

Fraternally yours,
ALEXANDER MAGUIRE,
Sec. L. U. No. 28.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I believe it is well for us to occasionally pause for an instant, as we are being borne on to destiny upon the mad wings of time, and reflect or look over the ground covered and note whether or not we are keeping pace with our fellow wage earners in the great struggle for honest and fair working conditions.

It is only a matter of a half-dozen years since a teamster in this country was the most overworked and underpaid of all workingmen. We were rapidly becoming slaves—nothing more or less—as in the days of our forefathers. The teamster began to realize that he was not getting what rightfully belonged to him, and, unless something was done to stop the downward trend of his conditions, they must naturally grow not better, but worse.

After a number of sleepless nights, pondering over this matter, the first step was taken by one who had decided to at least start something. He called a few trusty brothers together and they consulted with each other with good results. A light appeared to them. An avenue of escape was sighted, and it occurred to them that as many sticks are stronger than one stick, and many men would be stronger than one man, and a Teamsters' Union was then and there born. The new-born organization grew rapidly and immediately began to scatter the seeds of unionism broadcast, the same taking root wherever it fell. Hardly a year had elapsed when we had made sufficient progress to inspire the idea of an International Union, which was successfully brought about, and today the banner of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters waves gallantly over the entire length and

breadth of the United States and Canada. From year to year we meet in convention and legislate such laws as are necessary for the successful management of our organization, and make such changes therein as are necessary to conform to the many new conditions with which we find ourselves confronted from time to time. So, then, so far as our organization is concerned, we are surely progressing.

Now let us see what it has done for the man behind the horse. The indisputable fact, universally speaking, is, that prior to the inception of our union a teamster had absolutely no stipulated conditions under which he was supposed to labor, neither as to hours, wages or otherwise. He was forced to labor as many hours per day as his selfish employer saw fit to demand of him, if the horse would hold out, and to accept as his compensation for that labor whatever little pittance said employer saw fit to allow him. God forbid a return of that day.

Note the change. Today there is no city of consequence in our land where our brothers are not organized to some extent, and as a result of that fact, a stipulated number of hours for a day's work has been prescribed, as well as a fixed scale of wages, and in most cases the pay has been materially increased and in some it has been doubled, thus elevating the teamster to a higher level than he would ever have been able to attain under unorganized conditions.

These facts prove to us, then, that our organization is a success, not alone to our members but to all who follow our craft for a livelihood. Why not, then, pass the good word along? Extend to every man behind a horse the right hand of fellowship. Invite him into our camp; go forth and preach the gospel of trade unionism to the unorganized who have not yet heard of it.

Remember, the American Federation of Labor has said that every man who drives a horse comes under the jurisdiction of the I. B. of T. It matters not whether he drives a carriage, a cab, a coal, a bread, a milk, a lumber, a sand, a hay, an ice, a dirt or any other kind of wagon, he is not a bona fide union driver unless he can produce the credentials of our union.

Let us, too, solicit the moral support of all good, fair-minded people, both employers and consumers. Explain to them that the non-union driver is a detriment to his fellow craftsmen; that he is a stumbling block in the way of the men who are struggling for the betterment of their conditions and their wives and little ones at home. Ask them to not employ a man, or receive goods from a man, or be driven by a cabman who is so disinterested in his own welfare and that of those depending upon him as to stand in the way of prosperity. Contend with slavery. A union driver will at all times be glad to produce the card or button of our union upon demand. Don't fail to see it. In this way you can help in a good work. This kind of support will make it possible for the driver to better his working conditions and thus become a better citizen and a better husband and parent.

Like all other crafts, our good ship, the I. B. of T., has encountered some little squalls, but, having been well manned with a brave and willing crew, she has stood the test. She has passed safely through the narrows and is now to be seen clearly out upon the open sea, plowing forward toward the port of Success. We have confidence in our present commander, Cornelius P. Shea. He is an able captain; one who understands the seas. He fears no little squalls or the storms that arise from time to time, and it is our duty, brothers, to rally together under one banner and be in a position to defend our rights. Let us act as men, and men will act with us.

Remember, our enemies are arrayed against us, but right must and event-

ually will prevail. The bugle has sounded; did you hear the call? The American teamster has been called to muster into line. Every one who signs the roll makes our army one stronger. Remember, "An injury to one is the concern of all." "United, we stand; divided, we fall."

Cincinnati has just been visited by Brother Briggs, our general Auditor. He gave us lots of good advice that I hope will be remembered. We consider Brother Briggs quite the right man in the right place, and wish him well in his travels. When he strikes your town give him your attention; it will do you good.

With the very best of wishes for the man behind the horse, everywhere, I ask to remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
District Organizer.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At the last regular meeting held by Local 311, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Divine Creator to remove from us our dearly beloved brother, H. W. Harris, who in life was a good union man and upheld union principles; who had a kind word and helping hand for all in need; be it

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of our departed comrade and brother the charter of Local 311 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 311, extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction, assuring those of his family that as he will be missed from his family circle he will also be missed as a brother from our local meetings; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to his family and a copy sent to the official journal for publication. Yours fraternally,

F. GILLARD,
Sec.-Treas. Local 311, I. B. of T.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

An infraction of the ethics of union labor nearly prevented the St. Patrick's day parade in East St. Louis, but the trouble was adjusted and the parade was the biggest event of the kind ever seen on the East Side. The union labor trouble arose when carriages for the young ladies' sodalities of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's churches were needed. A canvass of East St. Louis stables showed that all the carriages had been engaged for the event. The committee then made a contract with a St. Louis firm and paid $25 down on a contract calling for $75. When the committee reported its action there was a storm of protest based on the fact that the stable from which the carriages for the girls had been hired was non-union.

"Every union driver and every musician in the parade will pull out of line as soon as the 'unfair' drivers show up," said an excited exponent of union labor. He also predicted that the St. Louis drivers would be shown a touch of high life that would cause them to remember the visit to the East Side. There were speeches for and against the plan to introduce the disturbing element, but when the committee proved that all efforts made to hire union drivers had been unavailing it was decided to put the matter up to the union men of East St. Louis. Under the circumstances the local drivers secured enough union men to ride beside each non-union. When two men were seen on a carriage in the parade it meant that the driver of the team did not belong to the union, and that the man who was riding with him was there to prevent his fellow union men from starting a rough house. L. U. No. 729.

Notes

The Hawaii Immigration Society has chartered a steamer in London for the purpose of bringing 1,000 Spaniards to Hawaii. The contract price for transportation is $75,000.

* * *

The district over which the Chicago Carpenters' Union extends contains about 12,000 men, exclusive of about 2,000 wood workers in the mills, who have lately joined the carpenters.

* * *

Officers of the New York Harbor Boatman's Union announce that there will be a general strike of tugboat men unless their demands of $10 a month increase in wages is granted.

* * *

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company has announced an advance in the pay of captains, pilots and mates of its Fall River line of steamers running to New York.

* * *

The machinists' lodges have begun a vigorous organizing campaign and eight-hour day agitation in every section of eastern New England. The membership in the vicinity has trebled within the last year.

* * *

The annual convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America was held in New York City February 9. The organization has a membership of 200,000 workers outside of New York.

* * *

The new Pennsylvania child labor law, forbidding boys under fourteen to work at the breakers and boys under sixteen to work in the anthracite mines, went into effect recently, and when it is fully in force it is estimated 12,000 boys will have quit work and been turned into the schools of the region.

* * *

A special notice posted at the Wallaroo mines, South Africa, recently stated that in view of the continued satisfactory price of copper the directors extended the present sliding scale by giving a further increase of 5 per cent. in wages.

* * *

An investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the block signal system in use on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad showed that men engaged in the operation of trains work an excessive number of hours without a sufficient period of rest intervening.

* * *

The naturalization authorities at Washington, D. C., say the question of whether Japanese subjects can become citizens of the United States already has been settled adversely by the Circuit Courts in the United States, which have declared that, not being either white persons or persons of African nativity, they are not entitled to that privilege. The question, it is said, has never been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decisions of the Circuit Courts in construing the law on this subject have been accepted by the naturalization officials as final.

The Mexican government has been formally requested by the United States to aid the latter in preventing undesirable immigrants from crossing the border from Mexico into the United States.

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The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.—Woman's Life.

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The hat manufacturers of Orange, N. J., and a committee of the United Hatters of North America, came to an agreement recently and 4,000 men and 700 women returned to work. The matter will be referred to arbitration.

❖ ❖ ❖

Good union men are always on the alert to strengthen their organization; this can be done in two ways—by inducing the non-union craftsmen to join the union and by the purchase of union made (label) goods. Do you look for the label?

❖ ❖ ❖

The United Hatters of America is one of the most remarkable labor organizations in the country. Its officers state that its success dates from the time it adopted high dues. Every member pays 3 per cent. of his earnings into the union treasury. Two per cent. goes to the International union, while 1 per cent. is used for local expenses. There are 9,000 members in the union out of 12,000 engaged in the business in North America. Every member of the union makes at least $3 per day. They are employed by the piece, but the union rules require that the rate shall be high enough to permit a hatter to make at least $3 per day. Some earn as high as $7 and $8 per day. During the last twenty-one years 270,000,000 union labels have been used. Last year union hatters made nearly 30,000,000 hats.

Ex-Gov. Magoon, of Panama, is decidedly opposed to the use of Asiatic labor in the building of the great canal. He spent the last year in studying the labor problem, and he is convinced of the inadvisability of employing Chinese labor.

❖ ❖ ❖

One of the most versatile men in the city is Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Central Labor Union. As a political and social economist, he is without a peer in this section of the country. To enumerate the various branches of industry and art that he is a student of would be to write them all. Not alone in labor circles but among business and professional men of high standing, he is recognized as a wonderful man. To gain a good idea of the man one has but to ponder over his philosophical saying: "One man does not receive a wage and another a salary. Every man who works is a wage-earner."—Boston Traveller.

❖ ❖ ❖

When the canine lover wishes to purchase a good dog he inquires into its pedigree. Why shouldn't a sensible man inquire into, or assure himself through the presence of the label, a little about the creation of certain manufactured articles he may desire to purchase?—Seattle Union Record.

CARRIAGE WASHER.

Inventions to save labor are always of greatest importance, and the invention of the Ardrey Vehicle Washer is welcomed by every man who has a carriage or auto to keep clean. It is a device of simple construction, easy to handle, and built to last a lifetime. It is claimed that a man can wash his "rig" with his good clothes on and not injure them, and also have his hands protected with gloves.

This device is made by the Ardrey Vehicle Washer Co. of Rochester, N. Y., whose advertisement appears in another column.



Union Made. : The best made, take no other. : Made by
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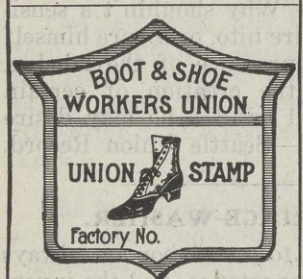
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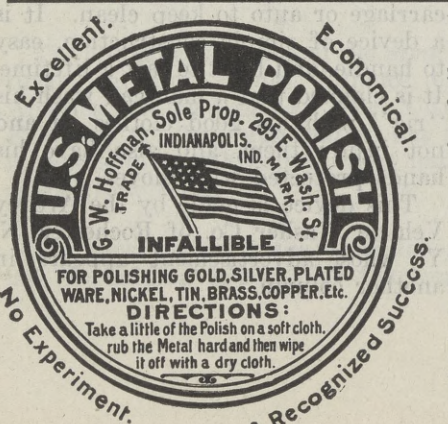


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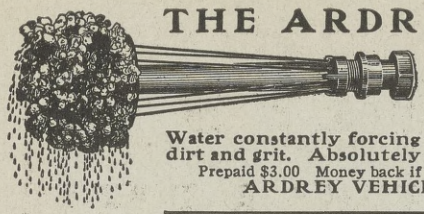


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World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
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Made of solid brass, fits any ordinary hose. Water constantly forcing itself through the sponge immediately removes all dirt and grit. Absolutely impossible to injure the finest finish.

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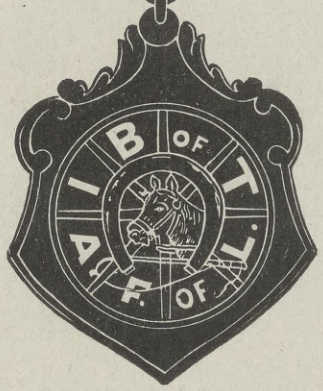
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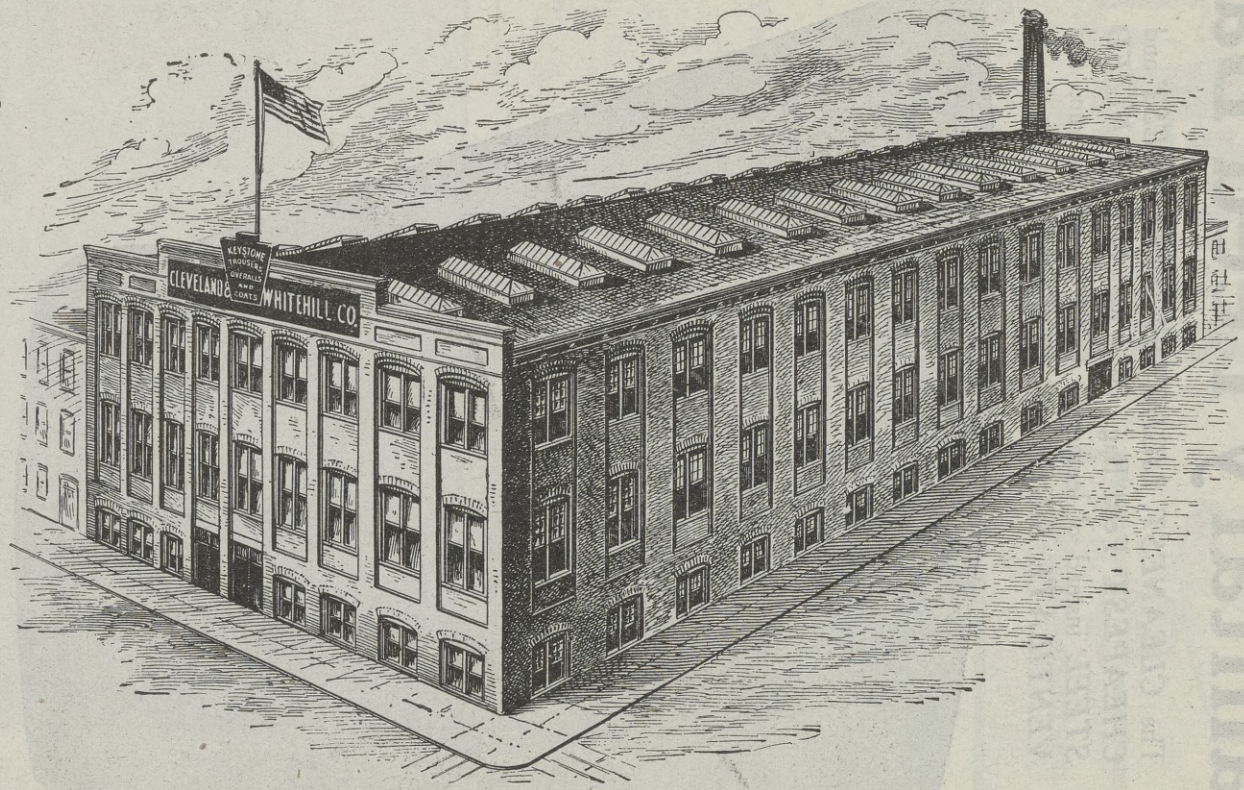
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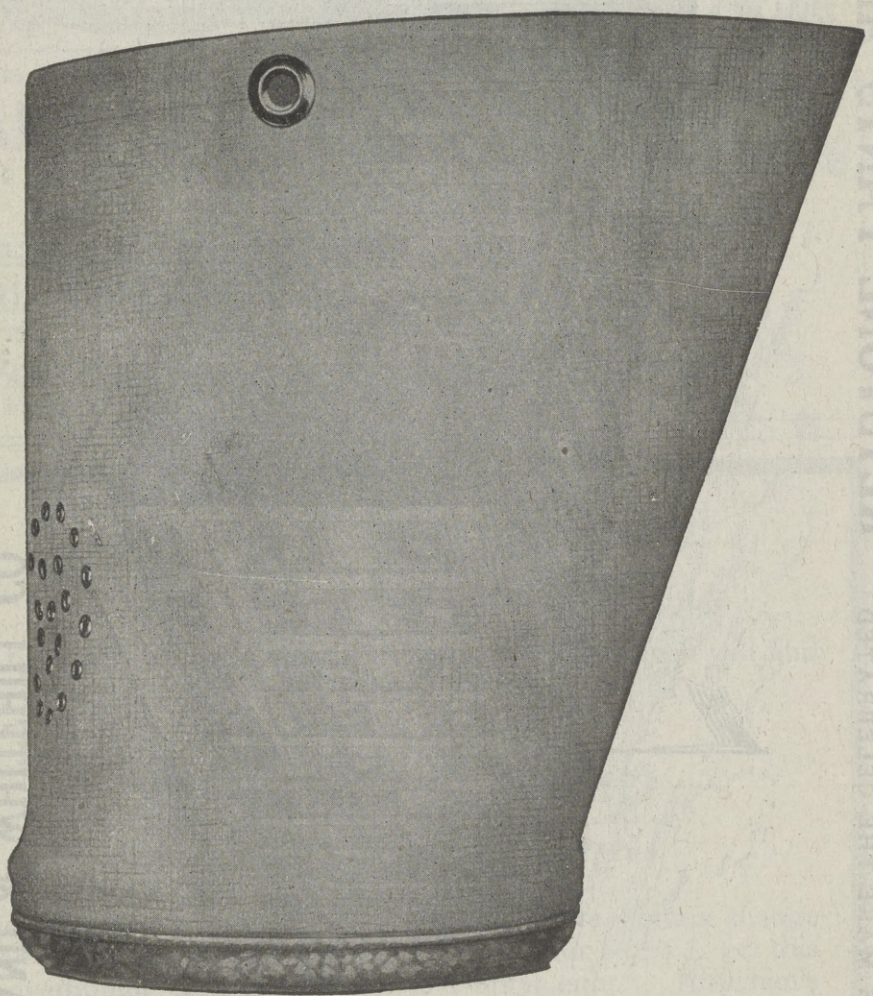
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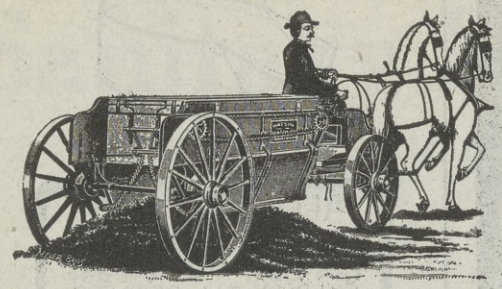
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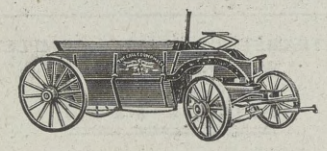


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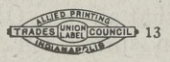
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 7
May, 1907



THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication, 147 East Market St. Indianapolis, Indiana

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JESUS CHRIST—UNION CARPENTER.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

I was asked in a public meeting recently if I thought that Jesus would become a member of the Carpenters' Union were He on earth today. Just what Jesus would do in regard to organized labor in the twentieth century no man dare prophesy. Any other man's opinion on this subject is as good as mine. But I do believe that Jesus was a member of the Carpenter's Guild of His day, which was the nearest approach to the forms of organized labor in this generation. It is also quite likely that were He to come again as a carpenter, with all that that implies—a workingman's sympathies—He would identify himself with that organization which is doing most to better the conditions of all workingmen. And if he were to manifest the same spirit toward those who oppressed the poor and the helpless that He did when He was on earth in bodily form, He would probably become known as a "labor agitator."

Those who assert that Jesus would in no case identify himself with any organization that practiced slugging or that was unfair in any particular—

of which things these persons insist organized labor is guilty—forget, or do not know, that He became a member of the very organization of His day which was guilty of everything that is today charged against organized labor. When He addressed the leaders of the Scribes and Pharisees, He not only reminded them that their fathers had scourged and persecuted the prophets, that they had killed and crucified those who had been sent to them, but that they, themselves, were guilty of the most damnable sins—hypocrisy, graft, persecution. And these very leaders afterward crucified Him for His persistent declaration that He was the Son of God, and that He had been sent to save the people. Jesus Christ was a member of that ancient organization, because—in spite of the fact that it was largely controlled by men of this type—it had within it the elements of true piety and faithfulness toward God and toward men. It must in all fairness be said today with reference to organized labor, that it, too, contains the elements which make for a higher type of manhood and womanhood, even though there are within its ranks some men who dishonor the cause. These must soon be eliminated, so that the movement which represents the best interests of the working people may no longer be handicapped by unfaithful leaders.

To this end, why would it not be well to invite into membership the man who may truly be claimed as "Labor's Champion"—Jesus Christ? Let organized labor take its stand behind Him. Permit Him to speak to you. You need never again quote the political economist. Quote Christ. Never has any man more bitterly denounced the oppressor. Invite Him to sit upon your platform. Take Him into your councils. If you will, you are sure to win, for Christ is sure to win. I have a very strong conviction that if the workingmen of the world were to claim Christ as their exponent, their leader, with all that goes with this claim, no power on earth could withstand their onward march. Does this seem visionary? But hasn't the church done this very thing? The true church rests absolutely and specifically upon the person of Jesus Christ. All of its progress is due to this fact. Its sacrifice as well as its victories were founded upon its faith in Christ. He is claimed today by the church as a living, personal power. Labor, too, may have Him—in the broadest, fullest sense. And when it again lays claim upon Christ, its victory is assured.

CHILD LABOR AND IMMIGRATION.

Of the two great evils of child labor and foreign immigration now threatening this country we believe the latter is by far the greater. The recent action taken against the Japanese by the people of California and other western states has excited much comment, and we believe has sounded the alarm that will eventually lead to a struggle that will see all of the objectionable Asiatic paupers forever banished from our sweet land of Liberty—America. A free country, but not so free that American citizens must be sacrificed on the block of commercial greed by cheap, free and independent "moochers." In regard to the recent unpleasantness in California we can only say that the people are wrought up to a high pitch over the question, and have been for some time, because they have had a great number of these people living there. We do not believe, however, that the Japanese and Chinese should be tortured and abused, and attacked in the way that has been resorted to in the past. Brutality should not be inflicted in driving them out. Such outrages are barbarous. The government and the capitalists are to blame entirely in getting them here. They should be prohibited by law from coming here and then there could be no ques-

tions of international law arising, or occasion for boycotting them in our public schools, to keep our white children from associating with them. The objectionable class of foreigners, principally Japanese and Chinese, are brought here for no other purpose than to destroy the American labor market, by those "industrial agents" who would fatten on the traffic in these coolies by robbing the pockets of the wage-earning American workman, and throwing him and his family in competition with the cheap mongolians. Many people of foreign birth become our best citizens, and some of our most splendid institutions are monuments to their loyalty and progressiveness. In fact, all our ancestors at some time or another were of some foreign descent. But as a race, the Japanese and Chinese are not progressive, and should not be classed with civilized people. They have practically made no advancement in five thousand years in their own country, where they eke out a miserable existence of slavery and superstition. Once a Japanese or a Chinaman, always so. At least the above is true of the class that we see in this country —the offscourings of a tyrannical and benighted monarchy. They come to this country and live in cliques, and the lowest forms of hovels are good enough to house them. They eat what a good healthy tomcat would starve on, and their wants every way are few. A very small pittance looks big to them because they have for centuries been receiving it. They work cheap, and they do "cheap" work, yet there are employers who hire them because they submit to slavery and a disgracefully low wage. Not only is this state of affairs true in the United States proper, but the traffic in coolie labor is being extended to our foreign possessions with alarming rapidity. In Honolulu, the Philippines and other similar possessions, they are fast crowding out respectable labor and progressive people. Should the time ever come when our government would desire to fall back on such people to defend her flag over the seas, could they be relied on? We hardly think so, for so far history does not record any such acts of loyalty or patriotism.—St. Joseph News.

THE LABOR PRESS.

Somebody recently said that the average workingman reads his labor paper as the early Christians read their New Testament. However that may be, a practical advertising manager insists that as an advertising medium a labor paper is fully ten times as valuable as the ordinary daily paper.

The average labor union man reads not only his trade journal, which deals with the affairs of his craft, but also receives the local paper, which seeks to keep him informed with reference to the doings of organized labor in the town in which he lives. It is safe to say that nearly every trades unionist reads some kind of a labor paper, which he in many cases passes on to his fellow-workmen who are not in the union, and in most cases it is also read by the members of his own family. It has been estimated that the labor press has a constituency of about ten millions, which includes the persons in the homes of the subscribers. From the professional advertising man's viewpoint, this is a conservative estimate, as there are about three million trades unionists in the United States and Canada, most of the trades papers, at any rate, being distributed in both countries.

The labor press does not always offer a life of ease and comfort, even aside from the trials that are peculiar to editors. As a class, labor editors are honest, in spite of the temptation to "graft," which comes to nearly every labor editor from employers, politicians and ambitious "labor leaders." That they withstand this temptation is to their credit, for the sala-

ries paid them are, as a rule, pitifully small. One of the brightest and best-informed editors in this country receives only fifteen dollars a week for his services. They are supposed to be informed on trade conditions and to tell about these things in the language of the man in the shop. And most of them do it well.

The disposition to present the view of the employing class in the labor press is a source of constant surprise. Compared with the organs of the employers' associations, labor papers are unusually fair in their treatment of the labor question. Contrary to the general impression, rarely does there appear an article which one might call radical. The conservatism and the restraint of these workingmen is most admirable.

Constantly there is the appeal for temperate living. Corruption in labor circles is unmercifully scored. High ideals in the home and in family life are insistently presented. The appeal to the heart, in editorial, in story, in illustration and in news item, is found in nearly every issue.

The trade journals in almost every instance give considerable space to purely technical matters, thus supplying a course in technology which must be of great value to the mechanics, and especially to the apprentices in the trade. Indeed, many of these journals are of the highest type in both matter and in general makeup, comparing favorably with the average monthly magazine sold on the news stands.

As a rule the attitude of the labor press toward the employer is fair and reasonable. There is a disposition to regard him as a friend. But toward the man who opposes organized labor through an employers' association or a citizens' alliance, with a determination absolutely to crush it out, there is always the strongest feeling of resentment and bitterness. There is no class of men—not even the "scabs" whom they employ—who are more sincerely hated and more persistently ridiculed. There is, however, not the slightest disposition to advocate the use of violence in dealing with them.

The labor press suffers, as does every other part of the labor movement, in that many of the men who are developed in the ranks soon find other and more remunerative employment, where the responsibility is not so great and where the criticism is not so severe. Some of them become labor editors on daily papers, others go into the professions, some become politicians, many enter upon a business career, while still others are engaged by large employers to handle for them the labor problem as it exists in their plans.—Rev. Charles Stelzle in "The Outlook."

WHEN FRIENDS ARE NEEDED.

The late Thomas Coldwell, inventor of the lawn mower, was noted in Newburg for his charity. A citizen of Newburg once stole some money. He was bitterly attacked in consequence. But Mr. Coldwell stood by him and to a certain man who was maligning him he said one day: "You, I see, are a fair-weather friend, George. Well, you are not singular there. Most friends are like you. There was a man who said to a convict: 'Always do right and your friends will stand by you.'

"'Yes,' the convict answered bitterly, 'but the time a man needs friends to stand by him is when he does wrong.'"

It is absolutely inconceivable how an intelligent workingman who keeps abreast with the times and studies modern industrial conditions can possibly remain outside the fold of his particular craft, if that craft be organized. If a man is so sorely lacking in intelligence as not to be able to realize his utter insignificance as an individual when brought face to face with the great forces of organized capital,

he cannot think for himself and must be left as a mere tool in the hands of his organized employers. But if a man understands the labor question he knows the beneficial results of organization; and if he remains neutral he is simply taking his stand in order to secure the benefits without contributing to the support of organized labor.—Ex.

THE MATTER OF WAGES.

The advances made by several corporations in the wages of their employes is easily to be accounted for. The wrath of the people is feared by them. These corporations never lose an opportunity for laying emphasis on the fact that American labor is better paid than is the labor of most other countries. Such assertion is a sort of spread-eagleism that is supposed to hurt nobody and to help the corporations to a more complacent enjoyment of their profits. But the real truth is that, measured by the value of its product, the labor of this country, instead of being the highest paid, is the lowest paid in the world.

Census reports show that in American manufactures the per capita production is three times the average of European factories, while wages are less than twice as high.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern and other railroads, is authority for the assertion that a train gang on his American railroads handles more than seven times as many ton miles of freight as do the train gangs on English, French and German railroads. For this seven times as much result American trainmen receive less than twice as much wages.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, in an address the other day, said that one American farm hand produces more rice than 400 Chinamen. Chinese wages are only 10 to 12 cents a day, but if the rice workers of this country got the same rate for results produced their pay would be $44 to $48 a day—instead of $1.50.

"Cheap labor" never could produce the marvelous crops and manufactures of this country. Yet measured by what it does, it is the cheapest labor on the surface of the earth. And it is utterly false that prices are high because wages are high. Compared with the prices the consumer pays, wages are lower than in Europe or China. These hard facts seriously detract from the glory of the spread-eagleism and from the seeming munificence of the wage-increasing corporations.

A FRIEND OF LABOR.

(By Jos. H. Dirblun.)

While others were talking of helping the many little slaves of the treadmill by the passage of child labor laws, and the enforcement of such laws already enacted, there is one practical friend who is actually doing something to help these little victims of commercialism and cupidity. Mr. N. O. Nelson, the millionaire manufacturer of St. Louis, is the man, as records show. Some time ago Mr. Nelson made the following proposition to the women's clubs of St. Louis: He offered to pay one-half the amount the children under fourteen years of age would receive if they worked, if the clubs would pay the other half. In the mean time Mr. Nelson has been putting his plan into operation without waiting for assistance. During recent months he has investigated every application made to the St. Louis truant officer for permits for children under fourteen to work in shops and factories. He has found a number of worthy cases, and he is now paying these children a weekly wage equivalent to their earnings if employed by capitalist co-operative greed. The average is about $3 a week for each child. The little ones call at Mr. Nelson's office once a week and receive their pay, a condition of pay-

ment being that they must be regular attendants at some school, health permitting.

Mr. N. O. Nelson has long been known as a practical friend of the workers. He has taken part in several movements, some of them national in scope, which looked toward alleviation of the condition of the toiling masses. The writer has paid special attention to the philanthropic work of this noble Nelson. All who have ever paid attention to his great deeds know at first the splendid character of this friend of the poor and lowly.

But prior to this unique movement to rescue the little wage slaves Mr. Nelson had given practical evidence of his sentiments upon such evidence. In 1886 he instituted a complete and workable plan of profit sharing in his large plant, which manufactures plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies, at Leclaire, Ill., a suburb of St. Louis, which is located across the river from the big city. In 1890 he established the co-operative village of Leclaire, and both of these enterprises have not only been successful, from a business point of view, but have given perfect satisfaction to workers in the factory and residents of the town. Mr. Nelson established in 1902 the famous "consumptive camp" on a desert ranch at Indio, Cal. In March, 1903, he opened a large industrial school at Leclaire. So it will be seen that, as said in the opening paragraph, here is one man who does things while the rest of us talk a great deal. Thus let us herald the news of all good deeds, and let the world know the benefactors of our loved but much oppressed child slaves.—Bookbinder.

JOIN HANDS WITH FARMERS.

The American Society of Equity, the recently organized farmers' union, has practically affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The society is credited with a membership of 1,000,000 and claims to represent one-seventh of the population of the United States. Federation committees recommended a plan whereby the federation and its affiliated bodies will demand union farm, garden and orchard products, while the farmers specifically agree to buy nothing but union-made goods.

WORKINGMEN'S PERILS.

According to statistics presented at the opening of the first international exposition of safety devices and industrial hygiene, half a million workingmen, women and children are killed or maimed in the course of their labor, in the United States every year—an average of about 2,000 a day. Carroll D. Wright on that occasion said that the number of lives sacrificed on railroads in the three years ending June, 1905, was greater than the losses of three years of the Boer war.

It was with a view to arousing public interest in means for stopping this annual sacrifice that the exposition was opened in the Museum of Natural History, and that Governor Hughes lent the influence of his presence at the dinner with which it was inaugurated, urging that "every effort should be made to better the lot of industrial employes by making the conditions of their labor decent, wholesome and safe." The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong and Dr. William H. Tolman, both of the American Institute of Social Service, are chiefly responsible for this grouping of exhibits showing means for the protection of workers.—Leslie's Weekly.

BROTHERHOOD.

God what a world!—if men in street and mart
Felt that same kinship of the human heart
Which makes them, in the face of flame and flood,
Rise to the meaning of true brotherhood.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Everybody's Magazine.

Corre spondence

NEW YORK.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Sir—For three years and more the trade unions have been coming in on the fight against consumption, and now this year in New York City we find them joining forces with us stronger than ever, and in a way which is bound to have considerable effect on this great problem of the prevention of this terrible but preventable disease. In place of ignorance and indifference, at the present rate we shall soon have a public which knows that consumption can be prevented; that it can be cured, and that it is foolish and worse to put off an honest and real attempt to get well; that "sure cures" for consumption are merely methods of obtaining money under false pretenses; that consumption is caused by a germ, and that it is courting death to allow a consumptive who will not take care of his germ-laden sputum to spit on the floor of one's shop or home. These things we are getting before the unions of this city by means of short talks, many of them illustrated with stereopticon views. Take, for instance, our record in this respect for the first week in April; we were given the privilege of the floor at the following unions: German Bricklayers' Union No. 11, Carpenters and Joiners No. 715, United Hebrew Trades, Marble Cutters and Setters, United Upholsterers' Union No. 44, Cloak and Shirt Makers' Union, Tool and Die Workers No. 460, Carpenters and Joiners No. 1548, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 442, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers No. 490, Brotherhood of Bookbinders No. 9, International Association of Machinists No. 402, New York City Lodge No. 404, I. A. M., United Derrickmen, Riggers and Pointers' Association No. 4, Rockmen and Excavators' Unions Nos. 10630 and 10631 and Typographical Union No. 6.

This means that the sacrifice of over 10,000 lives to this preventable disease which we see going on in New York City every year is to be stopped; that the trade unions of this city are going to hold up the hands of the public authorities in their attempt to stamp out consumption, and that there will be in the future a more vigorous and determined demand for thorough-going factory, tenement house and Board of Health regulations.

But we cannot be satisfied with what is being done. After all, and in spite of the numbers who have given us a hearing, far more unions are on the other side and have still not responded to our request for permission to address them. We want to have extended to us the privilege of the floor by every single union in this city. We will furnish a speaker in any language desired, and where our lantern is not in use at other lectures we will illustrate our talks with stereopticon views, all entirely at our own expense. It is to the unions' own interests to learn of this preventable disease that at present is causing them far more loss in members' lives and union

funds than any other one cause. A letter to the undersigned, giving date and hour at which our committee may appear, will receive prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

PAUL KENNADAY,

Secretary, Comm. on Prevention of Tuberculosis, 105 E. 22d St., New York City.

MOBILE, ALA.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Members of Local No. 224 send their congratulations to you and the Brotherhood for winning out in your trial. Our local is getting along as well as could be expected, as we had a fight for a while with the rival organization, some of the old members being on the fence. Some of us are in the old local to stay. We are not as large in number as we would like, but are not discouraged.

We had the misfortune to lose a brother by death Wednesday morning, March 20, Brother Wm. Robinson.

I wish all the locals, including Local No. 244, would have something to say in the Magazine each month.

Wishing every one success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. WILLIS,

Sec. Local No. 244.

MONTREAL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I must congratulate you and the entire Brotherhood for the happy ending of your struggles, and you may feel assured that the teamsters will never forget your martyrdom, and that the union will be powerfully strengthened thereby.

I would like this letter to appear in the Magazine, so as to show the teamsters of the United States that there are men in Quebec who feel just as proud as they do for following C. P. Shea, and that they would very much like to have a strong organization of teamsters in this city.

With best wishes to all members of the organization, I am,

Fraternally yours,

HERMAN JULIEN.

One of Rochester's Old-time Cabbies and His Kicking Mare.

When your feelings they are kind of blue
And the skies look dark and drab,
The remedy to rouse you up
Is a ride in Whitey's cab.

The front tires, they are rubber,
The hind ones are of steel—
Everything is confidential
For Whitie will not squeal.

The windows are of mica—
No one can rubber in
And the prices are according
To the distance that you spin.

The doors they are colonial,
On each one there is a hook,
And he'll use you nice, if you pay the price,
Either congressman or crook.

On the front is a piazza
Where Whitie sits and guides
The fastest mare on the thoroughfare;
She makes some rapid strides.

He's polite and he's attentive—
He wants money, and won't blab,
But you haven't done the town just right
Without a ride in Whitie's cab.

This cab it is steam heated,
You can ride and sleep and dream,
And from the heating apparatus
You can plainly see the steam.

And the engineer is Whitie
And the engine is the mare;
Just keep your eye on the safety valve
If he ever starts to swear.

He never says "By Jingo,"
He's afraid of no dago stab;
People cut a show when out they go
For a ride in Whitie's cab.

The sum of $300,000 was expended for strike benefits and aid to boycotted union men during the past three years by the unions of Sweden.



CHICAGO TO HAVE UNION HOTEL

There is a movement on foot in the labor organizations of Chicago to establish a thoroughly union hotel in that city. It is proposed that the hotel shall be built by union men exclusively; that all its furniture and appointments shall be union made and that every person employed therein, from bell boys to manager, shall be a member of a labor union. It is believed that the labor union transients who visit Chicago are sufficiently numerous to make a very large hotel a success. The union leaders who are agitating the enterprise say that it will be an easy matter to raise money enough among the Chicago organizations to build and equip a commodious, up-to-date hotel. The Milk Wagon Drivers' union started the subscription to stock in the "Union Hotel Company" with $25,000.

TRADES UNION PAPERS.

One hundred and eighty-five monthly and 170 weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trades unionism. These 364 publications, which number does not include socialist periodicals, reach a not inconsiderable portion of the laboring community and exercise an influence in it which is little suspected.

There are in North America approximately 2,500,000 working people organized into trades unions, and each of them receives the official organ of the craft to which he or she belongs and usually one or two other labor papers. But the prestige of these journals extends beyond the enrolled membership of established organizations. They number among their subscribers many sympathizers and non-union workmen. They are placed on the tables of reading rooms all over the country, and for every subscriber there are probably two readers. It is no exaggeration to say that they reach 5,000,000 readers, perhaps half as many more.—World Today.

AIM OF UNIONISM.

Almost every practical method that the degree of organization will permit is in vogue in the conservative union to prevent strife, hasty and unrestrained action by the individual or combination of members and promote good will between employer and employes. — Australian Typographical Journal.

AS TO KIDNAPING.

When the Cudahy brat was kidnaped the whole country was aroused. The daily press fairly howled, and used columns to denounce the kidnaper. The child was a son of Cudahy, a shining light in the carrion trust. About a year ago three men, citizens of Colorado, were kidnaped from their homes at midnight, carried away on a special train and immured in a jail in another state. Every outrage that malific greed could conjure up was used to deny these men their dearest rights. You can see a word or two about it once in a while in the daily press. This was a blow struck at the freedom of every American citizen. But as these three were

battling for human rights—why, that's different.

Down in Delaware ten days ago a boy was kidnaped from his home. The whole state is aroused, the legislature offered a reward, and an appeal from the governor has been sent to the federal authorities at Washington. The local press has yards of stories printed each day with all kinds of illustrations.

And yet they will tell you that we are all equal.—Mine Workers.

A DANGER THAT THREATENS.

Undoubtedly, the greatest danger that threatens labor unions today is the desire of new and inexperienced members for quick and big results. While this may be natural, it is very often disastrous. Some unions may make great gains in wages and hours, but are perhaps not a safe standard for others. A good reserve fund and thorough organization, which insure permanent strength, should be the aim of all organizations. When this has been accomplished wages and hours are bound to follow. Let us profit by the experience of others.—Union Labor Journal.

MACHINISTS' PROGRESS.

After a conference recently held with the officials of the Machinists' Union of New York City, Fourth Vice-President Wilson is quoted as saying:

"Advances in wages have been received by 115,000 machinists throughout the country this year without strikes, which will aggregate $8,000,000 a year in wage advances. The advances were principally on the part of railroad companies, but there has been a general tendency to advance wages. The year has shown more advances and fewer strikes than any other year and has been generally prosperous."

A referendum vote will be taken about February 2 on the question of holding an international convention this year.

If the vote is for the convention, which will be held in St. Louis, the question of a general eight-hour demand will be taken up. If there is no convention this year the eight-hour question will remain in abeyance.

SEASONABLE ATTIRE.

Irishman—What'll I be after wearing for mournin', misther tailor?

Tailor—It all depends upon the nearness of the relative. For a wife, a father, a brother, a mother, or a sister, you should have a black suit entire. For a distant relative you may wear a black band sewed onto the sleeve of your coat.

Irishman—I may wear a black band for a distant relative, may I?

Tailor—Yes.

Irishman—Well, it's me mother-in-law; an' she's been terrible distant with me since the first time she came to ate me out of house an' home an' run the family. I guess if I wear a shoestring tied around me arm, that'll do for her. Thank you for the advice.

PILOTAGE BILL'S DEFEAT VICTORY FOR UNION LABOR.

By a vote of 164 to 110 the House last week defeated the Littlefield bill to abolish the compulsory pilotage laws in the coastwise trade on the Southern coast. The bill was debated for four hours.

The result is regarded as a victory for organized labor, which has fought the measure ever since its introduction.—Washington Times.

TEN SERMONS IN THIRTY SECONDS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

There are many kinds of "memory methods," but no one has ever invented a scheme which will help a man forget.

If any man were half as good as he knows how, he would be twice as good as he is.

Most men flatter themselves that they can not be fooled by their fellows, but they are fooling themselves by supposing that they can fool others.

It is a most difficult task to drag to its destruction a beast of the field, but it is sometimes a hopeless undertaking to attempt to rescue a human being.

Reputation is what others give us. Character is what we give ourselves.

Some men are trying hard to get rid of sins. They will never succeed until they conquer sin.

Innocence is ignorance of sin. Virtue is sin conquered.

We are punished not so much for our sin as by our sin.

Most men are sorry not because they have sinned, but because of the result of their sin.

The devil never taunts the man of whom he is sure.

From Cleveland, Ohio, comes the announcement that parties are establishing a manufacturing plant in which none but cripples will be employed. The concern is to be known as the Associated Manufacturing Company, and will make a modest start, giving employment to about twenty cripples. Designing and perforating, cloth and ivory button making, apron and waist sewing, and lace mending by machinery will be the principal industries in the outset. It is also proposed to employ crippled stenographers and delivery boys. This may be a magnanimous venture, and it might be a parsimonious scheme.—Labor Clarion.

He is master of ceremonies. Woe unto the hapless mortal who dares to break his self-made rules of etiquette. He sees every trifle but himself. Like the savage Indian who scouts for victims' scalps to decorate his wigwam, he constantly scents trouble and scouts for victims upon whom he can vent his ire. Last but not least he carries tales. In short he is a good reporter of even the most ridiculous trivialities. The parties about whom and to whom these tales are carried, feel bored and then amused. Indeed a very dreary, weary proposition.

The efforts of labor unions are not confined alone to increasing wages and shortening the workday, but reach out in diverse directions in an endeavor to educate and elevate the individual, protect his life, limb and health, and make his home happier. They promote the highest type of citizenship and the public health and well-being.

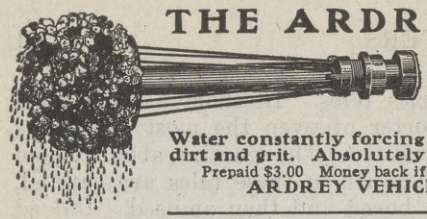
A Chicago detective agency has been caught red-handed in the work of promoting slugging during strikes. A Milwaukee concern engaged the Chicago company to break a strike; one of its supposed detectives was a union iron molder. Because of their splendid physique this man and one other were given the names of union officials whom they were to slug, the compensation being $10 per day. Upon arrival in Milwaukee the supposed detectives went to police headquarters, got the co-operation of the department, sent for the head of the agency, and when a prearranged fracas was started, local officers arrested not only the professional disturbers, but their chief as well.

As the Fatted Calf beheld the Father' Axe about to fall,
To convert him into Cutlets for the Homing Prodigal,
"Why kill one Calf," he cried, "to furnish Welcome for the Oth-er?
Pshaw! you lack a Sense of Humor, thus to slay me for my Brother!"

—Smart Set.

God's great gift of speech abused
Makes thy memory confused.

—Tennyson.



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Even in the South, where race hatred is so prevalent, the negroes have been admitted into the trades unions, while they have been barred from other organizations that are antagonistic to organized labor. The color barriers have been broken down by labor unions, and not his color, but his character bars the negro when he is barred.—Leavenworth Review.

MARY'S UNION GOAT.

Mary had a little goat
With manners meek and pleasant,
And when its birthday came around
She gave the goat a present.

She bought—now children do not laugh—
That goat a lovely bonnet.
He ate it up because it had
No union label on it.
—Adam Bugg in Washington (D. C.) Trades Unionist.

BE FRIENDLY ON THE WAY.

I have journeyed on life's highway till the dial points to noon,
And I've learned some useful lessons on the way;
I have proved them o'er and o'er, and I have prized them more and more,
And I think you can depend on what I say.

You may hold yourself aloof, and may think it is a proof
That you're made of some superior sort of clay;
But you'll always find it pays in many different ways,
To be friendly to the people on the way.

If the day is dark and dreary, and the way is rough and steep,
And some weary brother falters on the road,
You will never feel the weight, be the burden small or great,
If you turn about and ease him of his load.

And you'll often see the time when a dollar or a dime
Will be a friendly offering most meet—
When to give a little sum, some mishap to overcome,
Will keep some needy fellow on his feet.

I have learned that shabby garments often clothe a noble soul,
And misfortune lies in wait for great and small;
Better help a friend today, who is stranded by the way—
For who knows but that tomorrow we may fall? —Exchange.

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Anti-Itis can be applied to any part of the body where there is inflammation, and it greatly assists internal medication.

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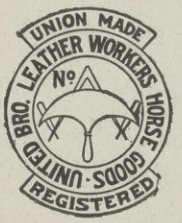
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JUNE, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

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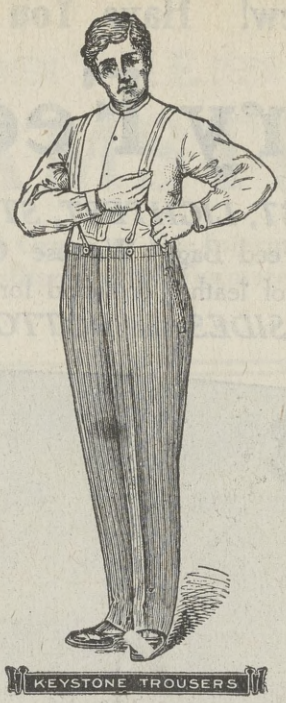
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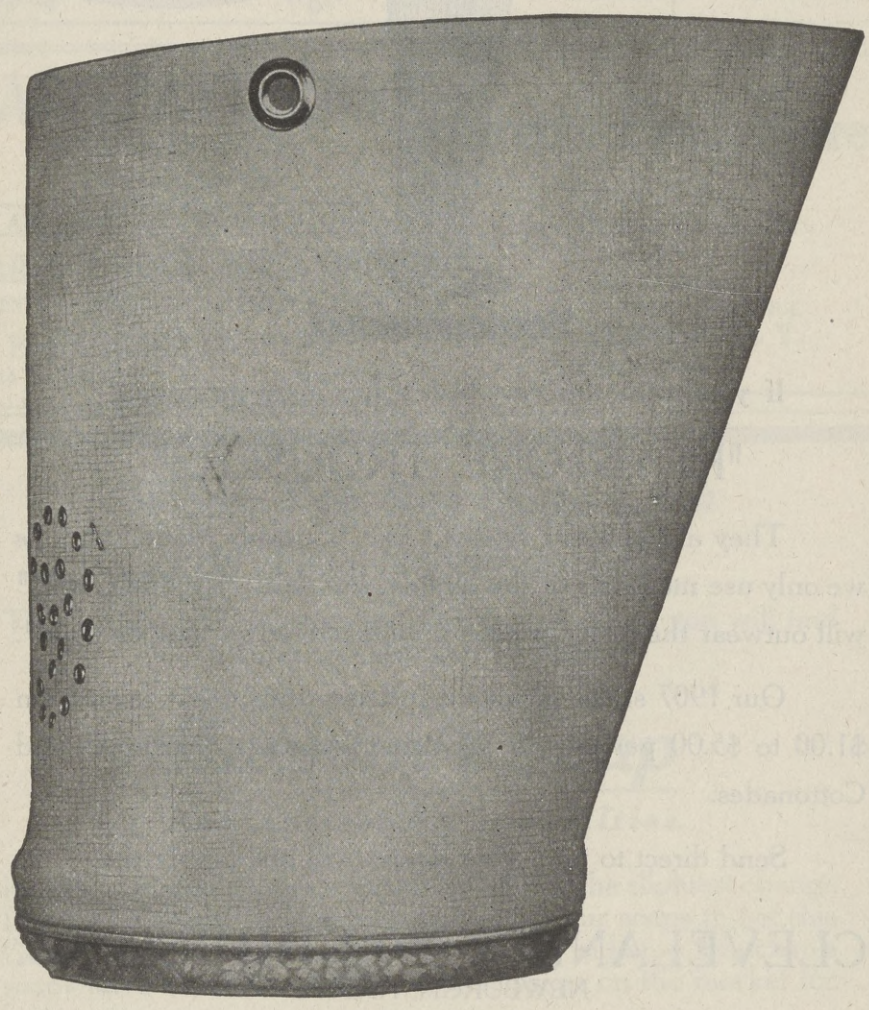
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THE TEAMSTERS

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THE UNION ABSENTEE.

Organized labor, by reason of its constantly increasing power and complexity, has assumed an importance that vividly reminds the wage worker that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In its constituent parts there are so many defects that must be remedied before it can fully accomplish its mission that it is difficult at random to determine which should be given precedence, but I feel sure the average unionist will agree that the member who absents himself from the meetings and takes but little or no interest in its affairs is capable of much harm and greatly retards the progress of the movement.

The absent member falls an easy prey to the wiles of the hothead and the demagogue and seems ever ready to lend his support to wildcat schemes conceived in ignorance and born of inexperience, that always threaten the stability and many times the existence of the union.

The absent member considers himself the smartest man in his local, and he is sure to have at his finger ends any part of labor's history that treats of disaster and defeat. He can give you day and date for every mistake

that was ever committed; he knows just where the worst routs occurred; the precise court that launched a death-dealing injunction; the names of the men who suffered imprisonment for failing to obey the legal writ; the exact sum in damages mulcted from trades unions at various times, and he is sure to point out to you why the whole labor movement is doomed to destruction.

He feels convinced that most labor leaders are corrupt, and if the policy of local officers or general officers of his union does not coincide with his views he immediately advertises his brother union men as "grafters," and in the event of an election no chicanery is too despicable for him to resort to to accomplish their defeat.

His morbid reasoning is never satisfied until with jealous eye he goes through the whole catalogue of unions and voices his condemnatory opinion of every man therein who in the past or the present has taken any active part in the work.

The absent member is also, as well as a member, a critic, a veritable Solomon. So profound, so wise, so far-seeing is he! And if, when he occasionally visits his local union, his views on union regulations are not adopted, he is overwhelmed with surprise and gives this sometimes as a reason for not taking more interest in his organization.

The absent member unfortunately does not confine his carpings to things generally, but applies them directly to the policy that tried leaders by experience have found to be correct. There is not a single thing done that suits him. Every rule that is passed is wrong, every one defeated is right, every plan adopted faulty, and his prediction of swift and sudden disaster sufficient to alarm all except those who know the pessimist at his worst.

The absent member is never satisfied with the officers his union selects, and if it should chance he accidentally attended a meeting on election night and his name was proposed and defeated his lugubrious prophecies are all the more nauseating.

He is not a pleasant or encouraging person for a non-union man to meet. There is nothing in his philosophy calculated to encourage a fellow-workman to join a trades union, and he carries such a settled air of melancholia that it takes a courageous man to go into the same organization with him. If Providence in perfecting the grand scheme of creation left a niche for this kind of a union man, it has never been discovered, but until it is we must suffer patiently.

True trades unionists are those who have learned that not only are they who have rights, "who dare maintain them," but that patience and sacrifice are more essential than turbulence and brute force. Some light has been brought into the life of every worker, however sodden it may have been, and thinking men cannot contemplate with composure the possible destruction of the organized labor movement. If its progress or permanence depended on carping critics, absentees, stay at homes, or the blundering policy of the nervously impatient, the path to economic betterment would not be blazed as plain as it is today. The trades unionist preaches a doctrine of cheerfulness and encouragement. If he points to starving women in hellish sweatshops or fatigue stricken babies in Southern cotton mills, he also outlines a plan for the relief of the sufferers. The men and women in the labor movement are patient, courageous and willing to sacrifice.—John Roach, Secretary Amalgamated Leather Workers.

REDUCTION OF HOURS.

A bill introduced in the New York legislature by Assemblyman Stern of New York county provides for the reduction of the hours of labor of surface and elevated railway employes in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants to nine per day.

EDITORIAL

EMPLOYERS contend that labor unions are very unfair and give no consideration to other people who may need assistance to secure fair treatment. As a sample of the fair dealings of the employers, we present the following:

The master teamsters of Boston demanded $1.00 per day increase in pay for their teams from the city and contractors, on the ground that hay and grain had advanced in price. They are to get the increase on July 1.

The drivers asked for 25 cents increase out of the dollar, and the bosses yelled murder and immediately started to abuse the union for being so unfair. Of course the cost of living has not increased for the drivers. Oh, no. Brother Ed Byrnes, the business agent of Local No. 191, will have something to say, and it is a safe bet that he will make good for his local and the men will get the quarter.

THE Brewery Workers have struck against our men in New Orleans in an endeavor to compel the teamsters to join the Brewery Workers' Union, which is entirely contrary to all decisions and mandates of the American Federation of Labor.

No settlement of the trouble has yet been reached, but the I. B. of T. men are firm in their decision not to forsake the Teamsters' Union.

THE convention is coming on and every one who is lucky enough to be a delegate will have an opportunity to visit the "City of Culture," and, while there, by courtesy of the city officials, will have a sail on what was once used as the largest teapot in the world—Boston harbor.

The sights and places of historical interest will be very interesting to those who may never have visited that section of the country, and we trust that every local that can possibly afford it will have a delegate; not for sightseeing and pleasure alone, but to meet and so regulate the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as to insure our welfare for the future.

REPORTS continue to come to the office day after day which show that our local unions are making headway by way of securing wage contracts which substantially benefit the teamsters.

The greatest victories are those which have been secured through thorough

organization and wise leadership. Concessions secured without strikes, and their unavoidable hardships, best serve the toilers and lead to a more friendly feeling between employer and employe.

THE strike situation remains unchanged in Boston as far as arriving at any settlement is concerned. The employers persist in trying to raise "open shop" issues in a strike where the question at issue is one of wages and hours only. This is done in an endeavor to turn the sympathy of the public against the teamsters. Their plans to turn the public against the strikers have failed, however. The men on strike are observing the law and have the support of the entire community against the Employers' Association, whose tactics all law abiding citizens must condemn.

The members of Local No. 25 who are working are contributing liberally to the support of the local union and the position taken by the strikers can be supported by the organization for a long time or until the employers are forced to recognize the rights of the workers. The courts, by the way, enjoined Local No. 25 from shipping the strike-breakers back to New York, or, in other words, restrained them from spending their money as they see fit after enlisting the men to the cause. We are sure such a position would not hold if properly contested.

Not a striker has deserted the union and President O'Neil of Local No. 25 and the executive board of the local union are untiring in their efforts to care for the interest of the men who are on strike, and there is every prospect of a splendid victory.

NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE.

There's a cheery little proverb
  It is very well to heed,
In a world where pain and sorrow
  Are quite plentiful indeed.
If you would not have them double,
  Then keep this well in view,
To never trouble trouble
  Until trouble troubles you.

Don't think when storm clouds gather
  You are certain to be drowned;
The very darkest tempest
  May quickly blow around.
And up above the blackness
  Shines evermore the blue;
So never trouble trouble
  Until trouble troubles you.

Ofttimes a gloomy morning
  Precedes a sunny day;
So, without word of warning,
  Our trials slip away.
What pangs we oft have suffered
  From ills we never knew!
So never trouble trouble
  Until trouble troubles you.

Quit counting all the bridges
  You may never have to cross,
Quit climbing all the ridges
  Of future pain and loss.
Trudge on and do your duty,
  To God and conscience true,
And never trouble trouble
  Until trouble troubles you.

—Anna R. Henderson.

Corre spondence

Indianapolis, Ind., May 24, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated Unions. Greeting:

Acting in conformity with Section 5 of our Constitution, you are hereby notified that the Fifth Annual Convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will convene in the city of Boston, Mass., on Monday, August 5, 1907, at 10:00 a. m., for the purpose of considering such business as may legally come before it. You are therefore instructed to proceed to elect delegates to represent your Local Union at said convenvention, in accordance with our international laws.

Basis of Representation—Section 6. "Each local union having two hundred members or less shall be entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for each additional two hundred members, or majority fraction thereof, and in no case shall a delegate have more than one vote. No proxy votes will be allowed."

Section 8. "Each local union shall pay the expenses of its delegates to the annual convention. All moneys due the International Brotherhood, whether per capita tax or otherwise, must be received by the General Secretary-Treasurer, at least three days before the opening of the convention, or the delegates will not be seated." Also see Sections 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, pertaining to conventions and representation.

We have made arrangements for the rental of Payne Memorial Hall, situated at Appleton and Tremont streets, which we believe is the best adapted hall for conventions in that city. We have also made arrangements for the accommodation of delegates at the Castle Square Hotel, which is only one block from the convention hall. They guarantee to accommodate all delegates outside of Boston, and they have made a rate of one dollar and upward per day to all delegates. This hotel, I believe, is the best adapted hotel in the city for conventions; it can accommodate five hundred people. There is a bath in connection with every room, and the services are the best that can possibly be had.

We have communicated with the different railroad companies throughout the country, but up to the present writing have received no definite reply, whether or not our delegates will receive a special rate for this convention; however, upon receipt of a reply from the different companies we will notify the local unions by letter of the exact conditions, whether or not we are able to procure a cut rate for the delegates attending the Boston convention.

Trusting your local union will be represented at this convention and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS L. HUGHES,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

Special efforts will be made by the American Federation of Labor this year to organize vast masses of women workers throughout the country.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. Editor of the Chronicle:

Dear Sir—Will you kindly say to organized labor and its friends, through the next issue of your worthy paper, that the Teamsters' Union is still doing business at the old stand, and that we are now in a position to deliver goods of almost any kind by members of our union (union drivers)?

Notwithstanding the desperate efforts of our combined enemies, with their associations, their Waltzes, their Jobs, and other fake manipulators, we are here to stay. And, with the moral assistance of those who are in sympathy with our cause, we propose to continue the work of organizing our people, thereby bettering our working conditions generally.

All that we ask at the hands of organized labor and friends is their moral assistance; that they do unto us as they would that we do unto them, namely, demand union service and accept nothing short of that.

Just as the union label in the hat, the garment, upon a cigar, a loaf of bread, or any other article, is the only guarantee that the maker of that article is working under fair and honest conditions, just so the monthly button upon the breast of a driver, or the working card of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, is the only guarantee that he is not a tool in the hands of some unscrupulous employer. It is the only proof that he is a union man, striving to elevate himself and his fellow-craftsmen to that level that can only be reached by and through organization.

Hence we say again, demand the driver's monthly button, and we will do the rest. This will put the teamster in a position not only to take care of himself, but to render material aid to others along similar lines. The button is of a different color each month and bears the name of the current month plainly printed across it. And upon investigation you will find that it bears the union label of the craft that makes it.

It matters not what manner of driver a man may be. Whether he be the cab man, the ice man, the coal man, the express man, the milk man, the furniture man, the bread man, the ice cream man, the laundry man, or the other man, if he be a union man he will have the button or card. Don't fail to see it.

Any further information that may be desired will be very cheerfully furnished by our representative, whose office is at No. 29 E. Twelfth street. His 'phone number is Canal 1860 and his office hours are from 7 to 9 a. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Call him up.

A truth:

"The welfare of one is the concern of all;
United we stand, divided we fall."

Thanking you for your past favors, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
B. A. Brotherhood of Teamsters' Union No. 96.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We were visited the past week by General Auditor G. W. Briggs, who audited the books of all the locals here, after which he complimented all officers, and especially the secretaries and treasurers, on the able manner in which they conduct their business.

Brother Briggs remained in our city three days looking over the situation generally. Being the auditor, and consequently on the road from coast to coast, he is in a position to give the local boys some good advice, which he did, and which was gladly received.

Brother Briggs is one of the youngest men in the country filling like positions, and he fills it to a nicety. The impression that he left with the teamsters here will likely merit their instructions to their delegates to the Boston convention in August next to re-elect Auditor Briggs.

While here Brother Briggs made his headquarters at the office of the Amalgamated Board of Labor Union Representatives, 29 E. Twelfth street, which he said was the best office of its kind that he had entered in this country.—Trade Union Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—For several months past the chief question of interest to our members was the outcome of the negotiations between the Merchant Bakers' Association and Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 118, assisted by a committee from the Central Labor Union, relative to the new contract submitted by the union. Friendly relations were at times much strained, and in the last few weeks prior to a settlement the newspapers had given the matter much space and aroused the public to its usual interest in anything that might tend to affect its bread supply. Although some concessions were made, the final adjustment is a substantial victory for the union, the terms of the contract providing for a reduction of the working hours from ten to nine a day with an increase of wages from $2.75 to $2.88 per day, the agreement to run one year with the privilege of renewing it for three years. The original demand was for $3.00 per day. At special meetings held to consider the probable result strong resolutions in behalf of the Bakers' Union were adopted by Bakery Drivers' Union No. 33 and Engineers' Union No. 99. A binding agreement exists between the engineers and the bakers' locals, and the bakers are desirous of entering into a similar agreement with No. 33. If this were brought about it would form a strong triple alliance.

Much surprise and indignation (indignation that a firm should exact it, and surprise that a body of men should submit to it) was manifested by our members upon learning, recently, that one of our large pie firms was charging its drivers 25 cents per week to have their wagons washed. Verily a relic of the unorganized, non-union days when men were powerless to prevent imposition. Now that the matter has reached the union, we will have a practical illustration of where organization which costs the men 50 cents a month dues will save them $1 a month by being relieved of this tax. Whether all of our members in said shop realize it or not, it is only one of many instances where the union benefits them. And yet, of the drivers in this shop, as of other large shops, we are compelled to admit that, excepting one or two members, they rarely ever attend the meetings and encourage those who are fighting their battles.

Central Labor Union voted to attend the farewell sermon of the Rev. D. W. Shellinger at the church, Sixth and C streets, S. W., Sunday, May 26. Dr. Shellinger has been a delegate to the Central body from the Presbyterian Ministers' Association and is a strong supporter of union labor. He will go from this city to Brooklyn. Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor., No. 33.

Washington, D. C., May 26, 1907.

GROWTH OF STREET RAILWAY UNIONS.

The year 1906 was characterized by a growing popularity among the membership of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes for the written agreements, which were secured in ninety-eight local divisions. Forty per cent. of the agreements were made for the first time. The number of members receiving advances in wages was 30,950, aggregating upward of $1,600,000 annually, the increases varying from a fraction of a cent to 5 cents an hour.



THE POWER OF A SMALL ACT.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Recently several trades union matters of only local importance in the first instance, have taken on a national aspect because of the development and exploitation by the press of the country of what were primarily trivial incidents in connection with the real question at stake. This has not tended to give people a true impression of trades unionism. All reformers make mistakes; as a class they are not more infallible than other people. And it is usually their mistakes that are at first given the most prominence.

Just so is it with organizations existing for the benefit and welfare of the many. They will always be judged in certain quarters not so much by the permanent good they accomplish, but by the selfishly aggressive acts of a few of their members. Acts, like people, are frequently judged by appearances. Each man must interpret the deeds of another as they appear to him. And his judgment is according to his own powers of perception and his own depth and breadth of character. A little-minded man will, of course, be quick to impute a small, contemptible motive to an act with which he happens not to be in sympathy either for material reasons or on account of prejudice, regardless of the underlying principles governing it. But there are many otherwise fair-minded men who misjudge a fine character because of some trivial act.

It is well worth remembering that one must not only be good, but one must appear to be good. One must not only have high principles, one must show them in every act, otherwise people will not believe that they are there. I know a very successful business man—a man who has made a large fortune for himself, and an enviable position as an authority on finance. Every man in his line of business respects his knowledge and ability. Yet I have never heard one kind word spoken of him in the business world. In his home he is the most unselfish of men; a Christian father in the truest sense of the term. He does a great deal of good, too, in a quiet and unostentatious way. But the minute he enters his office he becomes—to all appearances—a hard, cold, calculating financier, to whom human beings are only interesting in direct ratio to their business value. And in this character he does a great deal of harm, in a negative way.

It is a curious fact that most of us would show more charity, more unselfishness and more love for our fellow-beings, if we weren't ashamed to. It is the fear of being thought "sentimental" and "goody-good" that makes us paint ourselves blacker than we are. Very few of us have the courage of our convictions. We always wait for the other fellow to take the lead. And frequently he leads the wrong way. Yet he gathers in his followers—many against their better judgment—simply through the force of will power, which is the hypnotic force that rules weak characters. This is one of the difficult problems that

organized labor has constantly to meet. People are gradually beginning to learn something about its aims and the actual good it has done, yet as long as individuals are not actuated by the principles which they uphold as an organized body, trades unions are going to be misjudged. There will always be some who will judge them by the reckless acts of a few men.

It is well, then, for each and every man who stands for organized labor, to let its high principles govern all his acts that he may not, even in the smallest way, misrepresent a great power for good.

THE COST OF KILLING.

What is the value of a human life? What, in dollars and cents, may be roughly figured as a man's worth to the community from which he derives support?

The eastern world, the overcrowded world of the elder peoples, will shrug its shoulders and look askance through slanted, inscrutable eyes, and answer: "Life is cheap in these lands. There are many million lives; and it has always been so. Why should one care?" But how many of us know that in this western world of ours, human life, under certain conditions, is held as cheaply as in India or China? How many of us realize that out of the 29,000,000 workers in these United States one is killed or injured every minute of the day—in other words, that every year more than 500,000 men, women and children are killed or crippled as a direct result of the occupations in which they are engaged?

In the six big tunnel construction jobs in and about New York on an average a man a day is killed. A cave-in of rock or mud or sand engulfs the gang, or a blast of dynamite blows them to pieces, or they are overcome by the "bends," the terrible disease due to compressed air. Toiling feverishly in three hour shifts under a tremendous air pressure of three atmospheres, the "sand hogs" deep down under the rivers face a thousand dangers in order that the pressing problems of transportation may be solved for the big metropolis. The "bends" is not always fatal, but it catches a large number of the men and doubles them up like jack knives. In the worst cases it kills with a horrible death.

There are over thirteen hundred thousand railroad men on the trains and in the yards of the United States. Of these, according to the interstate commerce commission's report for the last complete year on record, 69,191 were killed and injured in one year's time—more than one man in every twenty.

In eighteen months fire damp alone was responsible for 415 deaths and many times that number of injuries. Last year in Pennsylvania it was 1,123 killed and 2,365 injured, a total of 3,488. In the same year, in the fifteen states alone that report mine accidents 5,986 miners of all classes were killed and injured. If the Pennsylvania record is any index, one may infer that reporting of accidents in other states was probably lax, since more than half the number occurred in this one state. In the fifteen remaining states in which mining is an important industry, but which do not keep records at all, the loss through death has been estimated at about two thousand and through accident, if the proportion holds good in recording and non-recording states, four thousand at the very least.

In the last year Chicago skyscrapers exacted the heaviest toll of human life recorded in the history of building operations in the city. Figures compiled in the annual death roll of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' Union show the increase in fatalities among the men to be enormous. Of a total membership of 1,358 men in the union last year 156 either lost their lives or were totally or partially

disabled. During the year before twenty-six were killed, an equal number were so injured that they could not resume their trade, while the number of minor injuries totaled about eighty.

The most common type of factory accident is what the newspapers call being "caught in the machinery." Judged by a newspaper clipping record of 612 accidents, 30 per cent. of factory accidents are of this nature. Next most dreaded by men in factories is being caught in the leather belting or being struck with it when it snaps or comes off the shaft. In other cases high speed revolving wheels burst, showering the men with as deadly a fire as if a shell from a hidden enemy exploded among them.

In New York City occur ten violent deaths a day as a direct result of daily activities. In Chicago the number falls to six a day. But the storm center of the country is Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in which the city of Pittsburg is situated. Combining steel, iron and coal industries, mills, mines, railroads and building operations, over seventeen thousand deaths and injuries a year in all industries is the record for this single county.

What of the money value of these lost lives? Many writers have essayed the complex problem of expressing flesh and blood in dollars and cents. The statistician of a great industrial insurance company is inclined to place the net annual economic gain of an average worker at $400. At the prime of life this would make an estimated economic value something like $10,395. Not knowing the proportion of killed or injured, or the number of days the injured were incapacitated for labor, we can not apply the figures, but that the application would be something stupendous a glance will show. Suppose even only 1 per cent. of the half million killed or injured were killed—it would mean that economic productive power of $50,000,000 a year had been sacrificed.—Arthur B. Reeve in Everybody's Magazine.

UNIONS SHUN STRIKES.

Contradicting what he said was a popular belief that the principal object of trades unions was to call strikes, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addressed a meeting of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in New York to celebrate the 10 per cent. advance in wages recently obtained. Mr. Gompers said there was nothing so potent to prevent strikes as organizations of workers. He said:

"I do not believe any man has tried harder to avert strikes than I have. We trades unionists shun strikes, but we never will surrender our right to strike when our God given privileges are denied us, when manhood is insulted and when we have no other redress for our grievances. Organized labor without resorting to strikes has won much for itself which labor never would have won without organization. The telegraphers did not strike to get the recent increase of wages, the first they have had for forty years, but there is no doubt the strong front maintained by the unions of Chicago and other western cities had influence in bringing about the better conditions.

"Is there any loyal American who would advocate in the peace congress that this nation disarm without being assured the other nations would do the same? If this country should disarm and the others retain their armament, it would not be long until we were wiped off the face of the earth. The same principle applies to labor, and organization is its armament."

The ogre, Public Opinion, slays more originality and individuality than all the barbarous superstitious codes put together. It is the modern Moloch before which we all meekly bend.—De Casseres.

Notes

"There are practically no unemployed in New Zealand," says Mr. Tregear, secretary of the labor department. "The past year is the best the workers have ever had in New Zealand, and there are indications that the present year will be even better."

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There is a movement on foot to organize the salesmen in cigar stores in San Francisco.

❖ ❖ ❖

Chicago, Ill., electricians want a scale of $5 a day, an increase of 50 cents a day over their present scale. They do not make any agreements with employers. They set their own working rules and they have had no trouble in enforcing them for several years.

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Exclusive of seamen, the number of British workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during February, 1907, was 237, a decrease of thirty-one as compared with the previous month, but an increase of thirty-six as compared with February, 1906.

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Reports submitted at the recent meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L. showed that there had been an increase of 55,000 in the trade union membership in the last five months.

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A Berlin parliamentary paper shows that emigration depleted the population of Ireland last year of 25,918 persons, being 8.2 per cent. per 1,000 of the entire population. The United States continues to be the Irish Mecca, having received last year 76 per cent. of the emigration. It is pointed out by this paper that 4,110,000 persons have emigrated from Ireland to various countries and that this number equals 93 per cent. of the present population of the country.

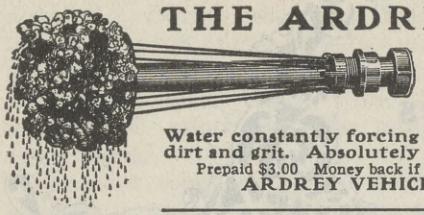
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The new Texas law which provides that a railway telegraph operator shall not be employed more than eight hours out of twenty-four may, according to the statement of an official of the Order of Railway Telegraphers there, cause a strike which will involve every road in the state.

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Two hundred striking union paperhangers of Louisville, Ky., were granted the advance in wages asked from the wallpaper dealers and have returned to work under a year's agreement.

Small wonder that the union-hating Chicago Employers' Association attempted to block the industrial exhibit in that city. The sweatshop conditions that were reproduced and the general misery that they revealed, for which some of the very "best citizens" connected with the Employers' Association are responsible, have not only horrified the people of Chicago, but are being commented on all over the country. Even the most hardened plutocrats have grown nervous as they learned what kind of clothing they wear and how some of their food products are prepared in the open sweatshops under the widest possible "free" contract conditions.



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PLAN OF METAL TRADES.

A plan by which the metal trades of the United States may act as a unit and, if need be, call vast sympathetic strikes extending over the whole country has been suggested by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

The object of the plan is to have all the contracts made with the employers begin and terminate at about the same time all over the country, so that in making new arrangements the unions in this branch of industry can have the full power of their entire national strength to enforce their demands.

There are hundreds of thousands of men engaged in these trades, and the power which their organizations will have under the new scheme is enormous. The plan was originated by Mr. Gompers and is being passed out by him to the leaders of the local federations of labor which are affiliated with the body.

Within a short time the movement has spread all over the country, and the labor unions have begun working out the details which shall make the system effective.—Exchange.

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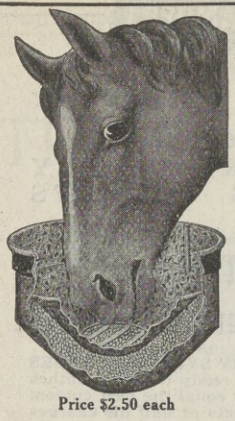
¶ Write for our illustrated book, "What To Do." Remember, In Union there is Strength.

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HINTS TO HORSE OWNERS.

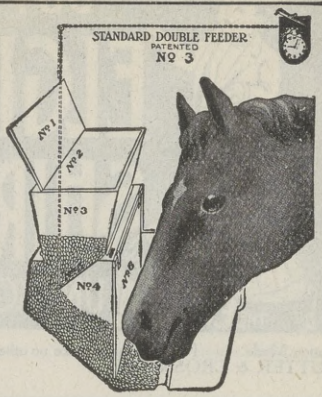
The Standard Feed Box Manufacturing Co., of 16 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., have recently published a very valuable book to horse owners, entitled "Hints to Horse Owners." The book is given away, and every horse owner should send for it. We feel it would be to their interest to examine closely the facts there set forth. It shows in a clear and practical manner how money and feed can be saved, increasing the value and usefulness of the horse to its owner.

By the method explained in the book, an owner can easily save $32 in feed alone, every year on each horse; first, by compelling complete mastication of the food, and secondly, preventing the scattering of the food, not counting the payment of veterinary bills. The Standard Automatic Slow Feeders will cure indigestion, stomach troubles, and all the bad habits in horses, bolting, cribbing or slobbering. It is a blessing and a benefit to the horse and its owner, being a perfect device for feeding the various grains in a simple and beneficial manner, and no stable equipment is now complete without a Standard Automatic Feed Box. They cost little, and save enough within a few weeks to fully repay their cost. Every horse owner should have a copy of the book, "Hints to Horse Owners," which will be mailed free upon application to the Standard Feed Box Mfg. Co., 16 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.



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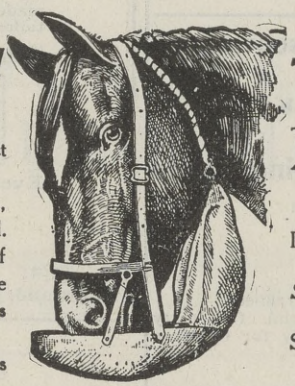
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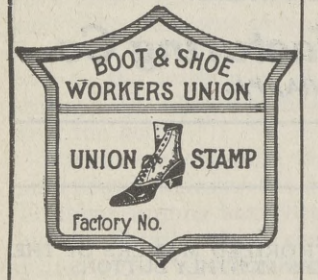


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World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
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WHY I NEVER SAW ONE.
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HERE IT IS.

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JULY, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

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OF THE

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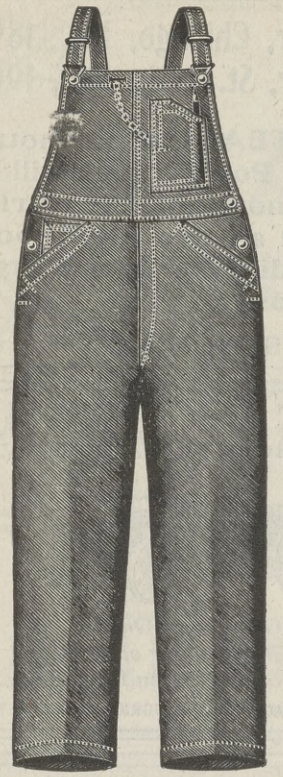
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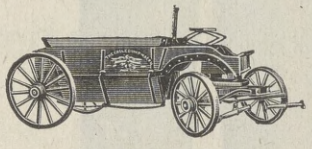
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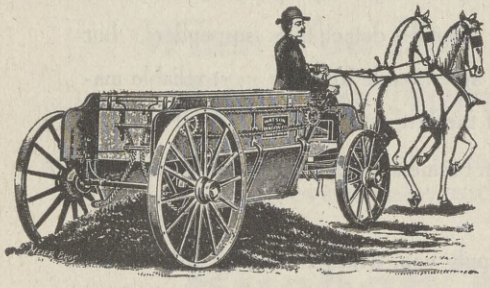
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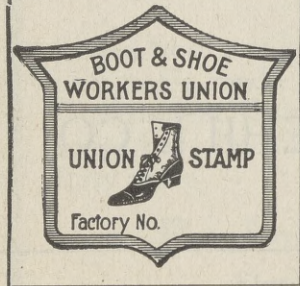
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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 Summer Street — Boston, Massachusetts

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 9
July, 1907

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

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BEAUTY OF BROTHERHOOD.

Humanity's needs have long cried aloud for mercy and at last the pathos of human extremity has brought forth practical response.

The humanitarian spirit is aroused from its lethargy and its benign influence blesses all classes. A good conferred blesses the giver as well as the receiver.

The note of sympathy sounding clear and strong reaches the divine element in human nature, and this chord of sympathy is the true interpretation of God's love to His creatures. Its music is understood in all languages and its harmony blesses all nations.

The beauty of brotherhood is being realized as never before. Fraternity has fascinated the people.

Organization is not only the fashion, it is the very force and spirit of the age, and is destined to become a mighty power in regulating and improving the relations of trade and competition.

The whole trend of organization is toward good, and the general public is fast awaking to appreciation of its results. All right and just institutions more and more cease opposi-

tion to the trades union because more and more are its principles understood and indorsed.

No Christian or philanthropic endeavor for the good of mankind need hesitate to invite co-operation with trade unionism. Its principles of Brotherhood have wrought a potent spell, and the whole movement for better conditions is characterized by unparalleled earnestness and energy.

The Christian crusade for the overthrow of evil embodies the spirit of consecrated organization, and this spirit as a militant factor in the struggle for right recognizes a mutual purpose in the labor union.

The public has learned by observation and experience that organized labor is a powerful agent of economic justice. The beauty of brotherhood is seen on all sides in glorious practical results. It is felt in the improved industrial conditions prevailing. It is recognized in the progressive achievement of honest business methods, and it is approved for its earnest endeavor through education and co-operation to contribute its aid in the world movement for the general uplift of humanity.

The power of organization is perceptible wherever united effort has obtained results. Organization has become so universal that it has naturally formed into many convergent lines.

Labor is only operating on one line of organization's mighty struggle for human betterment. On this line the labor union claims exclusive territory for performing its own peculiar part in organization's gigantic proposition for progressive improvement.

Yet, no line of action, however commendable, can lay claim to perfection.

Notwithstanding the weaknesses and imperfections its enemies attribute to it, trades unionism is gaining ground inch by inch in its superhuman struggle with avarice and monopoly.

In labor's organization the beauty of brotherhood shines out in the repeated successes of concerted action.

The highest possibilities of the labor union, once a far distant and visionary goal, now seem near to realization. Its ideals and practical purposes are nearer attainment than ever before.

The labor union no longer strives alone in the interests of brotherhood. It has set the pace and other organizations honoring its motives have joined in the mighty principle.

It is the natural birthright of every individual to attain the best and highest possibilities of his nature, and a system of finance that filches this birthright from weaker humanity is the greatest foe of the public and national good. A laudable ambition for education should not be denied any man, neither should the attainment of this ambition through the medium of organization become a reprehensible act. Rather let the beauty of brotherhood fall like a light of divine radiance over the long, dark night of ignorance. Let it rest like a benediction over the Christianized world and reach out helping hands to heathen nations.

It is the great mission of brotherhood to help humanity, and that mission is being fulfilled. It is today the beautiful spirit of Brotherhood that answers the pitiful appeal of China's starving millions and reaches out succor in her time of famine.

Organized religion, organized charity, organized labor, each has its part to do in the great work for the poor, the suffering, the ignorant and the helpless. The true purpose of union is at last understood and its high motives approved.

The time is here
When Brotherhood with its blessings
Shall banish the sweatshop plan,
And righteousness rule all dealing
Of man with his fellow-man.

—Margaret Scott Hall in the Carpenter.

There is a time for all things.

LABOR'S BATTLE ROYAL.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Nature starts all her children, rich and poor, physically equal. This, broadly speaking, is the opinion of many leading physicians. If the number of children born healthy and strong is not greater among the well-to-do classes than among the poorest, then it presents to us a very significant fact which completely revolutionizes many notions as to the great disadvantage of being born in the tenement.

What happens to the tenement child after its birth is quite another story. Nature is not responsible for that. She has done her best. If poverty or indifference or ignorance or sin blight her fair work, she stands uncondemned. But nature is not content in accepting a position in which she is simply exonerated. The violation of her law is followed by an unforgiving pursuit, until the full penalty has been inflicted, for with nature there is no forgiveness of sin. And nature makes no class distinctions.

This equality at birth does not long favor the child of the slum and the tenement. Vital statistics quickly prove this statement, for the burden and the penalty of poverty and its accompanying evils fall most heavily upon the child. The lack of proper nourishment, of suitable clothing, of healthy sanitary conditions, make life precarious for the babe who must suffer on account of their absence.

When such a state becomes chronic the chances for life are exceedingly small. Death's scythe sweeps relentlessly through the ranks of little children, whose cry for food has chilled a thousand mothers' hearts. Then are hushed a thousand babies' voices, who suffered long because there was no skillful hand to nurse, and no healing draught to cure.

There is no battle more royal than the saving of the child. To bring color to the wan cheek, to bring brightness to the dulled eye, to so much as bring a smile to the face that already bears the mark of pain and suffering—this is a task worthy of the best that is in any man.

To organized labor has this work been given. No other mission can ever mean more than this. Strong should be the support given the trades unions in their endeavor to blot out the curse of child labor. And blighted should be every arm that is raised in protest against the warfare which means the salvation of little children from a bondage that is crushing out life and hope.

MAYOR SCHMITZ.

While the enemies of organized labor are gloating over and magnifying to a great extent the irregularities in San Francisco, which were suggested and made possible of execution by the representatives of corporate interests, it is gratifying to find that at least one daily paper, the Washington Times, is disposed to give credit to Mayor Schmitz for his good qualities and real ability on other occasions when circumstances demanded them, and apparently regrets rather than delights in the thought of his fall from public esteem. A recent editorial from that paper reads as follows:

"A San Francisco jury has found Mayor Schmitz guilty of extortion in connection with the French restaurant cases. The verdict is, on the whole, rather remarkable, in view of the character of testimony on which in the main it was based. If Schmitz is guilty on any of the charges against him, it is doubtless this one, for the evidence seemed to be most satisfactory to the prosecutors in the restaurant cases.

"Schmitz is a remarkable man. Guilty or not guilty, he is a man of real ability. He has twice risen to extraordinary crises in a fashion which marked him as a man of force

and character. He made an excellent impression when he came to Washington at the head of a California delegation to discuss the Japanese school incident with the President. He demonstrated possession of a fund of hard sense and sound discretion that certainly deserved better than has come to him through an unaccountable weakness on the other side of his character.

"In the handling of the great calamity of the earthquake and fire he was a real leader. He seems to have been a combination of opposites; of strength and weakness, of character and utter lack of character. Probably the good in the man far outweighs the bad; but the fatal mistake destroys all hope of future usefulness to his city and state."

AIR OF "GOOD OLD U. S. A."

(Words by Joseph S. O'Brien.)

What means this great oration?
It's the talk of all the town;
Everyone in this great city
Seems to know of its renown;
There is speaking good and plenty,
Which you know it can't be beat,
And the hall in which it takes place
Is on the corner of Court and State streets.

Chorus.

If you are tired of hearing bum bunk, lads,
And things are getting dull and slow,
Get all the boys you can, lads,
And to those meetings let you go.
The dates are every second and fourth Sundays,
Your presence we will appreciate,
And I bet you will enjoy them—
Those meetings of the I. B. T.

We give these great orations,
Twice a month they come around—
And extend our invitation
To all the teamsters in the town.
There's the Building Material Drivers,
And the Commission Wagon Drivers, too,
And the famous Carriage Drivers
At those meetings will be found.

(Chorus over again.)

"Two ears and but a single tongue
By Nature's laws to men belong.
The lesson she would teach is clear,
Repeat but half of what you hear."

BEVERIDGE CHILD LABOR PICTURES.

Girls as young as seven work twelve hours a day in canning factories.

Girls work barefooted in water in flax mills.

Boys working nights in glass factory kept from escaping by barbed wire fence.

Boys working without pause in glass factory.

Boys as young as twelve working in coal breaker for 50 or 60 cents a day.

Boys in glass factory stunted, illiterate, profane, ruined in body and mind.

Breaker boys crippled for life by accidents.

Breaker boys kept at tasks by bosses armed with sticks.

Girls as young as eleven work twelve hours a day in cotton mills.

Children employed in cotton mills who have never learned how to play.

A great deal has been written on the relations of workingmen to the churches, but little genuine effort has been made to grasp their point of view. If one can judge from the silence of the labor press on this subject, the question is not a burning one among trade unionists. If any attitude can be attributed to them, it is that of neutrality. Occasionally the topic is discussed, but nothing important is ever said. The feeling, however, seems to be that the church is a bulwark of conservatism, an institution for the well-to-do. Yet, if the labor press inclines one way more than another, it inclines toward friendliness to the church. Articles sometimes appear in the trade union papers eulogizing the churches, and the utterances of clergymen friendly to the labor movement are eagerly printed. Indeed, clergymen who know how to interest workingmen need never fail of a hearing.—The World Today.

NO REDRESS.

It seems that an unnaturalized citizen cannot sue a corporation in the United States for damages caused by neglect of machinery, bad air or any other thing.

When some corporation thugs assaulted a miner in Alabama a couple of years ago he sued for damages, and his case was thrown out of court on the ground that he was a subject of Great Britain. Recently in Pittsburg, Pa., a minor child sued a corporation through his guardian for damages received through gross neglect of the corporation employing him. The court dismissed the case upon the ground that the injured child was not a citizen of the United States.

This may be the reason that so many corporations employ such labor, as no matter how strict a liability law you may pass the poor foreigner cannot avail himself of its provisions.—Brauer Zeitung.

The American people, to drop the avuncular metaphor, have sustained a deterioration in their national fiber or they would not have been bamboozled into adulation of the Japanese in the first place and would not have mistaken the significance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty in the second place. If they now have the Japanese swelling around, truculent and overbearing, they can thank themselves for the situation. It is the natural result of Anglomania—the desire to acknowledge the tie of consanguinity with a nation that knows no sentiment save self-interest.—Chicago Chronicle.

The clean acquittal of President Cornelius Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for conspiracy in connection with the Chicago teamsters' strike comes as a frank repudiation of the slanderous attacks made upon him and his associate defendants by the Chicago Employers' Association and its retinue of subsidized servants. Brother Shea was convicted by every utterance that purchased space in newspapers could carry to the reading public. But when it came to a show down before a jury of twelve selected men who heard all the evidence procurable and purchasable upon which to base charges, the public is officially informed by the trial court that Shea is innocent. This is paramount evidence that Shea himself, and the team drivers' union were the intended victims of a deeply planned conspiracy. The Teamsters' Union still lives, and the result of the trial gives it a foundation upon which it will build stronger than ever before. —Motorman and Conductor.

DON'T KNOCK.

You will find honor among thieves, truth among liars and sometimes wisdom among fools, but you'll never find manhood, womanhood or principle in the knocker. Don't get into the habit of knocking. Be a booster. Everybody likes a booster.—Exchange.

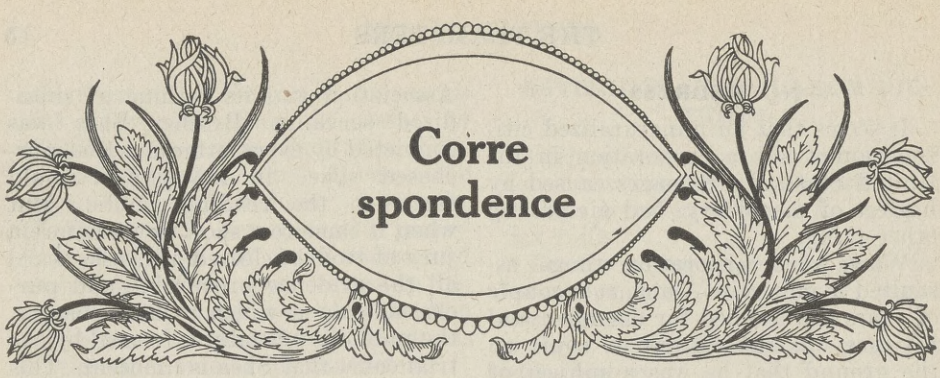
UPLIFTS THE HUMAN FAMILY.

Every achievement of the trades union movement for the improvement of the conditions of its own members helps and uplifts not only the non-union workmen, but aids materially to the social uplift of the entire human family.

CHICAGO STREET CAR MEN RAISED.

Street car men employed on the South Side of Chicago are receiving the increase in wages promised them before the city election in case the traction ordinances were carried.

The increase means 4 cents an hour extra to men of less than one year's service and 2 cents an hour to the older men. It is understood that the employes of the north and northwest lines will receive a like increase.



DANBURY, CONN.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—At the last meeting of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Father to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Chas. A. Heady, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter shall be draped for the next thirty days.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to the Evening News and also to the President of our International Union to appear in our monthly magazine; a copy to the bereaved family and a copy to be placed on our minute book.

Fraternally yours,
ASA T. STONE,
Rec. Sec. Local 151.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother:—At the last regular meeting of our local, held on the 24th ult., the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our late brother, Wm. T. Somers, who died on May 24 at 2:30 a. m.

Whereas, The hand of death has entered our ranks and taken from us our esteemed brother, Wm. T. Somers, and

Whereas, The principles of unionism upheld by our brother renders it eminently proper that Hack and Cab Drivers' Local No. 551 of Kansas City, Mo., should be placed on record out of appreciation of his services as a member and merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the hope that his spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the wife of the deceased, a copy sent to the Labor Herald and a copy to our official magazine for publication.

C. L. SUTHERLIN, Pres.,
ENOCH MAHAN, Sec.-Treas.,
A. H. WILLARD, Rec. Sec.,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Bakery Drivers' Union No. 33 will be represented in the fifth annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters when it meets in Boston, August 5, as this union believes not only that it is the duty of members to attend their local union meetings but that it is also the duty of local unions to be represented in the annual meetings of the International Union. The contest for the honor of representing this union promises to arouse greater interest than for several years past. Four candidates,

Carl Hering, J. E. Dulin, J. E. Toone and F. W. Fox have received the nomination. Others are mentioned as possibilities, but it is not yet known whether they will enter the race.

Brother Wm. Childs, who represented Soda, Mineral Water and Bottle Beer Drivers' Local No. 372 last year, has again been elected delegate and will represent his local in the Boston convention.

For the benefit of some of those of our members who do not attend meetings, and also to inform out-of-town union men who may visit Washington this summer, we desire to say that the management of Glen Echo park has been declared unfair by the Building Trades Mechanics Council and the Central Labor Union.

As yet no official notice has been received by the Central Labor Union of this city from the A. F. of L. relative to the revocation of the charter of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America. Meantime the latter are requesting the support and trying to enlist the sympathy of organized labor against the decision by distributing official circulars.

The government printing office is an open shop and the President declared there must be no discrimination for or against any class of workmen, but the question trades unionists are asking is "How long will Public Printer Stillings be allowed to discriminate against union men?" In commenting on the latest reduction of the force James L. Feeney, president of the Bookbinders' Union, reported to the Central Labor Union as follows:

"All the officers of the Bookbinders' Union working at the printery were included in those of the discharged. This policy has been consistently pursued by Mr. Stillings ever since he assumed the office. Not only the officers, but every man of the arbitration committee of the Bookbinders' Union, which is practically the executive board, was discharged, as was also every man on the committee recently appointed to visit the President and lay before him the conditions at the government printing office. The bookbinders are not the only ones to suffer in this respect; all the active workmen in the labor field have been included."

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.
June 25, 1907.



THEN AND NOW.

For centuries, since the beginning

looking for the betterment of the workers must come from within or among the workers, all sensible, true working men and women are willing to accept the help of all honestly and fairly inclined, and they do and will continue to appreciate the efforts of all who work to bring about better social and economic conditions for the masses. While we, as organized trade unionists claim the right to and shall always endeavor to fix our own status, we realize that "there are others," and that the best and surest way to reach economic conditions satisfactorily and permanently so, is to gradually and by reasonable logic bring the other fellow to our way of thinking. This can best be accomplished by argument, association and co-operation.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

CHILD LABOR IN THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

It is no uncommon thing in the Hill district of Pittsburg to find children ten years of age and upward engaged in stogie making.

Said the factory inspector, O'Donnell: "Children as young as eight and nine years of age are employed to strip tobacco in the Hill district of Pittsburg."

The children may be engaged in "stripping" the tough fibres from the remainder of the leaf, or they may "roll" the stogie. Stogie "rolling" is a trade which requires long practice.

"There is a girl who can roll from

1,000 to 1,500 stogies a day,'' said a manufacturer in the Hill district, pointing to a mite of humanity whose hands were flying back and forth. ''Yes,'' said the settlement worker who was one of the party, ''but at home she is too nervous to sit still, or eat, or sleep; and 1,500 times a day she bites off the end of a cigar.'' To the manufacturer she is a jewel; to the settlement worker she is a nervous wreck.

''Stripping'' is much simpler than ''rolling,'' and at it the youngest children are frequently employed.

In one basement on Webster street, where it is so dark that under no possibility could a picture be secured, four children were at work ''stripping.'' One of them sat in the doorway, stooping over a board on which the tobacco was lying. The three others were crouched in various corners of the room straining their eyes to see the work. An outsider would scarcely think that work in such a place would be possible. It was hot in the cellar and close—so close with stale breath and the odor of tobacco that one could scarcely breathe, yet one little fellow, who was stripping ten hours a day, gave his age as thirteen. The settlement worker said that he was ten.

In another house, which was owned by the head of the family, two children were working. Rosy, rolling stogies, and Goldie stripping tobacco. Rosy was thirteen and Goldie was said to be ten—at all events she was very little. Her face was lined and wan and her shoulders were prematurely bent with toil and the stooping involved in the work, for which there was not the least necessity. Besides owning the house the father was able to hire two men to help in his tobacco work. Nevertheless, his children must be sacrificed.

Perhaps the most interesting group discovered lived on Vine street. There were four in the family, and they ranged from ten to fourteen years, all stripping tobacco on occasions, and as the investigation was made during the summer all were on duty. The youngest boy, four years of age, could strip only two and one-half pounds of tobacco a day, but his big brother, of ten, could strip sixteen pounds.

The father was a strong, active man who was deeply interested in a Wyoming land scheme. In fact, he was so deeply interested that he found it impossible to take time to work for his family, which lived a hand-to-mouth existence, stripping tobacco in the room which was used as kitchen, dining room, sitting room and part bed room, eating when opportunity offered, and always looking forward to the day when tobacco would be a thing of the past and Wyoming a living reality.—Rochester Labor Journal.

A SHIRKER SETTLES.

The labor unions of Great Britain decided to enter the political arena. Then the membership resolved to levy a per capita tax of a few cents per month to pay the campaign expenses and the salaries of their candidates for Parliament, as the members of that body receive no pay.

Then one of the insects that infests every movement concluded he would shirk payment and entered suit to recover what he had already paid. But the British courts are in no way as prejudiced toward labor unions as the American tribe and they decided that Mr. Shirker must not only continue to pay his dues, but pay the costs of the suit as well.

In the United States the judiciary would have lectured the union, ordered it to refund the dues to the recalcitrant member, while Eliot and Day would have proclaimed him a hero and Parry would have sung his praises. But the British courts simply ''socked'' the costs on him and indirectly bade him to be a man.—Mine Workers' Journal.

ASSASSINS OF LABOR.

It will, perhaps, be said that the writer of this article does not understand the meaning of the word which forms its subject, or, if he does, he either purposely misapplies or is incorrect in its application. The accusation in either view cannot obtain, since the license of language permits the broadest possible application of the meaning of any and every word that has an interchangeable service, in conveying clear, intelligent, reasonable and rational thought, for that which is low and vulgar is narrowed to slang, while that which is high and ennobling and not moved to action by some base, mean, pernicious or injurious motive enjoys the privilege of this license far beyond a common use.

The purist tells us that kill is the indefinite but general term, and covers in the broadest manner the signification of the taking of life, whether that life is in the body animate or represents an existing thing. Upon it depend all associating synonyms or words that show the different forms employed in the taking.

To murder is to kill in anger or rage and with open violence and injustice; to slay, to kill in deadly combat, but to assassinate is to destroy, by means foul, unfair and cowardly, that which is of value and existence, and serves to place that value and existence, whatever they are, upon the highest and broadest plane of general good and usefulness.

I concede there is many an assassin that has become such from desire prompted by malice, hatred or design, or all combined, and that such a one surprises his victim and does his work of destruction under the shadow of dangerous silence. Another will brood over fancied wrong or injury. One possesses a mind that is strong and determined; the other becomes insane, at least hallucinated, with the idea that he is the instrument to annihilate whoever gives cause to create that malice, that hatred or that design, or perpetrates that wrong or injury. Both are cowards, but the latter is an irresponsible being to whom the considerate will extend that pity which looks upon such as among the poor unfortunates of humanity, knowing that the affliction is sure to develop in speech and action.

When, however, one or many utilizes, after careful thought, preparation and decision, every action or means possible or capable of destroying life or that which benefits mankind, does so in the shadow of deep, dark, damnable conception, and without offering or inviting challenge or permitting the counteracting force and effect of brave but bold, yet fair and impartial methods, whether they be of thought or speech or action, is, I hold, an assassin in the literal and not in the metaphorical sense.

I do not think I am too sharp or specific in this description, nor that any one will deny that it is of a class that is stealthily stabbing the very vitals of organized labor, a class that admits its aims and purposes are to destroy those vitals, although it first seeks, as its mediums of attack and destruction, the power of oppression, courts, governments and money. Many an assassin of human life declares he has enemies among humanity and vows they shall not live. It is even so with the industrial foe only, yet, like the assassin of human life, he conceals his methods and his means of destruction till the hour of defense is within the darkness of the blackest impossibility for labor to protect itself.

I believe I am addressing calm, considerate and intelligent readers, men who study and weigh every thought they find in articles they read or hear expressed, and therefore they perceive mine is no attempt to present a false or a fancied picture or character for them not to look upon and hold in view. Nor will it be said that I am partial and untruthful. I believe it will be found, when this article has

been read to a finish, that the wealthy assassin is not the only would-be destroyer of the workingman's peace, prosperity and industrial existence, and that many a reader and laborer, skilled or unskilled, will agree with me that there are assassins of labor within labor's own ranks. Let it be understood, though, that I am embracing in this charge the whole field of labor, organized and not. Labor is, in itself, a thing of life—of existence—and those who would destroy its eminence and usefulness assassinate that very existence, or, reducing the thought to a clearer, simpler proposition, the laborer who does not uphold, by every fair and honorable method and means, every fair and honorable effort to elevate his trade or profession, be it skilled or unskilled, assassinates every man who is a fellow-workman in true and honest labor. Though it is his aim and purpose, an assassin, I know, does not always kill, but he is, nevertheless, dangerous at all times. Of such there are thousands, but few of them are insane, although the sad and shameful fact exists that those who are not insane are nearly all of a class which serves the power of money, knowing their course is only one of menial hire and does not place them in any position that will enable them to build a home of their own, provide them with the comforts of life or make them men among men.

It may probably be charged that, just here, I am presenting a representation of what the common slang of the day calls a "scab" and that I am drawing the line between him and what the really intelligent industrial world recognizes as the higher type of the wage earner, the true union man. Well, there are many men—they do not, however, number thousands—who, by desertion from and disloyalty to unionized labor, have placed themselves upon such a rack by encouraging and associating with the corrupted or those assassins who know not what dignified, honest, honorable labor is and what it means to them and their families, and who care not whether they live the life of the industrial slave, wear his tattered garments, or suffice with his scant food.

Frankly, it is in these senses that I employ in the plural the forceful word which forms the subject of my article, and I am bold enough to broaden its application and apply to every Arscacide, whether he live upon the mountain of indolence or in a luxurious castle of capital upon whose domain the mountaineer subsists. Frankly, too, it is not my purpose to assassinate the Arscacides, but I may and do hope to weaken their force and effect upon organized labor by presenting them in the light in which they are and appear to me. Contact does not always contaminate, yet he who is loyal to organized labor or, more specifically speaking, union labor, will ennoble himself and his cause not by the taking of human life, but by bravely, courageously and steadily exposing and opposing the methods and means employed by these assassins of labor.—R. B. Bruce, in Carpenter.

CAN'T KILL LABOR UNIONS.

For a class of workers whose union was "demoralized and disrupted" during the long strike of two years ago, the textile workers of Fall River, Mass., seem to be doing fairly well. The strike, which lasted many months, was lost to all outward appearances, but since that time the workers have secured wage advances amounting to 24 per cent. The latest increase, which became effective a week ago, amounts to 10 per cent., and was granted after the unions had voted to strike again. A speaker at the convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association in Chicago last week said that the "recuperative power of

the average labor union was something remarkable.'' The textile workers furnish an illustration of the truth of the observation.—Nashville Labor Advocate.

TRICKSTERS.

We regret to believe or to say that apparently there exists in all labor organizations and in all fraternal societies a few demagogues, tricksters and would-be destructionists who by insinuation, innuendo and implication wherever they can, secretly, try to blacken the character and destroy the reputations of those who differ with them as to tactics and policy.

This class should receive no consideration in a trade union which is governed by the will of the majority in making its laws and in the election of those whose duty it is to execute them. This feeling probably does not exist in the mind and heart of a real union man who is a member of a union governed by the will of the majority.—Cigar Maker.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is only a question of time until the government of Great Britain adopts a system of old age pensions. Labor is united in its demands for such a scheme, and it has the support of many other influential interests which believe that something should be done to give the aged poor assurance that their last days shall not be spent in the darkness of absolute distress.

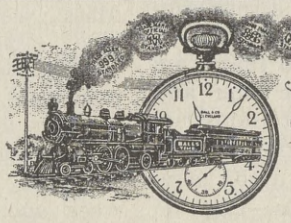
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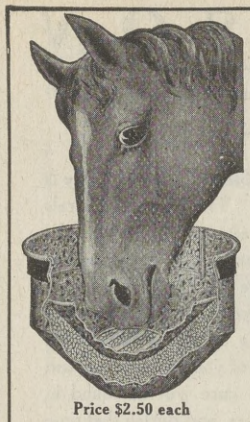
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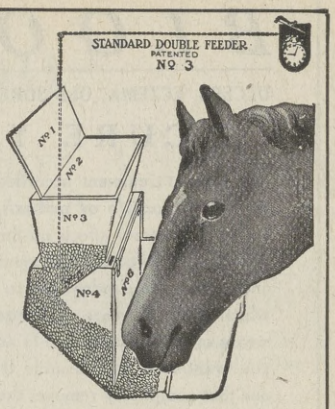
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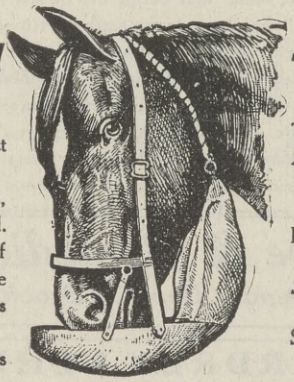
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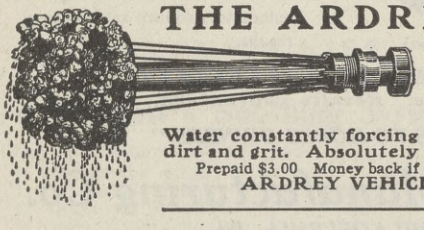
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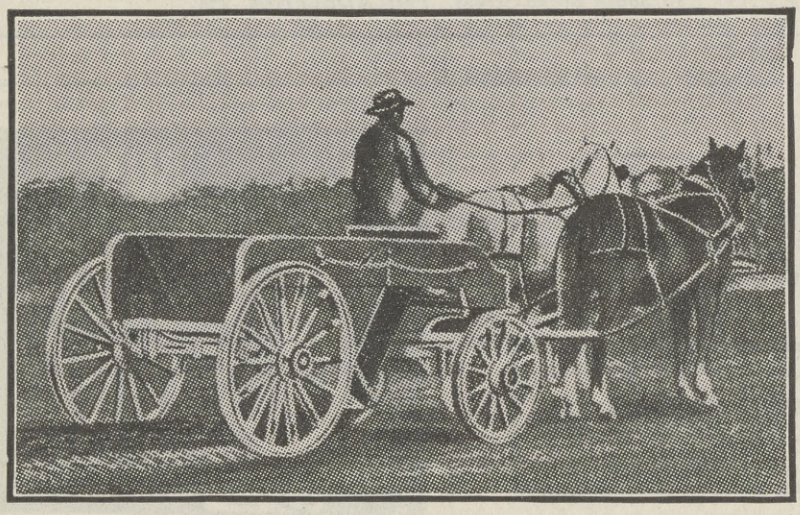
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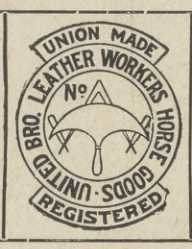


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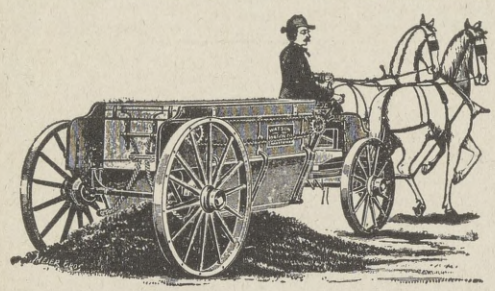
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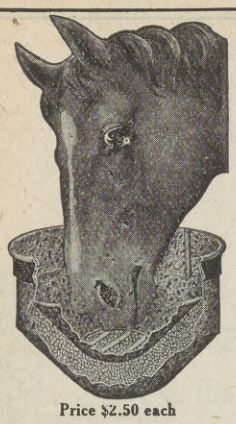
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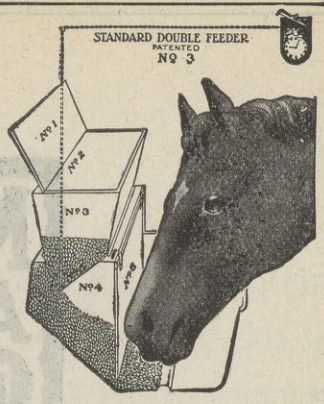


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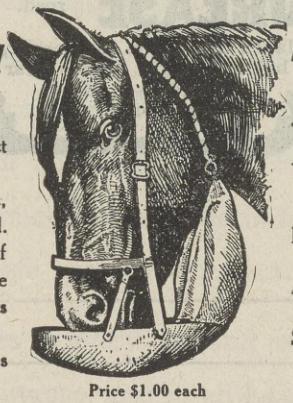
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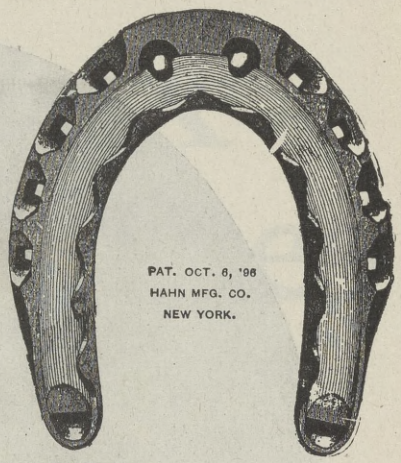
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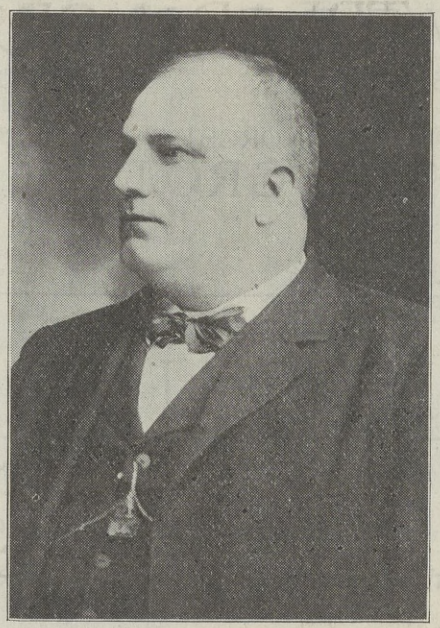
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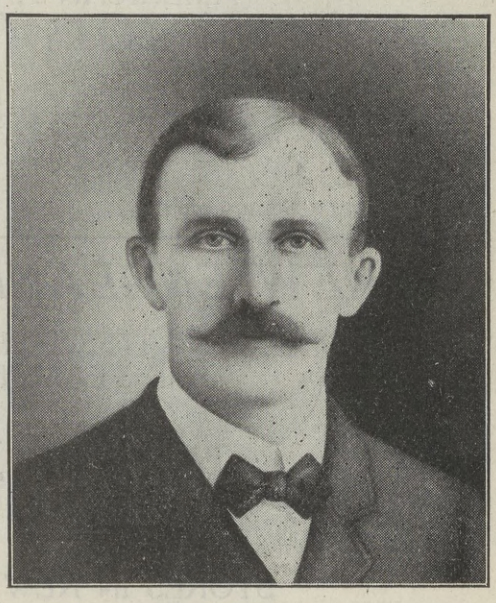
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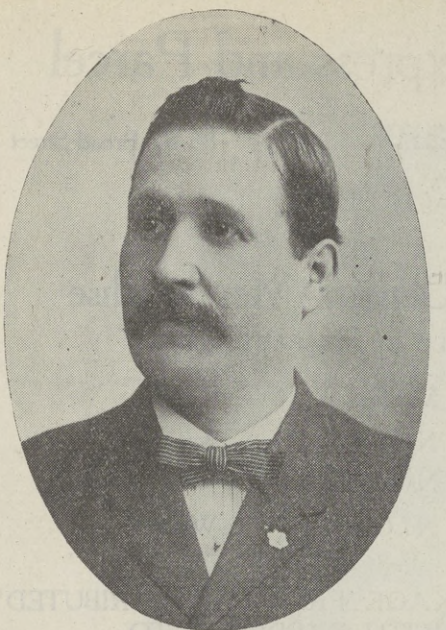
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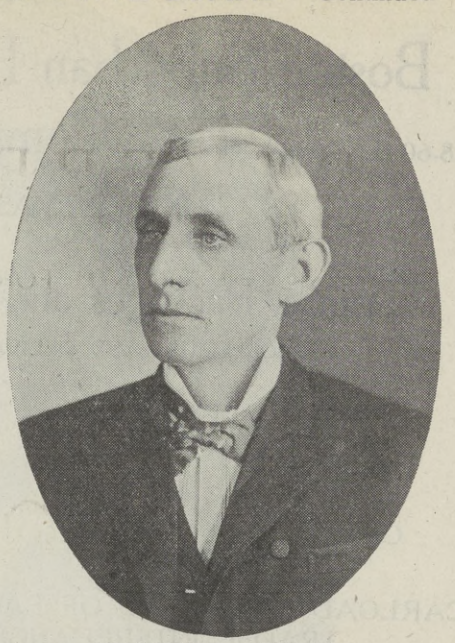
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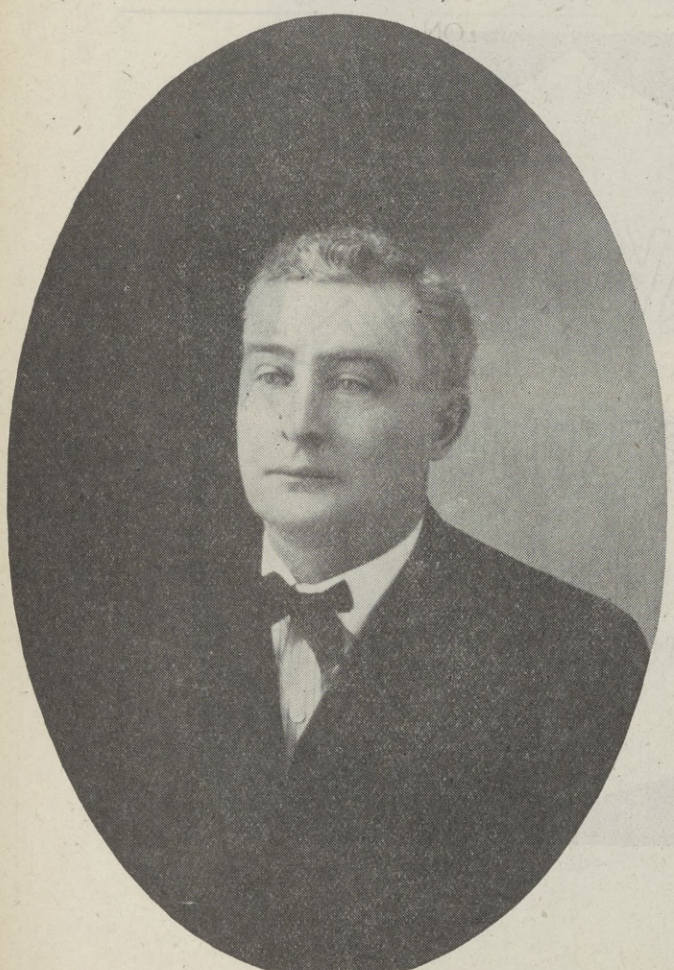
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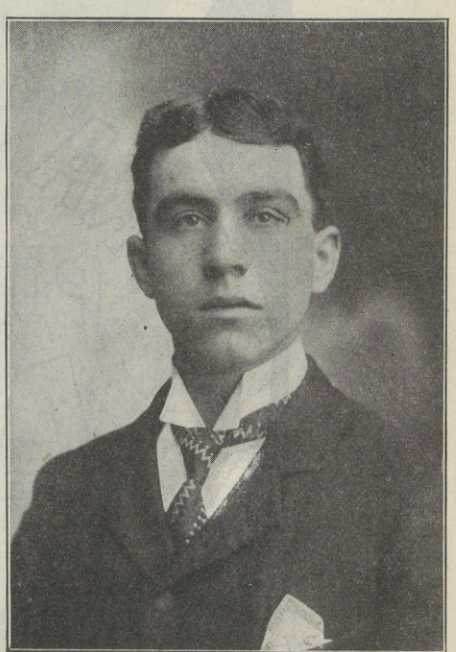
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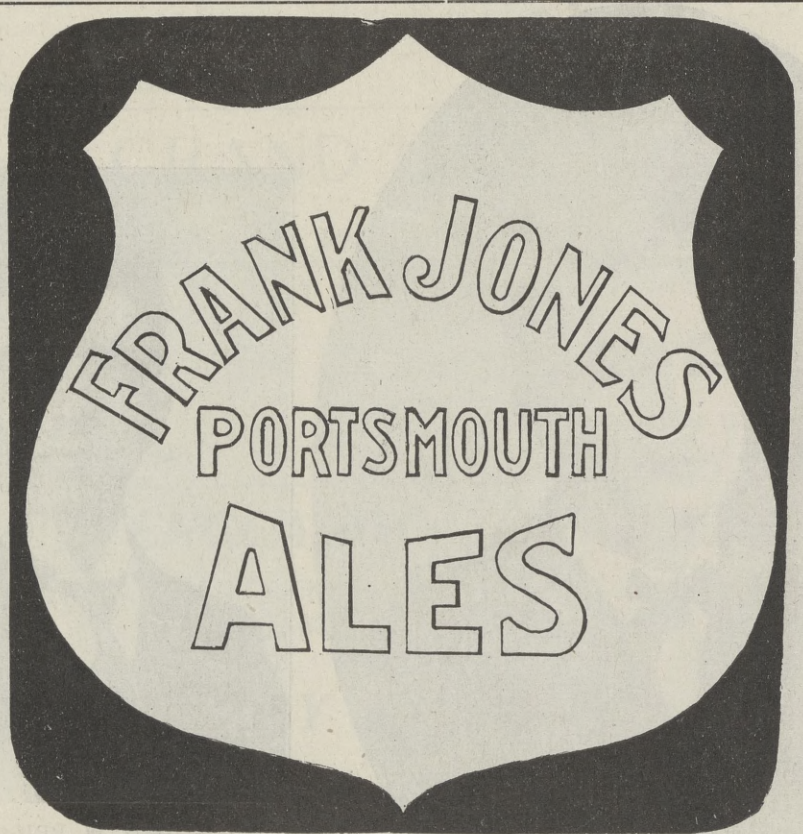
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This booklet tells about the practical and the impractical way of making good calks.

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It tells how poor calks are made.

It tells how good calks—the Rowe kind—are made.

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is an all steel calk.

The H-Calk is made of steel that wears smooth, leaving sharp edges on the letter H.

The H-Calk is especially adapted to smooth, hard, unyielding pavement.

The cutting edge on the letter H of the H-Calk acts on the same principle as the cutting edge of an ice skate.

These six cutting edges of the H-Calk prevent the calk from moving in any direction.

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LEATHER WORKERS' UNION STAMP.

We wish to call the attention of the Teamsters of the country to our advertisement that appears on the inside back cover of this issue of the magazine.

The Leather Workers have been striving for these many years to get the union stamp of their organization before the public. It seems, however, that the consumer of harness, saddles and collars is little concerned about the conditions of the workmen in the saddlery industry. It therefore remains for the union Teamster to use his moral influence in furthering the sale of union stamped leather horse goods. It is just as necessary for your horse to be clothed with a union set of harness as it is for you to carry your union card in your pocket. This also applies to the union stamp on your wagon and on the shoes of your horse. Not only this, but go right along down the line, and if you wish to be consistent you will at all times cater to the products of union labor.

You might be content to say that as you are only an employe and have no purchasing power, you have no influence with the harness proprietor. However, here is where you are wrong, brothers. When you visit a harness shop, and you are usually the one that goes to that place, you have a mighty influence with the proprietor, and the mere fact of your insisting on his running a union shop and placing the label on all his goods, will, nine out of ten times, set him to thinking and eventually bring him around.

You are probably not aware that a great deal of harness and saddlery on the market is being produced in our penal institutions. We are in direct competition with this class of work to our detriment. There is only one way that you can distinguish a prison made harness from that made by free labor, and that is by its being stamped with the union stamp of the Leather Workers.

The Leather Workers are a fighting organization and have had to fight for everything they have ever received. In a recent report of the financial officer of that organization, we find that in the last five years $107,000 have been expended in support of striking brothers, and the larger proportion of this was expended during the last year. With all this they have not been able to raise the wages of their members in keeping with the increase of living necessities. Eventually, however, with the assistance of the Teamsters throughout the country, they will be able to place their stamp in the different shops, thereby securing good, union conditions.

We hope that this appeal will not be in vain and that we will be able to report good results in the near future.

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 10
August, 1907

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication, 147 East Market St. Indianapolis, Indiana

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THAT BIG "WAR" FUND.

Parry has been out-Parried. The National Association of Manufacturers, which recently held its convention in New York City, revealed a degree of bourbonism, stupidity, malignity and impudence that astonished even the corporation organs. The comments of the press throughout the country on the proceedings of that gathering have been almost uniformly unfavorable, and this is a good sign—a sign of progress. But how is one to account for the violence and folly of the moving spirits of the convention? Is it possible that the manufacturers of the country, many of whom have just and rational ideas, maintain friendly relations with union labor, have trade agreements with labor, conduct union shops, will allow an association, controlled by reactionaries and ranters to misrepresent them and create strife, ill will, and bitterness?

The president of the association, Mr. Van Cleave of St. Louis, is evidently jealous of Parry and determined to better that gentleman's instructions. One of his recommendations in the annual address was contained in the following passage:

"We want to federate the manufac-

turers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully $500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance the association, to federate the employers of the country and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism and self-interests.

The convention agreed with Mr. Van Cleave and appointed a committee of thirty-five to raise the amount specified.

What does the association propose to do with such a fund? Hire spies, establish agencies of strike breakers, corrupt and bribe law makers or others, maintain lobbies? "Not at all," say the officers. The fund is to be devoted to educational purposes. The public is to be informed as to the awful aims and demands and methods of organized labor, and manufacturers who are not sufficiently alarmed and excited are to be worked up to the proper pitch.

Mr. Van Cleave indicated in his address what it was he wanted to combat in the union movement. He was modest and generous. He did not propose to destroy unions root and branch. He had no objection to benevolent associations of workingmen. He was opposed, and would fight, if you please, the "abuses" and "evils" of unionism. And what are they from the Van Cleave point of view?

The closed shop, the boycott, limitation of apprentices, limitation of output, dictation by the unions or the officers, and the attempt to control legislation. New issues, the convention was told, had been raised by the apparent resolve of labor to "terrorize the President, Congress, judges and juries." This danger had to be fought at all points and at any cost.

Now, union labor will not give up the right of contract upon which the "closed," or more properly speaking, the union shop, is based; nor the right to dispose of its patronage as it wills, which is the basis of the peaceful boycott. It will not give up the right to have a voice in the management of the shop and to determine on what terms and conditions it will co-operate with capital in production and the right to work steadily for the improvement of the position of the wage earner.

Employers who do not like this will have to accept the situation all the same.

The notion that employers are "masters," and that Labor should bow to their will and be thankful for the opportunity to work at all, is out of date.

What the Parry-Post-Van Cleave element calls "dictation" is merely Labor's assertion of its own rights and interests.

Output, apprenticeship, wages, hours, and so on, are not the "employer's business" alone; the employes are concerned in them, and hence such matters should be settled by agreement, by discussion, by friendly conference, and in a spirit of mutual respect and good will.

As to the charge of "terrorizing the President, Congress, courts," and so on, it is as impudent as it is ridiculous.

Are the manufacturers and merchants to have a monopoly of the right to present their demands to Congress and the Executive, to pass resolutions, to approve and disapprove records of public men, to vote or refuse to vote for candidates for public office?

What about the lobbies of the manufacturers at the national and state capitals?

What about their efforts to defeat labor legislation? What about their position pro or con regarding tariff legislation and numbers of other questions?

When manufacturers appear before executive, or legislative bodies, they are within their rights as citizens, but when union labor does this, it is guilty

of seeking to "terrorize the government," and a great outrage is committed, so that a million and a half dollar fund becomes necessary in order to attack the terrible evil! Such hypocrisy is nauseating.

No wonder, as we have said, that even daily papers that are not at all generous, or even decently fair, as a rule, in their treatment of organized labor, could not swallow the sickening cant and rubbish of the convention, and criticised the Van Cleave address, the fund scheme, and the whole spirit of the proceedings. Even the Wall Street Journal said this about the fund:

"This is the wrong way to grapple with the problem. Co-operation, not war, should be the program. It were better to adopt the suggestion of Secretary Straus and invite the leaders of organized labor to meet with the manufacturers for joint consultation and action. Organized labor is here to stay, as organized capital is."

But the convention was not only reactionary on the subject of organized labor, but proved its fanatical bourbonism by declarations on several other matters. Mr. Van Cleave wanted free importation of contract labor and objected to certain rulings of the Department of Commerce and Labor on recent Southern immigration cases —rulings made under the present law. He wants protection for his goods, but a free market in cheap labor. He also objected to child-labor legislation and alleged that the so-called evils of child labor are greatly exaggerated by meddlers and reformers. The census statistics, he claimed, were inaccurate and misleading, and as a matter of fact this country, including the South, is a paradise for child workers.

To this sort of a convention Secretary Straus preached the gospel of high wages, of reason, of justice to labor, of conciliation and trade agreements. Before whom was he casting his pearls? He was treated politely, but we would wager the Van Cleave-Post-Parry gentry consider him a dangerous radical, an agitator, an enemy of capital and "vested" interests.

But, after all, is there not something concealed behind the scheme to raise a war fund of a million and a half of dollars—something beneath even the pretended cause given by Van Cleave and indorsed by his capitalist organization? Is it not true that there lurks in his mind, and in the minds of those who approved his plan, the thought, prompted by the hope, that the organizations of labor may be crushed out of existence within the next three years?

Surely, the bitterness of the tirades indulged in by Van Cleave, by Parry, and by other Van Cleaves and Parrys, with other names, gives good ground for the suspicion that union crushing is their dream and their goal. And justified, as we are, in discerning this as their real motive and purpose, it might not be amiss for the would-be union crushers to bear in mind the following:

With every attempt to annihilate it Labor has emerged more intelligent, more thoroughly organized and better equipped to contend for its rights.

Union haters ought to study the history of industry and the historic development of the labor movement, not only of this country, but of the whole world. They would then learn that in the early days—

When a workman undertook to seek another employer he was regarded by the law as a thief who robbed the employer of his labor.

He was branded with hot irons, imprisoned and put to death for that offense.

If two or more men discussed the question of wages or conditions of employment with a view to their betterment, it was a conspiracy punishable by imprisonment and death.

Rulers, employers and merchants were in league to tyrannize over the laborers and prevent any realization

by the worker of his ownership of himself.

Up to recent times the term "master and servant" was the only conception of the relations between workmen and their employers and was upheld by governmental power and judicial process.

Even a brief survey of the long past as well as of comparatively recent times will show that immense fortunes have been utilized to prevent the growth or to crush out the spirit of associated effort among the working people.

The man with the receding forehead and bent back, the "Man with the Hoe," does not in any way typify either the character or the spirit of the American workman.

The American workman stands with head erect, clear-eyed and stout-hearted, realizing the advantages that have come to him and his by associated, organized effort with his fellows.

Those benefits and advantages which have come to the American workmen in their homes and in their lives have not been brought to them upon silver platters nor by the sympathetic condescension of the employing class. They have been achieved by the constantly growing intelligence and organization of the workers. This consciousness is so deep-seated, their determination to stand together and to organize the yet unorganized of their fellow-workers so strong, that the Van Cleave-Post-Parry aggregation may bring to bear their war fund tenfold increased and it will but instil into the minds of America's toilers a still greater persistency and a more grim determination to stand by their ennobling purposes under the proud banner of organized labor.

Loyal as any in our country are the organized workingmen of America; more loyal than the president of the Employers' Association of Chicago, who refused to salute the flag of our country; more loyal in the support of our country in time of stress or storm, than any members the Van Cleave outfit can boast.

Three years from now the time will have expired when the million and a half dollar capitalist war fund is expected to have completed its work. We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but we opine that in May, 1910, the organizations of labor, instead of having been diminished in numbers or influence, or having been driven out of existence, will have developed not only double their present strength, but will also exert greater power and influence for the common good than at any time previous to that period.

Van Cleave, Parry, Post, pin this in your hat, and if you live until then, see if your hopes are achieved or our prediction verified. The labor movement lives not only for our time, but for the future.—Federationist.

KEEP COOL.

The "hotter" a person gets in debate the "cooler" he must be before he replies, if he hopes, by his argument, to win.

This is a truism as old as humanity and has been abused just as long.

In all debates, in all organizations, fraternal, social, or labor, the greatest weakness of its best debaters is, they "get hot" and do not "cool off" before they essay a reply to the opponent who brought about the prevailing condition of mind.

One of our most successful debaters on the public platform was asked why he so universally won when at times he had the weakest end of the argument. His reply was characteristic of the man. He said, "Abuse your opponent, deride his ability to handle the question in hand, and after you get him mad he will be as plastic clay—ready to be molded to your desire."

My purpose in writing this article is to show some members why they lose in debate. We have many—and

I have met many—who are honest in their unionism and who debate a question because they know of what they speak and want to bring the true facts to the mind of their local. An opponent, honest perhaps in advocating his point of view, is nevertheless on the wrong side of the question, but has the faculty of getting "the other fellow" mad. When this is done the wrong side wins, as "the other fellow," when he is mad, cannot reply as lucidly or intelligently as he would do under normal conditions. The result is the wrong side of the argument wins and "the other fellow" knowing it, says that there is no use of attending meetings or trying to help the union, as the "fools" vote against their own interest anyhow. It is true, the vote was wrong and that it will cause harm in the end, all because a man "got hot" and could not under such a condition answer in a normal or convincing manner.

How many of our members are there who take no interest in their organization for this one and only reason? Only too many.

To take a deep interest in a question of vital importance is natural; to "get hot" is foolish; to blame the union because the man "got hot" is asinine.

We all love to win; it is the gambling instinct in all humanity. Even if a man realizes that he is wrong, his inherent disposition causes him to fight for the sole sake of winning.

To change human nature is impossible, but we can guard ourselves, and while listening to abusive argument we can, if we try, avoid letting that abuse numb our senses and cause us to make an unconvincing reply.

The writer has attended many meetings during the past twenty years, both labor and fraternal; he has listened to and taken part in many debates, and he has yet to hear of one argument won by a man who allowed himself to get mad simply because an opponent, in presenting his side, did so in an abusive or impertinent manner.

The vast majority of our public speakers became proficient in the debating class or in organizations where debates took place. They learned the lesson, that a heated mind cannot make an intelligent or convincing reply. They avoided allowing themselves to become heated and practiced how to get their opponent in that condition, and they knew that when it happened the opposing debater was at their mercy.

There is no better school in this world for a man who wants an education than the meetings of a labor union. The questions handled are so many, and so diverse, that he cannot help but acquire a knowledge of men and affairs which are bound to be of value to him in all his future life. To spoil that education by allowing anyone to upset his mental equilibrium is foolish and ends by discontent with the movement which is uncalled for and makes enemies of men whose natural instinct is to help, not retard, their own welfare and that of their fellowman.—Journeyman Barber.

LABOR'S GREAT WORK.

When we consider the conditions of workingmen of today, contrasted with their lot of twenty-five years ago, it causes one to wonder at the great changes brought about between that period and the present. The path has been strewn with blood, anguish, disappointed hopes and sacrifice, yet this path has led its travelers to the fuller measure of enjoyment and almost ideal conditions. Hope has inspired these toilers to press on and on, and these self-same toilers will struggle and sacrifice until correct and satisfactory measures are meted out.

This is the day of the skilled workman. Organized labor has been the potent factor all these years, paving the way for better things. It has ap-

propriated unto itself a great principle—one from the word of God—and it has diligently sought to apply this principle to all workers. An organization of workingmen and women formed for the uplifting of each other and for the rescuing of those cast adrift on the sea of disorganization is one approved of by the Creator. It is as necessary for toilers to join an organization as it is a church. The church disseminates religion; the union that of charity and brotherhood. That of both is extremely difficult and has its discouraging elements. It is not its wealth, nor its armed forces, nor its numbers, but solely that factor known as trades unionism, powerful in a degree such as was unknown before.

Trades unionism or organized labor has created a new order of things. It has unceasingly and assiduously applied itself to the task of redeeming men and women, and how it has succeeded! Over 3,000,000 in its ranks, with millions upon millions of acute sympathizers! It has introduced a new kind of Christian charity and many have adopted its pattern. Look at the homes, of the vast expenditure of money, the educating of men and women, the relieving of distress, the supporting of the aged and needy. These are monuments to organized labor such as the world never before knew.

As an illustration, New York City Typographical Union expends $100,000 a year in charity alone, not counting its other avenues of expense. What institution is there, sacred or secular, that can surpass the record of this New York union? We fear very few, if any. And this is one example of what organized labor is doing. It is no wonder harmony prevails. It is no wonder such men become expert and proficient.

Attacks from the outside against one member are felt by all—resisted by all. No wonder, then, that unionism grows.—Labor Journal.

PROSPERITY AND WAGES.

Wages are increasing in many lines of industry. Labor is demanding higher pay and shorter hours. The country is called prosperous. Every one ought to be happy, theoretically. But there is a growing feeling that the men who work for wages are not getting a fair share of the prosperity which it is claimed the country is wallowing in. Prices of food, prices of clothing, rent, all the charges which go to make up the cost of life, are increasing. The man who gets a fixed amount for his labor is often worse off when times are booming; for, while every one who sells him the necessaries of life demands more for his wares, he must cover this augmented cost with the same number of dollars. This is a condition of things, however, that cannot endure. The men who work are the men who make the prosperity; and it is but just that they should get a "look in" at the prosperity they create. We cannot forever have the price of beefsteaks and clothes and houses going up, while the price of labor remains nearly stationary or progresses at a far slower rate. —Typographical Journal.

FARMERS AID THE UNION.

It looks as if the organized farmers were going to give union labor some practical assistance. A large wagon and carriage manufactory at Owensboro, Ky., put up the bars against trades unions and took a bold stand for the "open shop." Then the American Society of Equity, whose delegates were received fraternally at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, took a hand. Proclamations were issued by the president and secretary, forbidding all members of the Farmers' Union from buying any article manufactured by the Owensboro concern.

I scorn to take the bread out of another man's mouth.—Cervantes.

MEANING OF UNIONISM.

Life's battle, we are told, is that contest in which we struggle and strive for those things which administer to our wants and satisfy our desires. In this contest some develop strength, courage, perseverance and all the best and most ennobling traits of the human heart and mind; whilst others develop naught but selfishness and those ignoble traits that debase and degrade, and which not only make their possessor a wretched being, but also tend to increase the misery of all mankind, because the heartless selfishness of such individuals is ever urging them to ride on to success over the ruins of their fellow-men, if need be. Therefore we need an institution that will exert an uplifting influence on life. An institution that will teach men, in the industrial world, that the best success and greatest happiness of life does not lie in the dishonest accumulation of wealth, but in the effort to make others happy and lessen the burdens of mankind. Such an institution is organized labor. It teaches man that he is his brother's keeper, and that he is therefore bound to assist all men to get justice; it impresses upon him that honesty is not only the best policy, but that it is the imperative duty of all men to be honest, and it reminds those who have wealth, power, authority or influence that they will some day be called upon to render an account of their stewardship.

The trade union is, in short, the natural product of the present industrial system. No agitator or body of labor leaders is to be credited with the production of the labor movement. The cause of unionism is the instinct of self-preservation, which is most highly developed in intelligent and robust nations, but sadly lacking in those peoples who are buried, so to speak, in ignorance.

The trade union checks the tyranny of the despotic employer. It prevents him from making a Persian Shah of himself. It draws a line between fair play and oppression and says, "This is America and not Russia, and you must do business in the American way." It transforms the wage earners from human machines into human beings.

Even the financiers who are worth millions of dollars consider it necessary to organize to protect their interests. If organization is necessary for millionaires, how much more is it for workingmen, who have no "pull," no property and no social standing?

Take away the trade union and you take away the only hope the average workingman has of bettering his condition. A wage worker is not like a stock-juggling financier; he has no hopes of sudden wealth. Every dollar in his pay envelope must be earned and often double-earned by hard work. He is not, generally speaking, like a bank clerk; he has little hope of being picked out and promoted. His chance of being superintendent at a salary of $5,000 a year is about as probable as his chance of being sent to the United States Senate. He has nothing to sell but his labor and no means of getting a higher price for it, except through his union. Doesn't it pay, then, to be a union man?—Ex.

Judge Gaskill of the superior court of Boston recently gave one of the most important decisions ever heard in Massachusetts. It was that a labor union has a right to fine any member who does not accede to the demand of the union and quit work in an establishment where a strike has been ordered by the union.

Miss Margaret Haley, business manager of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, has hurled defiance at Otto C. Schneider, new president of the school board, who recently warned the teachers that they must quit labor unions and labor union practices in schools.

Our Organizers

MINIHAN'S REPORT.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The following is my report:

Under instructions from our General President I proceeded to Pittsburg, Pa., as the structural iron workers were out on strike and our teamsters were about to become involved. I got it straightened out. I went from there to Steubenville, O.; Wheeling, W. Va.; East Liverpool, O.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; New Brighton, Pa.; McKeesport, Pa., and back to Pittsburg, holding open meetings to strengthen the locals. From Pittsburg I went to Toronto, Canada, in the interest of the locals there. I had just laid out a plan of campaign when I was called back to Pittsburg, where the carriage drivers were out on strike. After a five weeks' battle with the liverymen's organization, backed by the employers' organization, even going so far as to send one Mr. Strump, the organizer of the employers' organization, to stay in the field, we were able to get instead of the closed shop, union men to have preference of position and $15.00 on hearse and $14.00 on carriages a week.

After that was settled we expected to have trouble with the ice dealers, but they realized what the trouble cost them last year, so they came to the conclusion that it was better to meet their employes. So they sent them a proposition, which was accepted, that the wages of ice wagon drivers will be $17.00 a week from May 1 to October 1, and $14.00 a week from October to May.

I proceeded from there to Toronto, Canada, to continue the work I had started when I was obliged to return to Pittsburg. We increased the membership of the Truck Drivers, the Coal Drivers and Carriage Drivers, and as all the agreements of the different locals were about to be presented at the same time, I was kept pretty busy. The first to be presented was the Truck Drivers. When I waited on their employers they said that they would not do business with me, as I was an American and had no business interfering over here between them and their men, as the men were satisfied with their conditions if the American agitators were kept out of the country. The next agreement was the Coal Drivers, whose employers met them and gave them an increase of $1.00 a week and a ten-hour workday. The agreement of the Carriage Drivers was next on the program, but instead of the employers meeting the men, they took the advice of J. G. Merrick, secretary of the Employers' Association, to have the drivers sign individual contracts with the employers or lock them out, which was done, as our men refused to sign a contract to quit the local. All but four firms locked the men out. With these four firms working and the street hackmen doing business also, we were able to put up a good fight, as the horse show and the racing season are on, which means a lot of riding, and the liverymen not getting any of it, and the automobiles working into their customers. We had the mayor of the city

and the police commissioners against us. They were issuing permits to scabs to drive. We had a tilt with the mayor in his office about the matter. The District Labor Council condemned his action by saying that if I were an American director of some railroad company he would meet me behind closed doors. The fight was continued by Sec. O'Connor and Mr. O'Donoghue, the attorneys of the Carriage Drivers, against the police board, and they have prevented the issuing of any more permits. So that after four weeks of battling the employers, after refusing to arbitrate or to meet any proposition of any kind, they realized that something would have to be done, and done soon, as the automobiles were doing the work that belonged to them, so that they have forgotten about signing individual contracts, or any other advise they had received from the Employers' Association, as the men have returned to work with an increase of wages and shorter hours in their workday. It will be six months before the employers will recover the loss sustained by taking the advice of Mr. Merrick. Then I got busy and instituted a local of Ice Wagon Drivers. I also took up the agreement of the Truck Drivers, which was held in abeyance on account of waiting for an answer from the employers. The committee again waited on the bosses, who agreed to give them an answer the following week. Before the men hitched up to go to work they did. They told the men that on account of horse flesh, oats, taxes and everything else being so high, they could not consider their demands at that time—a direct challenge for a fight—but the men kept their heads and went to work and held a meeting at night. Of course there were some there who wanted to strike anyway, but the cooler heads kept them under control. When it was explained that it would be suicide to strike at this time, with the longshoremen out in New York and Montreal, the freight handlers out in Buffalo, navigation open, boats taking half of the freight on account of the rates, the employers would be in a position to lay men off. So the men have put the strike off until a more opportune time shows itself.

I then took up the communication from the secretary of the St. Catherine local and made a couple of visits and held an open meeting. I spent a few days in Hamilton for organization purposes, as there had been an organization of teamsters in that city not affiliated with any body, who went out on strike and had to return because they had no international organization behind them.

Then I proceeded to Rochester, N. Y., under instructions from headquarters, to strengthen locals in that vicinity. I would advise officers of locals in times of trouble when a representative of the International organization appears on the scene they should tell the facts of the case as they are and not have him groping in the dark, and after he leaves the city find fault because he was not a mind reader and try to make it appear to the members of the local that he was to blame. The time of sentiment has gone by, as the Employers' Association has to be met with facts. They have organizers and do business just the same as we do.

Fraternally submitted,
T. J. MINIHAN.

REPORT OF P. McGILL.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board of the I. B. T.:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—I hereby submit this as my annual report:

Shortly after returning from the Chicago Convention I called a mass meeting of Local 89, which local I found in bad shape, paying per capita tax on only seven men, and I was successful in putting eighteen new men in this local, and on Wednesday,

August 22, signed up another undertaker for the Carriage Drivers and on the following Sunday held another meeting for Local 89, working hard to build this local up. On August 26 I put four new members in Local 479. September 4 we held a mass meeting in honor of Brother Shea while he was in our city; the result of said meeting was that five new men were put in Local 691 and eight in Local 89; also put ten men in Local 605. On September 15 Local 691 presented its demands, and Local 637 also presented its demands to the Brewers' Exchange and had considerable trouble with this local. September 16 I attended a meeting of the Lumber Teamsters, whom I had organized. September 17 I organized the Express and Furniture Drivers, which local I was after for some time.

On September 18, by order of the General President, I proceeded to Mobile and took up the affairs of Local 819, whose charter was sent back to headquarters by the president, one Edmund Turner, who tried to break up the said local, and then I sent word to headquarters and was told to remain there and get this local together, which I was successful in doing after a hard fight. I organized these men again and sent for a new charter. September 28 I received a telegram to come to New Orleans and take up the strike of the Carriage Drivers. I held a conference with the last six of the undertakers who were holding out against our two locals, and the result was I signed them up. October 10 I held a joint meeting with the Carriage Drivers and settled up the long strike of the Carriage Drivers, thereby winning a noble victory; also put ten new men in Local 63 and reinstated five and put fifteen new men in Local 479 and reinstated eighteen old members who had deserted our local during the long strike. October 11 I took up the Stave Cart Drivers' strike and was successful in bringing about a settlement without the loss of anything to the men or any money to our International body, thereby winning a great victory for Local 691. October 14 I returned to Mobile and took up the case of the new local, No. 244, and was successful in putting them back in good standing with our International body and in the labor movement in the city of Mobile. October 27 I attended a meeting of the Stave Cart Drivers and put twenty new men in said local, which is growing fast.

November—Working with the Lumber Teamsters and Stave Cart Drivers, building these locals up fast, and on November 19, by order of the General Secretary, I proceeded to Mobile to take up the affairs of Local 244 and was successful in building that local up to a big standing in our International body, after having a hard fight with one Edmund Turner, who seceded from our International and tried to break up the teamsters in Mobile, who had started a dual organization there. I fought him hard, until finally I put him out of business and left our Local 244 in good shape.

December—Returned to New Orleans December 8 and found some of the Stave Cart Drivers holding out against one of the big stave merchants, who was fighting for the closed shop, and was successful in settling this matter with the drivers and stave merchant without any loss to the International body.

I was then notified by our General Secretary that all organizers were to be laid off. I kept on doing my work the same for the benefit of our International body. On February 1 I started to work on a salary of $10.00 a week.

February—I was called in to examine the books of Local 691, and after a careful investigation found the secretary-treasurer of said local short the amount of $75.85 and reported the same to our General Secretary-Treasurer. I went after this man, whose name is William Taylor, and gave him his choice, either to pay back the

money or throw him out of said local. He gave me good, solvent bond that he would pay back all he owed the local by paying so much per week. I accepted the same and also put twenty men into this local. Then came the troubles of the Brewery Workers, who were trying to break up one of our locals, which is No. 701, Beer Drivers, and I had to go before the Central Trades and Labor Council and ask for protection and get the council to stand by the decision of the American Federation of Labor, which they promised to do. On February 17 I put seven new men in Local 605, five new men in Local 479 and eight new men in Local 248.

On March 1 I attended a meeting of Local No. 479, and by order of General Secretary-Treasurer I examined the books of the treasurer of said local and found him short the sum of $58.50. He was removed from office and a new treasurer elected and bonded according to our rules. At this meeting I added five new members to the roll. March 4 I attended a meeting of Local No. 63 and added four new members to its roll. March 6 I attended a meeting of Local 605 and added four new members to this local. March 10 I attended a meeting of Local No. 691 and had to remove the secretary-treasurer from office and replace him with a new officer, properly bonded, and succeeded in making arrangements whereby the defaulting treasurer was permitted to pay back to the local the shortage at the rate of $3.00 per week. March 21 I organized the Dairy Drivers' Local, which bids fair to be one of the best of our teamsters' locals in the city. April 22 I organized the Brick, Sand, Lime and Cement Cart Drivers, which organization gives promise of growing to big proportions.

During this period I was also assisting Brother Briggs, our General Auditor, in straightening out some of our local unions. I had Brother Briggs come with me before the executive board of the Central Trades and Labor Council in the matter of the jurisdiction fight between the United Brewery Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Brother Briggs made a good impression on the members, explaining to them in detail all of the matters pertaining to this question, which went a long way in securing for us a complete victory that sets at rest for all time as to which international union the Beer Drivers belong.

On April 28 I attended the meeting of the executive board of the central body, of which board I am a member, and had them take up the question of the rights claimed by the Brewery Workers to take into their locals men who were driving beer wagons. As usual, I got a very favorable action, and when the report was presented to the council a committee was appointed to wait upon all of the brewery bosses and demand that they live up to the terms of the contract signed with No. 701, I. B. of T. They replied that they would, and at once served notice on all of their drivers that unless they joined or reinstated in Local No. 701 they would be discharged. Some of these drivers, backed by the Brewery Workers' International, refused to do so and were at once discharged and their places filled by members of No. 701, and as fast as the drivers were discharged from all of the other breweries the Brewery Workers' Locals of Inside Men and Bottlers walked out and endeavored to tie up the brewery industry of this city, but they were not successful, as we managed to man all of the breweries and they were running full force for the last five weeks. The Brewery Workers at this time are beginning to see their error and are now willing to concede the question of jurisdiction and are making strong efforts to have all of their men reinstated in their old working positions.

This fight has been a long and bitter one, but I am pleased to be able to report that it is at last settled right,

and it will have the effect of preventing the Brewery Workers from interfering in the future with any of our men.

The Brewery Workers of this city have used all of the unfair means for which they are noted in their endeavor to disrupt not only our locals, but also the whole trades union movement. When the Trades Council sent out its committee to demand the enforcement of 701's contract they got the assistance of the Screwmen and 'Longshoremen's Unions to assist them, and they succeeded in having some of our local unions to denounce the action of the council, and also the representatives of our International, and they are now using all of the unfair means at their command to destroy the whole of the trades union movement of this city by having a lot of wind-jammers from the rotten Industrial Workers of the World to address mass meetings held under the auspices of the Brewery Workers of this city.

On the whole, the situation looks very favorable. We will soon have a new brewery in operation that will require quite a few of our men (the Dixie brewery). Then there is a new brewing company forming (the Cosmopolitan) that will also need some drivers; so you see that it is a good thing that this jurisdiction question has been settled, as it will have the effect of making No. 701 one of the best locals of beer drivers of this section.

In conclusion I desire to thank our President and Secretary for their kindness towards me. I have indeed had a very hard time here to advance the interests of our craft. Every time we attempted to advance we have been met with opposition by men of our own class who had private interests to serve and were always pushing the teamster to the background and blocking every effort of mine to bring the teamsters to the front and secure absolute control of our craft. Our opportunities here are splendid, and with all of the demoralizing questions settled, the teamsters ought to forge ahead at a rapid rate, and I promise to do all in my power to make this man's town as good, from a teamster's point of view, as any in the country.

Trusting this report may prove satisfactory, I am,

Yours fraternally,

P. McGILL,

Southern Representative of the I. B. of T.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Believing it to be the duty of all affiliated locals to keep the members of the Brotherhood informed as to their views and progress of the organization, we trust that you will find space in the columns of our valuable and popular magazine for this letter.

The Milk Wagon Drivers of this city have by their efforts made their vocation one of the most desirable of any in the craft, from a minimum wage of $50.00 and a day of from fourteen to eighteen hours in 1902, they are now receiving as a minimum wage $65.00 per month and an average workday of about ten hours. However, these conditions have not been brought about by the individual efforts of any one officer or member, but by the co-operation of the entire organization.

The initiation fee of the organization is now $25.00, having been raised to this amount from $1.00, but even this amount does not keep out the multitude of men engaged in other crafts from making every effort to secure a position in the business. The ideal conditions of the Milk Drivers are not impossible with every other organization in the Brotherhood, but to obtain such conditions the organization should be conducted along lines of business methods, such as the employer would conduct a successful business enterprise.

With this idea foremost in the minds of the members and put in practice in the transaction of the business of the union, and the taking into consideration that the employer has rights as well as the employe, the organization must prosper. This plan we believe has been instrumental in the success of the Brotherhood in general, as the reports show the organization as a whole to be in a healthy condition.

The coming convention in the city of Boston in August is being looked forward to by Local 753 as being the most important in the history of the Brotherhood.

We will be represented by six delegates, of which two have always attended all previous conventions, meaning Brother William A. Neer, our worthy president and business agent, and Brother Steve C. Sumner, the recording secretary and business agent, better known as "Old Uncle Steve." These boys have been the officers of the organization since its inception, and on account of their good work and devotion to the cause, have so won the confidence and respect of the members that they can be with us as long as they desire.

The other delegates who will represent us are James G. Kennedy, Frank Koban, B. A. Bliss and Christian C. Peterson.

These, with the exception of Brother Kennedy, will be new faces in the convention, but their ability to take care of the interests of Local 753 will be recognized, and their fair and conservative judgments of the rights of their fellow-workers will be of both credit to themselves and the union they represent.

Local 753 feels grateful to the members of the Brotherhood who have honored their organization by electing Brother George W. Briggs to the office of General Auditor at the last two conventions. We have taken pride in the reports from different sections where he has visited and the many friends he has made by his fair and impartial manner of disposing of the duties of his office. We also wish to thank the brothers for their kind and courteous attention shown him while in their cities. Brother Briggs has the unanimous indorsement of his organization for re-election, should he desire it, as we believe his work in the past has been a credit to the Brotherhood, to his local union and himself.

There is little more to be said in connection with the convention, as we have great hopes that legislation enacted will be most beneficial and place the standard already set on a higher plane. Every local union of the craft should make an effort to have a representative at this convention, as it is the efforts of all that make the greatest success.

Trusting that I have not tired you with too long a letter, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
C. J. CAMP,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 753.

SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The journal at hand and must say that it is a bright and interesting magazine, devoted to the interest of the teamsters' organization, and we think it should be read by all team drivers, whether members of the teamster organization or not. And, again, we think that the members should try and make it more interesting by sending matter of interest from their locality for the columns of their magazine. The members of Local 229 of Scranton, Pa., are pleased with the magazine. We will try and let the other locals know what progress we are making in this almost forgotten district by the national officers. We have a big field for organization, with two small locals, Nos. 229 and 534, when we should have at least four, namely, ice handlers, coal handlers, bakery drivers and milk wagon drivers. Of the four named we

haven't any in the organization, and there is no good reason why those named should not be members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, when they see what progress No. 229 has made in advancing wages and other conditions for its members. We have made some big strides in raising wages for our members. We have agreements with some of the largest employers of teams in and around the city of Scranton, and some employes have been advanced as much as $3.00 a week and the hours of labor have been reduced from two to three hours, making our time for drivers ten hours a day instead of twelve and thirteen. We also have a sick and accident benefit of $4.00 per week for members who are in good standing after six months' continuous membership and who are not in arrears for more than $1.00. We would like to see a national organizer try this field. We have a good field for a good organizer, and sooner or later we must have one here. As the matter stands at present between the team drivers and brewers, the brewers do not want to give up the drivers and we are having a hard time with them. The brewers are still claiming the drivers of wagons and playing hard with the Central Labor Union to hold their prestige and keep them in that body. They say in so many words that they will not give up the drivers, and we think if the powers that be do their duty, and we keep on the job, we will make the brewers sit up and think that there is another organization, and the organization is the only one for the team drivers—the I. B. of T., No. 229.

M. E. KANE, Business Agent.

The Finsch Distilling Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., producers of "Golden Wedding Whisky," has been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. The action was taken at the request of the Coopers' International Union because the firm uses non-union made barrels and flaunts its opposition to union labor in the face of the unions. The coopers are appealing to the conscience of the trade unionists for support in the matter and as a result Finsch's products and the saloons in which they are handled are becoming very unpopular.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

To say that because there is today three times as much social unrest as there was twenty-five years ago, therefore social conditions are three times as deplorable, would be absurd. No one would insist that the present uprising among the Russian peasantry indicates that conditions in that country are worse than they were when the common people were too thoroughly under subjection to protest, no matter what their condition.

The world is growing better. Crime seems blacker because there's more white, to set it off. The present social unrest is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It is made possible because of what has already been achieved; social conditions in New York City, for instance, were worse one hundred years ago than they are today.

There were never so many agencies at work in our cities to purify them. For years the church and the labor union have been raising the standard of living among working people each in its sphere. Only the pessimist sees the eddy in the stream, which seems to indicate a backward course. The flood in the midst of the stream shows the real tendency.

PEEVISHNESS.

Peevishness may be considered the canker of life that destroys its vigor and checks its improvement; that creeps on with hourly depredations and taints and vitiates what it cannot consume.—Johnson.

Notes

A Virginia court has decided that "no employer or contractor has any legal right to advertise for workingmen during a strike and attract them to a city by misrepresentation of facts."

♣ ♣ ♣

In the Chicago Federation of Labor there are 440 local unions which, in addition to the leading industries, has unions of chandelier makers, coffee roasters, egg inspectors, feather duster makers, gold beaters, hair spinners, passementerie makers, tuck pointers, front cleaners, wardrobe tenders and well drillers.

♣ ♣ ♣

During the last year great strides have been made in organizing the building trade mechanics of the Southern states. In cities and towns where last year there were no organizations at all there are now lively local unions of different crafts, while in localities where a year ago unions barely existed they are now in a healthy condition and thriving.

♣ ♣ ♣

"If you are a union man at heart you will never say that you are going to quit the union because you have a grievance against some member, or because you do not like the action of the union on some particular matter."

This is good logic. The true unionism that is in you, if there be any, will be proven by your ability and willingness to accept in a manful way the will of the majority and in accepting that will as your own. Grumbling and "knocking" will not serve your purpose in this world, nor will it accomplish your end if good results are desired, and most certainly those are the results for which we all must strive. Stand by your union in the midst of adversity as well as of prosperity. This is the true moral courage.

♣ ♣ ♣

A jury in Chicago found the Standard Oil Company guilty on 1,463 separate counts for accepting rebates. If the full amount of the fine is levied, which it won't be, and most likely no fine at all, the sum would amount to $29,260,000. Thus even our juries give this giant octopus an excuse for raising the price of oil. Verily, a trust can find more good in a decision against them than an honest citizen could in a verdict in his favor. Great is Standard Oil and John D. is its prophet.

♣ ♣ ♣

Among the larger labor unions in Germany are the clothing industry, with 242,000 workers, receiving 80 cents a day: the Saxon textile industry with 225,000 workers, averaging 75 cents; North German Textile Union, with 124,000 workers, wages 65 cents; South German Textile Union, with 124,000 workers, wages 55 cents, and the tobacco industry, with 153,000, wages 40 cents. The lowest rate of all is paid to the textile union of Silesia, 42 cents.

CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO.

OVERALLS KEYSTONE TROUSERS OVERALLS AND COATS. TROUSERS

Newburgh, N. Y.

July 8, 1907.

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your kind offer to give to the Teamsters, through your Convention Issue, such facts as we may furnish in regard to Keystone garments. We only wish every Teamster in America would wear a pair of our Corduroy Trousers or a suit of our No. 92 Overalls; that would cinch the Teamster's trade, we think, for good. We have a very large line, but we think our Corduroys and No. 92 Overalls are the best garments for Teamsters wear made by anybody. In many sections the Teamsters are coming our way through our advertisement in your valued publication with very satisfactory results. For 26 years Keystone garments have been a standard of value. They have been manufactured under one Superintendent all those years. We should like every Teamster reading your publication to ask his dealer for a pair of Keystone Corduroys and a suit of No. 92 Overalls. If the dealer will not supply them, we shall be glad to send the garments direct from our factory in Newburgh.

Yours sincerely,

Cleveland & Whitehill Co.

O. M. Cleveland

TREASURER

Mr. John Morrison,
25 Third Ave.,
New York City.

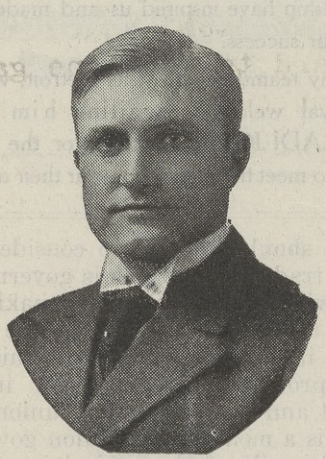
HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

No wonder that Miss Margaret Daley, of the Executive Committee of the U. G. W. of A., exclaimed after a visit to the great "HEADLIGHT" overall plant, which is located at Detroit, Mich.—"This is a model overall factory. It is a credit alike to union labor and to Larned, Carter & Co."

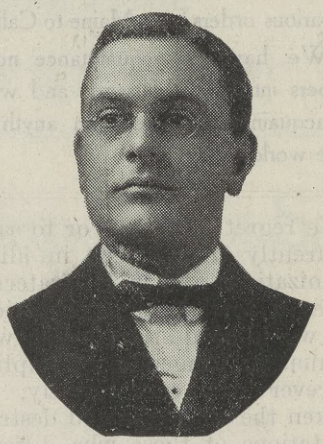
A visit to the great "HEADLIGHT" factory is an interesting experience. Every device that will increase the efficiency and earning power of the operator—every comfort and convenience possible—new and improved ideas of factory management—a broad spirit of friendliness and co-operation between employers and employees—all of these characterize the "HEADLIGHT" factory.

A large dining room where employees are served at actual cost—rest rooms and hospital rooms—a sick benefit fund—a summer cottage, located on Grosse Isle in the middle of the beautiful Detroit River, where the employees can spend their vacations at a nominal cost. These features are not money making features, but they are features of which the firm seems most proud and in which they evince the liveliest interest.

The first pair of "HEADLIGHT" overalls ever made bore that little white badge of honor—the union label. In other words, this firm did not adopt the union label because ***compelled to do so***—they voluntarily threw in their fortunes with the union cause and allied themselves with all that the union stands for. In a conversation with Mr. Larned some interesting facts concerning the early history of the "HEADLIGHT" factory were developed.



ABNER E. LARNED



DAVID S. CARTER

"When we started in to make 'HEADLIGHT' overalls we didn't have any spare cash lying around. We simply could not advertise our goods, because advertising meant money, and money was just about the scarcest article in the world at that time. Mr. Carter and I talked this matter over and we decided that the thing for us to do was ***to make an overall so good that the man who wore it would advertise it for us.***

"We knew that if the union men of this

country ***demanded*** the 'HEADLIGHT' that the retailer would just simply have to supply them.

"We went to the men who wore the overalls. We said to them, 'Here, we have made the best overall that our knowledge tells us how to build. Now how can we improve these garments? What can we do to make them more convenient for you? Can you suggest any way in which we could make them stronger?'

"We personally interviewed railroad engineers, firemen, teamsters, bricklayers and machinists. In fact, during the early years of our business and right up to the present time, we have constantly conferred with and accepted the advice from union men in all the various orders from Maine to California.

"We have an acquaintance now that numbers into the thousands and we value this acquaintance more than anything else in the world.

"For these men have made the 'HEADLIGHT' what it is to-day—***the most popular overall in the world.***

"Two great factories employing hundreds of skilled operators are now employed in the manufacture of 'HEADLIGHT' overalls and still we cannot supply the demand. We are now building another great addition to our plant.

"As we look over the years that have gone and view the blessings they have brought us, we feel a deep sense of gratitude to the thousands of loyal union men who have worn our goods and also to the constantly growing company of employees whose years of faithful service and devoted friendship have inspired us and made possible our success."

Any teamster who visits Detroit, will find a royal welcome awaiting him at the "HEADLIGHT" factory, for the firm is glad to meet the men who wear their overalls.

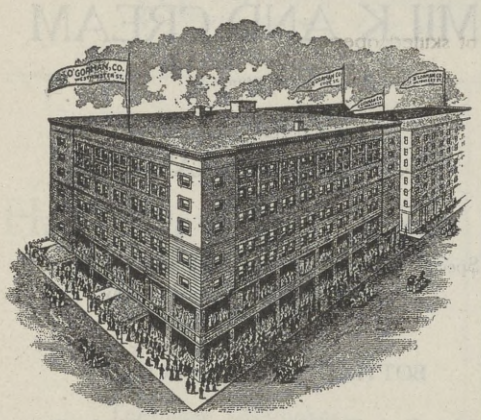
We regret to believe or to say that apparently there exists in all labor organizations and in all fraternal societies a few demagogues, tricksters and would-be destructionists who by insinuation, innuendo and implication wherever they can, secretly, try to blacken the character and destroy the reputations of those who differ with them as to tactics and policy. This class should receive no consideration in a trade union which is governed by the will of the majority in making its laws and in the election of those whose duty it is to execute them. This feeling probably does not exist in the mind and heart of a real union man who is a member of a union governed by the will of the majority.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

Colonial Fidelity Co.
New York City

THE SHOPPING HEART

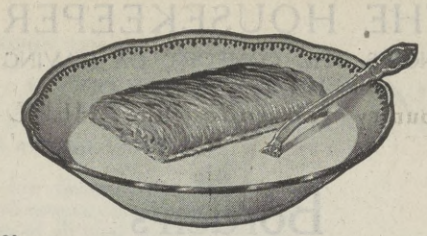
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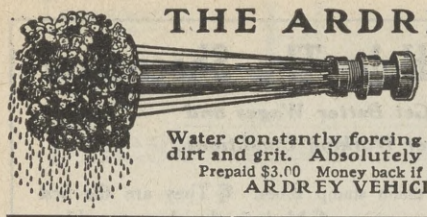
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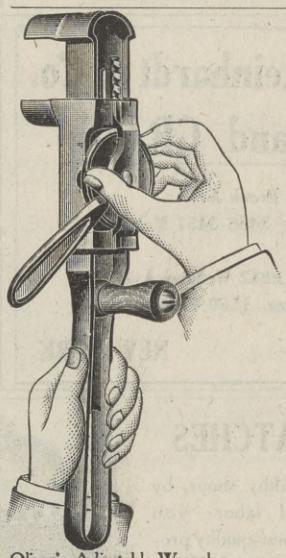
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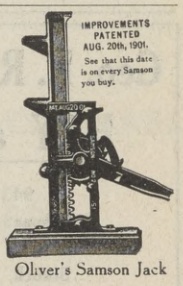
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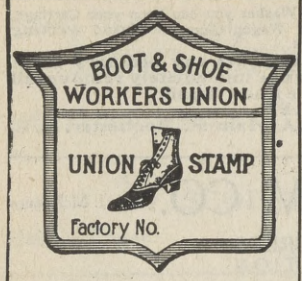
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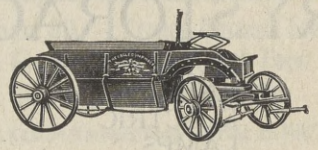
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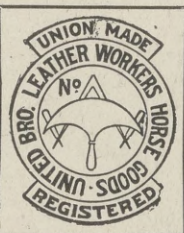


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WHY I NEVER SAW ONE.
YOU DID'NT? WELL I AM SURPRISED.
HERE IT IS.

DEMAND IT AND		**YOU WILL GET IT**

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HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

UNION MADE



LARNED, CARTER & CO.

MAKERS ——— DETROIT MICH.

SEPTEMBER, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY



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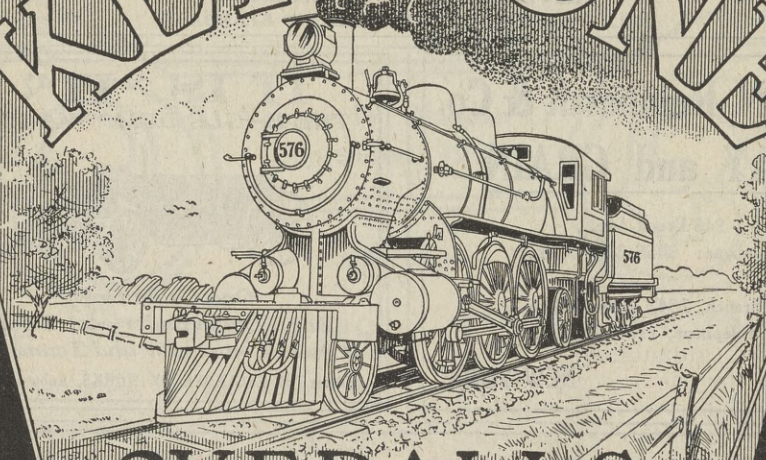
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OVERALLS FOR

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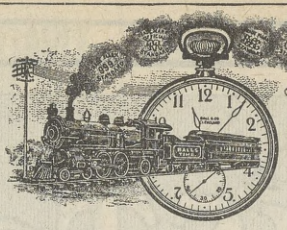




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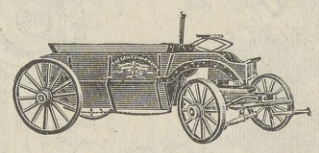
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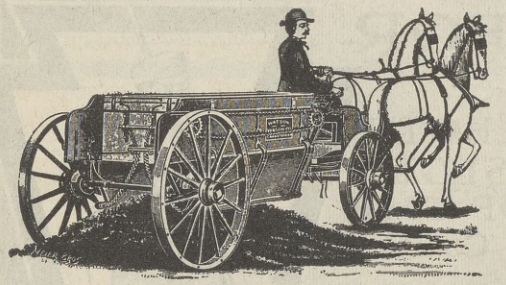
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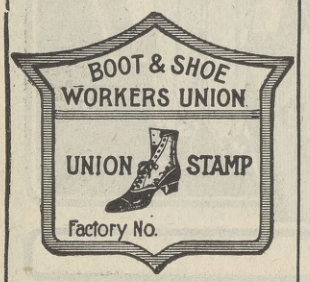
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BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street Boston, Massachusetts

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 11
September, 1907

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS IND. 13

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WAR ON LABOR LEADERS.

Washington, Aug. 19.

A significant legal action was begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by James Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to enjoin Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other officers of the American Federation of Labor, and several of its subsidiary organizations, from using the boycott and so-called "unfair list."

Mr. Van Cleave institutes the suit in the name of a large manufacturing company in St. Louis, of which he is president, and whose products are alleged to have been declared unfair by the labor unions, but the significance of the action lies in its being a test case wherein Mr. Van Cleave, as head of the Manufacturers' Association, seeks to permanently enjoin organized labor from using the "unfair" or "we don't patronize" lists, in case of fights against firms and individuals.

The papers were filed here in order that personal service might be immediately obtained against a large number of the labor leaders, named in the complaint, who are in Washington in attendance upon a general conference.

The bill asks for a permanent in-

junction against Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison of Washington, John V. Lennon of Bloomington, Ill.; Jas. Duncan of Quincy, Mass.; John Mitchell of Indianapolis, James O'Connell of Washington, Max Morris of Denver, Charles A. Hayes of Philadelphia, Daniel J. Keefe of Detroit, William D. Huber of Indianapolis, Joseph F. Valentine of Cincinnati, all of the American Federation of Labor; also R. L. Thixton, C. O. Buckington, H. C. Poppe, A. J. Cooper and E. L. Hickman, as individuals and as officers of the Electrotype Molders and Finishers' Union No. 17, and members of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

The complainant is the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. The plaintiff asks the defendants be enjoined on nine special points, first alleging a conspiracy unlawfully to injure its business. These points are as follows:

"From in any manner carrying on a conspiracy to restrain and destroy the business of the plaintiffs and from agreeing or combining to interfere in any manner with the business of the plaintiff, or any other person, firm or corporation.

"From boycotting or to boycott, or threatening to boycott the plaintiff or the plaintiff's business, or attempting to interfere with the regular operation of shipment, sale, or trade in its goods, or from aiding or abetting such boycott, from printing, publishing or distributing through the mails any copies of the American Federationist, which is the organ of the American Federation of Labor, which contains the name of the plaintiff corporation under its 'we don't patronize' or 'unfair' list, or which contains any statement that the plaintiff is, or has been unfair, or from publishing or circulating in any way in pursuance of the alleged conspiracy in writing or any statement to the injury of the product of the plaintiff, or dealers or the public that the plaintiff's factory has been boycotted, and that its goods should not be dealt in, or for the purpose of forcing any dealer or person not to purchase the plaintiff's product.

"From threatening or intimidating the customers of the plaintiff, or from doing any act in aid of the conspiracy or combination alleged..

"From giving any orders or directions to committees, associations, officers, agents or others for the performance of any acts or threats which would impede, obstruct or interfere with the conduct of the plaintiff's business.

"From carrying on the alleged conspiracy to restrain and prevent the plaintiff from conducting his proper business in any other states or territories of the Union, and from doing any of the acts or using any of the means in the complaint for the purpose."

The complaint then goes on to state that the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly declared boycotts against the business or products of the customers of numerous individuals and concerns, and has actively prosecuted them by using its combined power for that purpose to wage destructive attacks upon any person or business "under its ban," and that this power is now being directed maliciously against the business of the plaintiff.

The steps leading up to this action are set forth in the complaint to be the outcome of a strike. According to the complaint, August 29, 1906, without previous notice the members of the Metal Polishers' Union, No. 13, of St. Louis, in the employ of the stove company, struck in a body, and, without notice to or conference with the company, or waiting for an adjustment of grievances, which is set forth to have been in violation of an agreement between the International Union of Metal Polishers and Stove Founders' National Defense Association, of which the Bucks company is a member, all differences of which

have for fourteen years been successfully adjusted by a conference committee.

On the failure of the strike the International Union of Metal Polishers declared a boycott against the Bucks company and its product, inserted the company's name in its "unfair list," and published it in the union paper, the Journal. The local union, No. 13, also joined in the boycott and procured its indorsement by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, and the Metal Trades Council, also of St. Louis, both subordinate unions of the American Federation.

In November, 1906, at the annual convention of the American Federation in Minneapolis the products of the company were placed on the "we don't patronize" list of the federation and was published in this list in the American Federationist in the June and July, 1907, issues.

The complaint says the federation has greatly diminished and in many places destroyed the company's trade. The sweeping nature of this action is indicated in a partial list of national and international unions and state federations that will be directly affected if the injunction is granted, which contains 173 names of organizations.

BILLING AN "UNKNOWN."

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

When I had more time and more inclination for athletics than I have these days—especially during the years when I was an apprentice in the machine shop—I was just as curious as most others were whenever an "Unknown" was billed to box or wrestle with a widely-known favorite. The inference was that possibly there was strength and skill sufficient in the "Unknown" to overcome the "Champion," which, of course, added interest to the match. Sometimes it happened that the "Unknown" made good, and great was the enthusiasm of the crowd.

There are plenty of "Unknowns" among the fellows in the shop. True, they are rarely advertised as such, but they know their positions—that's what discourages them sometimes. There isn't any mystery or any glamour about it. They are just a part of the common crowd. They long for recognition. There are so many others just like them in the same department operating the same machines, handling the same kind of work, getting the same pay, all a part of the same great machine. How is a fellow to stand out among these—unique, superior, securing better things?

First of all, he must deserve it. It sometimes happens that a man is handicapped by the jealousy or by the unwarranted opposition of a foreman, or by some one else in authority, but this is true in comparatively few cases. But even such conditions cannot long prevail when real merit is present. If it is not recognized in that particular shop it will be honored somewhere else. Furthermore, the man at the top, who is really responsible, cannot afford to keep any really worthy man out of the position which he is worthy of filling. Usually competent men are not lying around begging for good jobs. The good jobs generally hunt for them. There are more first-class positions to be filled than there are first-class men to fill them.

The "Unknown" who can make good does not long remain in that obscure position. He is pushed forward in the lists until he finds his class.

Second, he must make good on the job that he is now doing. No sorehead will ever win the confidence or the respect of the man in whose power it is to advance him. The sulker can have no place in any kind of a successful enterprise. The chap who is always prating about the evils of society and holding them responsible for his failure to advance might look a little closer home without hurting himself very much. Social conditions

are not ideal. Any man with half an eye can see that. But probably the boss isn't any more responsible for this condition than you are. Therefore, don't have it in for him, exclusively, and don't keep the shop in a constant state of unrest because of your social agitation. If you must be an agitator—and perhaps you should be—do your agitating after working hours, when you will not interfere with the getting out of the day's work.

Somebody has classified men into three groups—shirkers, jerkers and workers. The first never make good. The second go by fits and starts. The third are most likely to succeed. There is no royal road to the top. No man ever got there—who was worthy of it—who did not sweat for it. Perspiration is just as important as inspiration, and it usually accomplishes more.

OUR HOLIDAY.

Labor Day is essentially a national holiday. Labor itself being a necessary custom everywhere, the great majority of the population are concerned in all that concerns labor—its joys as well as its sorrows, its pleasures and recreations as well as its strifes and difficulties.

Employer and employed are alike interested. Representatives from the breadwinners of many homes compose the vast parade. No wonder the personal interest of assembled multitudes centers in the attractive display of the various crafts. Though comparatively a newly appointed holiday, it is annually observed as universally and enthusiastically as its program is carefully prepared and executed. Though recently added to the roster of national holidays, Labor Day's celebration has almost attained to the popularity of Independence Day anniversaries.

Federation seems to be the keynote of modern advancement. Federation in all lines is the fashion, and among the many commendable effects it has produced is the apparent desire for individual improvement. It has created, stimulated and encouraged that desire until it has spread like infection.

Look at Labor's army; observe the marching columns, note the earnest, intelligent bearing of these soldiers of fortune. Each face is alert with individual thought and purpose.

Every soul must work out its own destiny. Arouse the individual to a realization of deficiencies and a desire for improvement, and industrial problems will cease. In self-cultivation will arise a care for the well-being of others. Sympathy and its practical expression makes life more worth the living.

If we knew or felt the pathos
All about us on life's way,
Christian hearts would be more tender,
Love divine the world would sway.

Notwithstanding the noise abroad in the land over the conflict of classes, the prospect was never fairer for agreeable business relations to become firmly established between capital and labor.

When men begin to think, and thought to find expression, occasional differences of opinion must naturally occur. Unrest is not stagnation and is evidence of striving toward better conditions.

Christianity's benign influence is at work among the rich and poor; organization's broad sympathies and fraternal ministrations are impressing the lives of the people, and Federation, harmonizing and concentrating, is the very agency required for the righteous adjustment of prevailing forms and customs.

To love well and labor faithfully merits approval on earth and in heaven, and evidently the people are cultivating these graces.

Our Labor Day celebration clearly

outlines the signs of the times, and though the ideal age has not yet appeared, the pleasant outlook for the future is not discouraging.—Margaret Scott Hall in The Carpenter.

A CHANCE.

This country has a few rich men who give out wise advice frequently and charitable gifts occasionally.

We have men ready to give libraries, universities. They give us kindly with the left hand a small fraction of what they take away with the right.

A little is better than nothing. As long as the people haven't the brains to educate themselves, it is well that the Rockefellers and the Carnegies are willing to give part of their spoils to charity.

But how long will it be before we shall have a government for the people, that will give us the only thing worth while in this world—equal opportunity?

Do you know what the chance of the average boy is for a complete education? Read a few statistics, prepared by G. Stanley, statistician:

A hundred boys enter the public school. Fifty of them drop out before completing the fourth grade—when they are only ten or eleven years old.

Do you know what forces these boys out of school and into premature work? It is poverty, and poverty is born of injustice and bad government.

Fifty remain out of a hundred in the fourth grade. Before you get to the final grade, ready for high school, there are only twenty-five left. More poverty, more injustice.

Only twelve out of a hundred get into the high school.

And out of the twelve that get into the high school nine drop out before graduating.

We boast of giving an education to everybody.

But what do we really do? We put boys in school. And only three out of every hundred can go through and graduate from the high schools.

Is that the opportunity that a republic owes to every boy? Can we say that a boy has a chance if we show him education, free, and then with our economic system of wage slavery, prevent his taking advantage of the opportunity that should be his?

We are supposed to educate all of our boys and out of every hundred, ninety-seven are unable to avail themselves of the chance before them. The others must work, because their fathers and mothers cannot make enough to take care of them.

When will the big men, the men of brains, take pride in giving knowledge through opportunity to every one of their fellow human beings, instead of handing them back a few stolen millions?—Batavia Times.

ITS IDEALS ARE HIGH.

That organized labor is an institution that has come to stay even its opponents are compelled to admit. That its ideals are high, its purposes noble, its history inspiring and its achievements remarkable and praiseworthy none can deny. If now and then some individual or some organization proves false to its principles or attempts things that seem incompatible with its high ideals and noble purpose, that is no argument against organized labor. There are men who pose as Christians, even ministers of the gospel, whose conduct justifies the assertion that they wear the livery of heaven the better to serve the devil, but that is no argument against Christianity. There are physicians and lawyers who desecrate their professions for the sake of money, but that is no argument against medical science or against jurisprudence. Organized labor has nothing to fear by comparing the conduct of its leaders and members with the conduct of the people in any other walk of life.

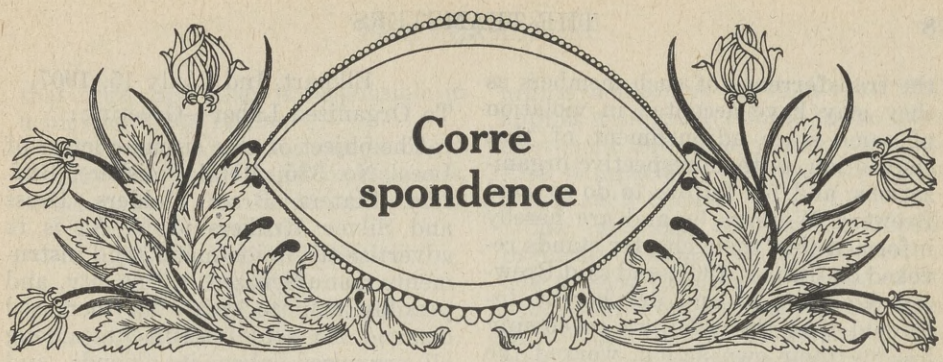
When we see how corrupt are the

methods of the financiers of today; how little they hesitate to destroy another man's business if it be in the way of their unjust and unlawful designs; how they disregard both moral and civil law in their efforts to acquire wealth, we cannot help but think that our country is rapidly becoming a nation where wealth accumulates and men decay. Greed, the desire to get more out of a bargain than one is justly entitled to, and the disposition to deny others that which they are justly entitled to is the principal cause of this condition. That it is a menace to our institutions and to the future welfare of our country is now the belief of all thoughtful, well-meaning men. But years ago organized labor sounded the alarm and began the fight against those who would make others paupers that they themselves might be millionaires. We are now told that if we do not check this tendency to probe into the methods of "high finance," to regulate interstate commerce, to fix railroad rates by law, to prevent adulteration of foodstuffs, etc., that we are going to ruin the business prospects of our country. It is only a few years since we were told that if we did not destroy organized labor it would ruin the business prospects of the country. Many who believed that cry now find themselves the victims of the same forces that the laboring man has been fighting for years. They can now see that the same unjust spirit that has always contrived to deprive the laboring man of justice is beginning to make others—business men, farmers, professional men and even some employers—victims of its greed, arrogance and dishonest trickery. The awakening of the people to this condition is sure to result beneficially to organized labor. It will break down some of the prejudice that existed heretofore, and will bring into co-operation with organized labor some forces that opposed or at least looked askance upon it in the past. Organized labor will, therefore, be able to meet the problems of the future with wisdom and confidence, and if its doctrine of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, its aim to have every man, woman and child possess and enjoy all the comforts of life, were fully realized it would do more than any other measure to counteract the evil that results from the arrogance and cupidity of those whose god is mammon and whose aim is their own enrichment, even though it means the enslavement of the rest of mankind.—Potters' Herald.

HAYWOOD'S "DARK" RECEPTION AT DENVER.

The bill of health, political and moral, which Governor Buchtel recently gave to pretty much everything bad and rich in Colorado, from its corrupted legislature to its corrupting Guggenheim, told better than any personal description possibly could what manner of man this Governor Buchtel is. More recently he rounded out the picture by his order to the mayor of Denver to cut off the lights of the "welcome" arch at the Denver depot upon the return of William D. Haywood to the city whence he had been kidnaped by Governor Buchtel's political creators. More fitting than Governor Buchtel would like to believe, was this "dark reception," as it is called. On the one hand it symbolized the ways and manners of Haywood's enemies, who are now exposed as public enemies; on the other hand it was the most honorable welcome to Haywood that Governor Buchtel could have offered him. The regularly lighted arch at the Denver depot would have been commonplace; the same arch, darkened for the occasion by Buchtel's orders, lent official and honorable distinction to Haywood's homecoming.—The Public.

A gift horse should never be looked into the mouth.—Cervantes.



SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—No doubt the rank and file of our members are interested in the fight now on between the I. B. of T. Nos. 229 and 534 and the Brewery Workers' Union. I told in my first letter how hard the Brewery Workers are playing for the support of the Central Labor Union in order that they may hold their prestige with that body. They are leaving nothing undone to hold that support which counts for a whole lot in this vicinity. It becomes a duty of great importance that our delegates attend that body regularly and take part in this fight. The delegates of No. 229 brought this matter to a head at the meeting of the Central Labor Union on August 4, when the delegates for No. 229 introduced a resolution calling for the unseating of the Brewery Workers' delegates for disobedience of the rules of the A. F. of L. This action precipitated a heated discussion. Finally the delegate who introduced the resolution was prevailed upon to withdraw his motion in favor of one asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges made by the Teamster delegate and report at the next meeting of the C. L. U. Two sections of the resolution adopted at the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. in November of 1906, having especial bearing on the dispute in this city, sums up the whole trouble in a nutshell and are as follows:

"Sec. 2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workers' Union shall not admit to membership any teamster, but shall refer all applicant members of these trades to the respective organization of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

"Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the executive council of the Federation, all national, international and state and city central local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective."

The committee appointed to investigate the local dispute held a meeting on Wednesday night, August 15. The recommendations they will offer at the next meeting of the central body, which will be held on Sunday, August 18, may be conjectured, inasmuch as they are in duty bound not to violate the spirit and interest of the Minneapolis order. Those orders are official and we cannot see for the life of us how this committee can do anything but stand by the orders of the highest labor tribunal in the world. Now comes the order for the suspension of the Brewery Workers' Union from the A. F. of L. until such time as they make up their minds to comply to the rules and regulations of the American Federation:

"Resolved, That the Brewery Workers, through their executive board, be called upon to inform the president of the American Federation of Labor of their adherence to the decision of the Minneapolis convention, including

the transferrence of such members as they may have accepted in violation of same since adjournment of that convention, to their respective organizations, and for failure to do so, said Brewery Workers be and are hereby informed that their charter stands revoked on June 1, 1907, and said Brewery Workers be and are hereby informed that their failure to comply has, by their own action, worked the revocation of their charter.

(Signed)
"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President A. F. of L."

All that those locals of the I. B. of T. want is a fair chance to live and help those that handle the reins of horses, which is a great factor in the world of commerce, and this we propose to have, if possible, by fair means and to lend a hand in general emancipation of down-trodden labor through unionism.

M. E. KANE,
Business Agent for 229.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

August 26, 1907.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I regret very much to advise you of the death of one of our members, Brother Hammel. Brother Hammel was a faithful member of our local and we mourn his loss sincerely, and desire to express our deepest sympathy to the wife, the relatives and friends of our departed brother.

Brother Hammel received a sick and death benefit, which enabled us to give him a very nice funeral. We displayed our banner on the casket, and all the drivers from the stable in which he was employed attended the funeral.

He leaves a wife and five children, and the death benefit received by his wife was greatly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,
WM. CALLAM,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 763.

Elkhart, Ind., July 15, 1907.

To Organized Labor—Greeting:

The object of this circular letter of Local No. 335, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers of N. A., is to advertise the union-made band instruments manufactured in this city, and possibly help to create an increased demand for said instruments among all organized labor, its friends, and in particular among the union musicians throughout the country.

These instruments are the very best on the market and need no boost regarding their merits. The following are the union shops in this city: The C. G. Conn Co., the Buescher Band Instrument Co. and the Martin Band Instrument Co.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that these factories produce about 50 per cent. of all American band instruments made, and are the only organized union band instrument shops in this country, while firms like Lyon & Healy of Chicago, Frank Holton of Michigan City, H. N. White of Cleveland, O., and J. W. York & Sons of Grand Rapids, Mich., etc., are non-union shops. The latter firm is at present on the unfair list and a strike is on against them.

Brother musicians, when buying new band or orchestra instruments, be sure to get union-made instruments that have the label on them. Be in line with the times, because in the course of time organized labor in the United States will positively demand union-made instruments in parade and for all other occasions.

Brothers, let us stand united for union-made goods and union labor, and thereby assist us in increasing the output of the union shops in Elkhart, Ind. With this aim in view the men in these shops sincerely hope to improve their conditions and expect to receive more substantial benefits by helping to increase business for their employers, when it is demonstrated

that organized labor is responsible in achieving these results.

Above all, American bands ought to play American band instruments, union-made, to the American public.

Fraternally yours,
HUGO WINTERHOFF,
W. E. LLOYD,
C. W. CORNELIUS,
E. L. BURNS, President.

SENTIMENTS OF LOCAL 264, OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Some one must go to Boston,
And if it's only me;
We must elect a Gen. Sherman
That will march us to the sea.
Yes, we must elect a leader,
We have a good one now in Shea;
But if the delegates get to Boston
And vote some other way,
Why, well and good, let it be understood;
Don't act like a lot of pigs,
Or don't secede, for you know we need
Con Shea, Tom Hughes and Briggs;
For to me and you they have proved true
And we're having a hard fight,
And side by side they have been tried
And we know they are all right.
There's two sides to the question,
Let each side have its say,
And our local for one will vote, if they run,
For Hughes and Briggs and Shea.
We don't know if they're candidates,
But they should be nominated;
And it's our intention at the convention
To move they be reinstated.
That means to be re-elected—
Yes, it means far more than that;
We must keep out of the hands of scheming brigands
And know just where we're at.
And now, dear readers, we hear the seceders
Are coming to our town
With their new invention to hold a convention,
But we should turn them down.
The misled fellows are like a bellows—
When pumped a little they only blow;
But their goods are shoddy and, with Peabody,
The place for them is Idaho.

PAY ATTENTION.

How to succeed in any walk of life while not more difficult, comparatively speaking, today than formerly, still the task is decidedly more complicated and requires more thought, study and brains than at any previous time. This applies with greater force to the labor movement than to any other problem. This is especially true in competitive trades such as ours.

The greatest and most difficult problem, because of impatience, is how to keep the organized head of the procession from getting too far from the unorganized tail of the trade. The label, while a mighty powerful factor, will not or has not so far successfully solved this question.

In some cases too much dependence is placed upon the label. Certain action is taken by the union and then both the employers and men think the label will carry them through, but it does not always do so. When the limit is reached, label or no label, the union either remains stationary or slowly goes backwards.

In some cases there exists a false sense of security on the part of those who are employed who sometimes look upon the situation with indifference. This is a fatal mistake. There is growing intelligence on the part of all organized workers, and just as sure as day follows night we will wake up in time and find the proper remedy and apply it. Towns, cities, states and nations have made, and continue to make, mistakes. They stand still or go back for a time, but finally wake up. This is true of the labor movement. Despite the impatience of some and the scoffs of others, the labor movement is making steady progress in all directions; slow, too slow for some, but gaining sure. Even defeats are sometimes a gain if the lessons taught are heeded. Out of severe defeats and misfortune has grown man's greatest achievements. We learn by experience. Let us profit by them. Let us think, study and always try to act wisely, basing our action upon condition, circumstances and past experience.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

It lightens sorrow to have companions in your grief.—Cervantes.



THIS HOUSE BELONGS TO THE UNION.

One of the New State breweries owns a union horse. This animal, a splendid gray by the name of Jack, refuses to work more than nine hours a day. He times his working hours by the brewery whistle, and never deviates from the rules he seems to have laid down for himself. At 8 o'clock his workday begins, and nothing whatever will induce him to leave his stall before that hour. From 8 o'clock till noon he works faithfully, but when the noon whistle blows he stops, wherever he is, and will do nothing more till the 1 o'clock whistle sounds. At 1 he goes to work again and works till 6, when he starts for the stable, and cannot be stopped.

This extraordinary horse belongs to a team used in one of the yard drays, and is, aside from his union tendencies, one of the best horses in the brewery stables. He is strong and good natured, a great favorite with the teamsters, and a hard worker. His "union" principles were first noticed about a year ago, when he began timing his hours by the whistle. The workmen about the brewery were so much amused at this trick that they encouraged him in it, and really did much to make it a habit with him. It is not known what caused him to adopt such unusual practices, but the workmen believe that, being a horse of great intelligence, he noticed that the men employed at the brewery began and quit work as the whistle blew, and so decided that if that was the proper thing for men it was also the proper thing for horses.

"Jack is a good union horse," said one of the brewery employers, "and we let him wear a teamster's button in his forelock. We are all proud of him, and are thinking of making him an officer of the local, for if he can't make a speech he can act mighty well, and, as the old saying goes, 'Actions speak louder than words.' He don't sometimes strike for shorter hours or more pay, but he establishes his own hours, and woe to the teamster that tries to make him change them! He carries his own arbitration committee in his heels."

Horses are more sensible than some men. Join the union and be one of the agitators.—Exchange.

HOW THE PUBLIC IS BENEFITED BY THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

(By W. D. Mahon.)

I fear the general public does not realize or appreciate what the short hours of labor for street railway men mean to them as street car patrons and riders. This was clearly shown by the action of the last Illinois legislature, when a bill was defeated in the Senate, without scarcely any consideration, that proposed to give the street railway men shorter hours of labor, for I cannot believe that, had the legislature thoroughly investigated this question, or were the people thoroughly familiar, but that they would demand of their representatives that such a law be inaugurated.

A comparison of what the shorter

hours of labor means to the riding public can be had if we but examine the limited statistics that are in existence upon this question. In 1902 the United States Census Bureau made an investigation of the conditions prevailing upon the street railways throughout the United States, and from those figures we can see the benefit to the public of the shorter hours of labor for street railway employes.

In the State of Massachusetts the hours of street railway men are regulated by law, and that law provides that no man shall work over ten hours in any one day. Now, the statistics gathered by the government for the year 1902 show that in the State of Massachusetts during that year there were carried by the street railways of the state 605,228,936 passengers. It further shows that there were injured 4,142 persons, being an average of one person to every 146,127 passengers carried. The reports of Massachusetts also show that there were 82 people killed by the street railways during the year 1902, or an average of one person to every 7,381,296 passengers carried.

In the State of Illinois there is no law governing this matter. The unions have not yet got the hours of labor down to the ten-hour basis. In fact, in 1902 we had just commenced the work of organization in that state, and the working hours prevailing at that time were from twelve to fourteen per day for street railway employes. Now, the government report shows that in the State of Illinois there were carried 590,598,228 passengers. There were injured 6,282 passengers, an average of one passenger injured to every 94,014 carried, while in Massachusetts, where the street railway men work but ten hours per day, there was only one injured to every 146,127. The report further shows that in the State of Illinois there were 136 persons killed, an average of one to every 4,342,634; in round figures, to every 4,000,000 in Illinois, while in Massachusetts there was only one killed to every 7,000,000.

There is a volume of argument in these figures that, were the public thoroughly familiar, I do not believe it would be so indifferent to the demands of the street railway men for the shorter hours of labor, for the people would see in these figures that the movement for shorter hours on the part of the street railway men is not a selfish one, but a movement that carries with it the protection to life, limb and the welfare of the traveling public.—The Union Leader.

THINK OF IT!

The money spent for war purposes in this country of ours, if used to pay old-age pensions, would furnish $3.00 a week to every person over sixty years of age in the United States. But of course it's better to be able to brag about being a world power than it is to have common sense and make life a blessing to two or three million old people. Half a billion a year, the amount spent for war purposes, would, if judiciously expended for a few years, give us the finest roads in the world. The soldiers could build them and the officers could engineer the work. That half billion a year would go a long way toward giving every poor boy and girl a good education. But we don't pay taxes for our own benefit. Some day we will have direct legislation and make laws for ourselves.—St. Joseph Union.

Organized labor makes a higher standard of wages. This has a tendency to elevate the wage of unorganized labor. In the same degree the low rate to which unorganized labor is forced to submit has its influence in lowering the standard sought by organized labor. Thus, non-unionism is an obstruction to the prosperity of the wage earner and society.—Ex.

Notes

The Irish city of Belfast has been suffering from a "carters'" strike. Street fighting between strikers and troops, with three persons killed and hundreds wounded, was reported on the 12th. On the 13th the priests of Belfast offered to preserve order by moral suasion, and on being given opportunity, succeeded in carrying the day through without open violence, though excited crowds collected, and paving stones were stacked in heaps ready for use. Efforts at arbitration are under way.

♣ ♣ ♣

"High dues are a necessity not only to the unions of Chicago, but to our organization everywhere. The present strike in San Francisco demonstrates the necessity of a larger and stronger defense fund. We have to set the defense fund at least at $1,000,000 and get that amount in our treasury as soon as possible. This looks like a great deal of money, but truly does not amount to much when we consider the field in which we have to use it and the number of members it must defend."—W. D. Mahon, International President Street Railway Employes.

THE COMMITTEE WORE "HEADLIGHT" OVERALLS AS BALL COSTUMES.

We believe all of our readers will be interested in the "Headlight" ad. which appears on the outside back cover of this month's magazine. The men whose pictures are there shown represent the committee in charge of the recent ball given by the B. of L. F. & E. Lodge, No. 127, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. They conceived the idea of all dressing in complete suits of "Headlight" overalls as their ball costume. Looking at the photograph it is easy to believe that they were the hit of the evening. Our readers will be interested to know the names of these gentlemen, which are as follows:

Top Row—Reading from left to right: H. Wise, A. K. Dennis, L. Tisdale, Geo. Collings and A. Bedard.

Bottom Row—Reading from left to right: James O'Brien, Chas. Boyd, James McLachlan, W. Borland, F. Bennett and W. Horner.

All are members of the B. of L. F. & E., Division No. 127.

Every union man should constitute himself a committee of one on seeking out and bringing into his local such men as are fitted and qualified for membership.

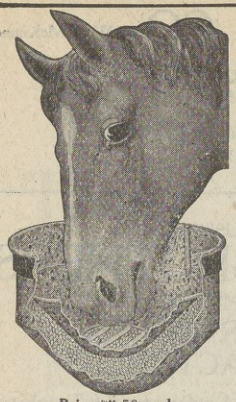
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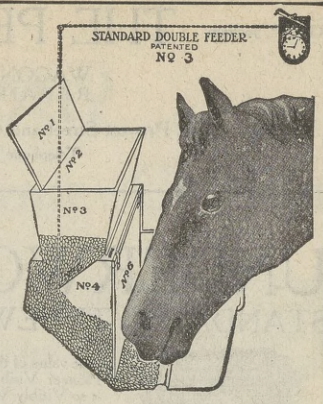
¶ Write for our illustrated book, "What To Do." Remember, In Union there is Strength.

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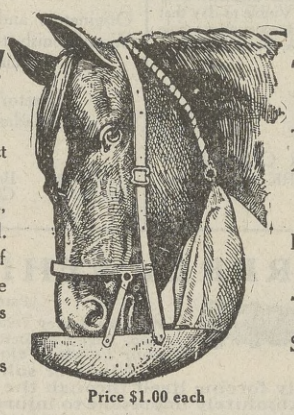
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Prevents waste of grain, colic, indigestion, and bolting of feed.

Money Saved. Four quarts of feed from Standard Boxes give more nutriment than six quarts from any similar device.

Anything a horse eats or drinks can be used in our boxes.



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Standard Street Feeders

The only sanitary device ever made.

Automatic—Feeds all the grain to the horse and none to the street.

Does away with disease-breeding nose bags.

Saves 25 per cent. of your feed and doctor's bills.

Standard Slow Feeders are guaranteed to produce satisfactory results.

Use Standard Feed Boxes and Bags and save $32.00 in feed every year on each horse. Results guaranteed.

Send for FREE booklet "HINTS TO HORSE OWNERS."

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Grain, Feed,
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STANDARD TYPEWRITER



The value of the Visibility of the Pioneer Visible **UNDERWOOD** is so Visibly Visible to-day that inventors are devoting their whole time to Visible Construction.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY
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ESTABLISHED 1858

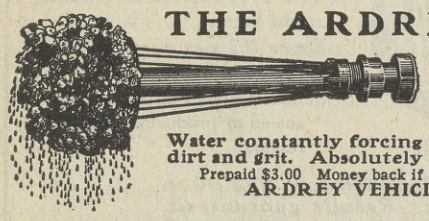
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[Patented Aug. 15, 1905.]

With the Ardrey Vehicle Washer you can keep your Carriage, Auto, Buggy or Delivery Wagon clean, *without wetting your hands or clothes.*

Made of solid brass, fits any ordinary hose. Water constantly forcing itself through the sponge immediately removes all dirt and grit. Absolutely impossible to injure the finest finish.

Prepaid $3.00 Money back if not satisfactory. Booklet **FREE.**

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Incorporated

Capital $130,000

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Contractors' Bottom Dumping, EndDumping, Stone Spreading, Coal Wagons and Carts.

We manufacture BottomDumping Wagons for handling earth, brick and stone. These wagons have steel doors and steel necks, and are the lightest running wagons there are in the market. They are equipped with a foot dumping device so that the driver has free use of both hands and does not necessitate stopping the team to discharge the load. We also manufacture Coal Wagons, Ash Wagons, Garbage Wagons and Carts. If you are in the market, before placing your order write for a catalogue.

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Directors—Otis M. Bigelow, Pres.; Walter A. Cook, V.-Pres.; James R. Shea, Sec.; L. L. Cramer, Treas.; Thos. C. Drennan

Teamsters:

Have You?

These Labels in Your Clothing



For Ready Made Clothing

THESE ARE THE
UNITED
GARMENT WORKERS'
UNION LABELS



For Clothing Made to Order

If Not You are Employing Non-Union Labor

ALL GENUINE LABELS ARE SEWED IN BY MACHINE STITCHING IN THE POCKETS of PANTS, COATS and VESTS

WHAT DID YOU SAY?
UNION LABEL ON HARNESS, SADDLES AND COLLARS?
WHY I NEVER SAW ONE.
YOU DID'NT? WELL I AM SURPRISED.
HERE IT IS.

DEMAND IT AND		**YOU WILL GET IT**

¶ Now the next time you visit a HARNESS SHOP ask the proprietor to show it to you; if he is unable to do so, tell him you are sorry he cannot comply with your request but you are duty bound to patronize only those shops that are fair to Organized Labor.

HEADLIGHT

UNION MADE

OVERALLS



Worn By Winnepeg Firemen at Annual Ball given by B.L.F.& E. Lodge No.127.

Winnipeg, Man., April 26, 1907.

Messrs. Larned, Carter & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:

"HEADLIGHT" overalls certainly made a great hit in this town last night!

The committee in charge of the Annual Ball B. of L. F. & E. wore complete suits of "HEADLIGHTS" as their ball costumes.

I understand the full committee did not show up the morning "after the ball".

However, the group is rather a fine looking lot of men after the severe winter they have had fighting snow blockades. If you place this ad in the journals, kindly state that White & Manahan are exclusive "HEADLIGHT" agents for Winnipeg & Kenora.

Yours truly,

WHITE & MANAHAN.

LARNED. CARTER & CO.

MAKERS — DETROIT, MICH.

OCTOBER, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

$1.00 PER YEAR

10 CENTS PER COPY



THE FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Always Uniform Often Imitated Never Equaled

No well-equipped stable should be without

Frazer Harness Oil - Frazer Harness Soap
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Frazer White Castile Harness Soap—"Fine as Silk"

FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.

CHICAGO NEW YORK ST. LOUIS



HIGHEST AWARD

World's Fair, Chicago, Ills., 1893
World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., 1904

EVERY TEAMSTER Should try this Polish. You will be surprised how quick it works. Once used always used. Sold by the leading harness houses the world over.

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This is the U. S. Government Guarantee Mark you will find with every cake and package of

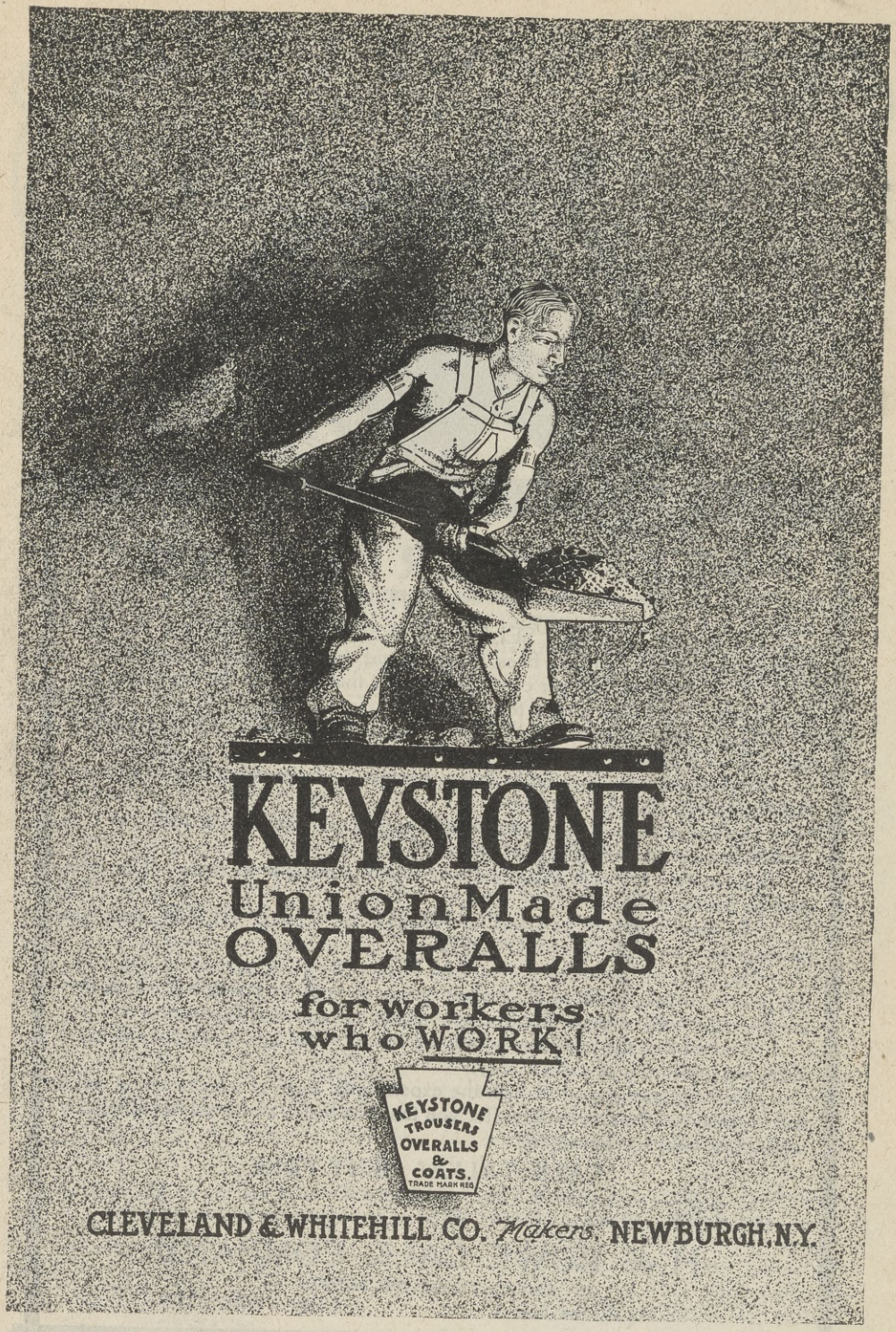
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And Antiseptic Specialties

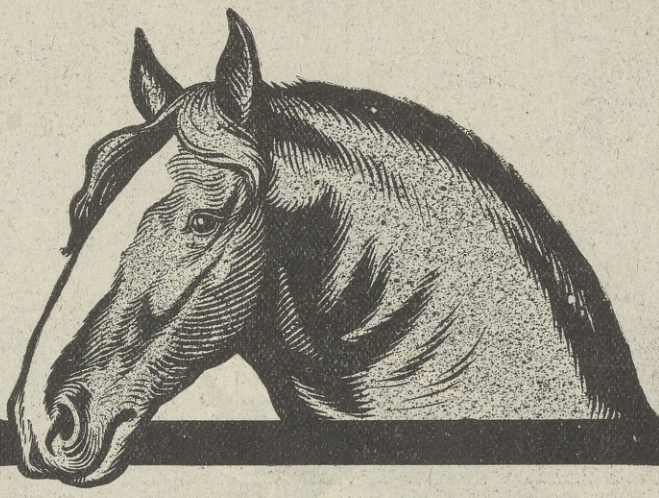
issued from our factories hereafter. ¶Not the slightest change had to be made in the composition of our soaps to get this Government Guarantee Mark of Purity, either. ¶Buchan's soaps have been the **purest** and **best** soaps on the market for forty years.

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Union Made
OVERALLS
for workers
who WORK!
KEYSTONE
TROUSERS
OVERALLS
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COATS.
TRADE MARK REG.
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SELF-SHARPENING

ENDORSED BY MASTER HORSESHOERS N. P. ASSOCIATION

The making of genuine SELF-SHARPENING CALKS calls for long experience, scientific methods, finest materials and skill of the highest order.

The dullest manufacturer can turn out calks that look like the real thing, but go dull when put to the service test.

Simply talk, promises, declarations, etc., do not make ANY brand of calks GOOD calks.

It takes more of a foundation than mere talk, and something that lasts longer than "wind" to make good calks.

The test of a good calk is the satisfaction it gives when almost worn out.

Any shoe calk will give satisfaction WHEN NEW.

The mere fact that a calk is made of steel is nothing in its favor. The steel must be hardened SCIENTIFICALLY.

The good calk must be MADE RIGHT to WEAR RIGHT, and that means it must be SELF-SHARPENING.

The H and Rowe Calks wear right, because they are perfect in design, faultless in construction, made of the highest quality of steel, by scientific methods that are the outgrowth of years of study, experiment and practical experience.

We find that the problems, which we solved years ago, are bothering most of the manufacturers of calks to-day.

We long since passed through the experimental stage of manufacturing calks, and in these two famous brands offer you the most highly perfected and absolutely satisfactory calks on the market.

"CALK TALKS" SENT FREE

Send for our booklet, "Calk Talks." It tells all about calks, and the REASON WHY the H Calk (all steel) and the Rowe Calk (steel center) are the best in the world.

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109-111 Broad Street NEW YORK CITY

THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume IV Number 12
October, 1907

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

Office of Publication, 147 East Market St. Indianapolis, Indiana

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(All orders payable in advance.)

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SHOULD WOMEN IN THE HOME BE INTERESTED IN TRADES UNIONS AND THE UNION LABEL?

Woman, whether employed in the mill or the factory, or in the home looking after the needs of the family, plays an important part in the world's work and should be interested in all that concerns it. If she works at an organized trade, and does not become a part of the organization, she is not only standing directly in her own light but is doing a great injustice to her fellow workers.

The woman in the home (possibly the home of a Union man) who spends money earned under Union regulations for goods that have been made under the most unfavorable conditions, may not be directly affecting herself or her husband, but she is prolonging the struggle of the workers for better conditions. (Look for the Union Label!)

Every time we make a purchase we become an employer, and work for or against our own best interests. It is inconsistent for the wives of Union men to be the employers of non-organized labor. I regret to say that in this matter women have been rather indifferent, notwithstanding the fact that through organization the

natural bread winner of the family has been able to command better wages, shorter hours and improved conditions. Better wages mean more home comforts. Shorter hours for the bread winner mean not only better health for all, but shorter hours for the housekeeper. It was this apparent indifference on the part of women as individuals which showed the need of the formation of the Woman's International Union Label League—an organization which is filling a long felt want. Although the underlying principles of our organization are unselfish, we fully realize that everything we do to improve the conditions of the natural bread winner of the family is indirectly in the best interest of every member of his household.

The objects of the Woman's International Union Label League are: to promote the welfare of the wage earners; to discountenance the sweatshop system of production by encouraging the sale of Union-made goods; to gain a universal 8-hour day; to abolish Child Labor; to secure equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex; to aid the Sunday and early closing movement; to urge industrial and political equality for women.

The Union Label is by far the most effective weapon in the hands of Trades Unionists to-day. If Union men and their families would buy only such goods as show the label, the result would be far more helpful to the cause than any strike could ever hope to be. According to statistics, child labor has increased 33 1-3 per cent. within the past ten years. This fact alone should inspire women to a determined effort to do their part to prevent the employment of children. They can do this by persistently demanding the Union Label. It will not be found on any article made wholly or in part by a child.

To organized labor I believe I can safely say: There is nothing you can do that will bring about better results than to devote time and effort to the organization of Locals of Woman's International Union Label League. Women must be taught the value of the Union Label, and that it is women who are the purchasing power. A united effort on the part of women in the interest of the Union Label would prove the greatest possible help to the organization of both men and women.

I am ever ready and anxious, upon request, to send information pertaining to this organization. Address,

ANNIE FITZGERALD,
International President W. U. L. L.,
286 S. Homan Avenue, Chicago.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

To prospective purchasers of pianos, organs or other musical instruments the following facts, gleaned from the officials of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America, may prove of great value.

1. All union-made pianos, organs and musical instruments bear the label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.

2. Dealers representing instruments minus the union label as union made are seeking to deceive.

3. Any responsible dealer, no matter where located, can secure union-label instruments.

4. The label of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union is granted free of charge to all manufacturers operating Union factories.

5. Union-label instruments are guaranteed by the organization to be superior to those not bearing the label.

The officials assure us that any additional information desired will be cheerfully furnished, on application. Address 40 Seminary ave., Chicago, Ill.

LABOR TEMPLES AND LABOR LEADERS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

There is nothing that develops a man quite so well as placing upon him some kind of responsibility which compels him to make good. Many workingmen know how true this is in connection with the purchase of a home, especially when they had just about enough money to pay down to bind the bargain—the remainder to be paid off in monthly installments. Somehow, that kind of a proposition puts a man on his mettle. He is ready to deny himself many a thing which he formerly thought was a necessity. There was a real satisfaction in feeling that he lived in a home which was actually his own. It gave him a pride which can not possibly belong to him who rents. It gave him a dignity which seemed to place him away above the average man who had no such responsibility. Somehow the neighbors thought more of him, and duly respected his standing in the community as a property owner. It brought its hardships, and its burdens, but these were not to be compared with the compensations which came as the result of the struggle for the making of a real home.

If this is true of the individual, it also applies to an organization. The society that owns its own building soon has an influence in town which few other things can bring to it. How true this is of the fraternal orders as well as business houses. One of the most hopeful signs of the times in the labor movement is the fact that in dozens of towns in this country central labor unions are making a struggle to secure "labor temples" which shall be a credit to the union workingmen of their cities.

There is need for such buildings in every community. One of the great disadvantages in many cities is the lack of unity and co-operation among working people. Their meeting halls are scattered all over town, and many of them put up with miserably close and dirty quarters, largely because they can not find better places which are as convenient in other directions. Workingmen need social centers, such as this would give them. They should have central bureaus which shall be in charge of the most competent and best-informed official upon whom they can lay their hands—a man who has large ideas about the labor question and its present day needs. He should be a labor statesman and he should be so protected and safeguarded from petty jealousies that he can look every man in the eye and tell him—whatever he thinks should be said upon that occasion. If he isn't big enough to keep from becoming a tyrant or a czar, he isn't the man for the job. Labor would profit immensely if it had such a man in every city who would be honored for his work's sake. It will not be an easy job, but it can be made so valuable a one that even the kickers will be made to see its effectiveness.

A labor temple in every city, worthy of its workingmen, and a strong man to guide their destinies—that's what I'd like to see.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CIRCULAR.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12.

To the Membership of the International Typographical Union:

The United Typothetae of America was in convention in Niagara Falls, Canada, on the 10th and 11th of this month.

I am in a position to state positively that not more than thirty delegates were in attendance upon this convention.

The sessions covered only two days, approximately a total of only twelve hours.

President Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, appeared before the conven-

tion and requested a modification of the contract between the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the United Typothetae of America on the closed-shop question. His request was turned down by the remnant of the typothetae. I understand that President Berry will recommend to his organization, on a referendum proposition, that immediate demand be made for the eight-hour day and closed shop.

My information is also to the effect that a more disconsolate, disgusted, and utterly routed relic of a once great organization never met in convention than the United Typothetae of America in its Niagara Falls session this week.

Claim was made in the newspapers in an inconspicuous item that 150 delegates were in attendance at the typothetae convention. But I reiterate, and I am prepared with evidence to sustain the statement, that not more than thirty delegates were in attendance, and that the convention was an absolute, abject failure.

If any further evidence were needed that we have won the greatest industrial battle of modern times; that beyond peradventure we have established the eight-hour day; that we have contributed most materially to the universal shorter workday, it was furnished by the pitiful exhibition of the United Typothetae of America in annual session in Niagara Falls this week. Fraternally,

JAMES M. LYNCH.

THE BREWERY CONTROVERSY.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.

To Organized Labor Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Greeting:

For the information of all loyal trades unionists interested in carrying out the decisions of the American Federation of Labor in reference to the jurisdiction questions that have arisen between the engineers, firemen and teamsters, we deem it advisable to make a statement of the troubles existing between the United Brewery Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in this city.

In the year of 1905 the brewery employers of this city, through the advice of this central body as to what beer drivers were recognized by the American Federation of Labor, signed up a five-year agreement to employ none but members of Local Union No. 701, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

No serious objection was raised by the united brewery workers' unions against this decision, in so far as working with 701's drivers was concerned, until the decision of the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor. At that convention the teamsters' international was given control over all beer drivers, and a committee from this trades council waited upon the different brewery bosses and requested them to live up to the agreement signed up in 1905. Previous to this decision, for the sake of peace and harmony, the teamsters were not particular in enforcing the agreement with the brewery bosses, knowing that the Minneapolis Convention would come to a definite decision as to the jurisdiction of teamsters.

The brewery bosses readily agreed to the request of the trades council, and called upon their teamsters to become members of Local No. 701, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, some of whom were members of a teamsters' union organized by the brewery workers, said local being known as "Beer Drivers No. 215." The bosses informed them that their places would not be filled nor they discharged if they would become members of Local Union No. 701, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. As they insisted on remaining in No. 215, United Brewery Workers, in order to carry out their agreement, the brewery bosses were forced into

the position of notifying the members of Local No. 215 that their places would have to be filled with members of Local Union No. 701, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, according to their agreement.

Following this action, the inside brewery workers, on the first day of June, fifteen days prior to the expiration of their agreements with the brewery bosses, ordered all their men to strike in sympathy with Local Union No. 215, thereby refusing to work with the teamsters who had been awarded the jurisdiction over beer-drivers at the Minneapolis convention. The beer bosses inquired from the inside brewery workers as to whether they had any grievance against them or whether it was a question of hours and wages which caused them to take this sudden action against them. The bosses were informed that the inside workers would remain at work provided they discharged the members of Local No. 701, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and make an agreement with Local Union No. 215, United Brewery Workers, in violation of their agreement with Local Union No. 701. This the bosses refused to do, and every one employed in and around the breweries deserted his position. This left the brewery bosses nothing to do but call upon the trades council to protect them in carrying out an agreement made in good faith—to employ beer drivers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The trades council insisted on the brewery bosses living up to their agreement in conformity with the decision of the Minneapolis Convention, guaranteeing them the protection of all loyal members of the American Federation of Labor. The brewery bosses found no trouble in filling the places of the inside workers who had gone out against the employment of members of Local No. 701, International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The workers who took the places of the men on the inside of the breweries are all citizens of New Orleans, and desire to be loyal to the American Federation of Labor. Immediately after their employment they got together and appealed to Organizer Leonard to secure them a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Organizer Leonard made application for the charter with the understanding that, in the event of a settlement of the brewery controversy at the Norfolk convention, they were to be transferred to the United Brewery Workers' Union. The above action of Organizer Leonard was indorsed by the trades council of this city, and so reported to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, which in turn decided to leave the matter of granting this charter to the Norfolk convention.

In the meantime the local brewery workers of this city have been carrying on a vicious fight against this trades council by abusing its members and officers and all those who are loyal and standing by the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, through the medium of a scurrilous publication known as the Labor World, edited by one Oscar Ammeringer, who has been imported and hired by the united brewery workers. They have also placed on the unfair list all the beer manufactured by the brewery bosses who are standing by the American Federation of Labor.

They have employed the notorious Howard H. Caldwell and one Covington Hall, two Industrial (wonder) Workers of the World, who are making a tour of the city and attempting to stir up strife against the American Federation of Labor. They have also organized a new central body, composed of the brewery workers' unions and a few disgruntled malcontents.

This is a true statement of the cause leading up to jurisdiction troubles between the brewery workers and teamsters of this city, and we hope that when you have read the

above statement you will show the same loyalty and interest in carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor (the highest parent labor body in the United States) as have been displayed by the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans in this controversy.

Yours fraternally,
CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS,
ROBT. E. LEE, President.
CHAS. E. BOEHLER, Sec.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT.

There is no more detestable being than the strike breaker. He resembles the human ghoul who goes about living on human bodies. The union men are fighting for a just cause. It has come to the point where great organizations must be fought by great organizations. Plans must be carefully laid and executed, but delay is not at all advisable. It is not a fight between the rich and poor—it is a fight between the hog and the man who seeks to secure his equal share in the goods of this world. The union man wants nothing more—just a square deal and an equal footing.—Springfield(Ill.) Tradesman.

LABOR'S MORAL STANDARD.

If what is now being proved against the beef trust were proved against the American Federation of Labor Congress would hold a special session and wipe it out of existence.

The fact is that trades unionists have to live up to a higher standard of morality than any other class of citizens. They are under the law, not above it, like the trusts and the judges and the lawyers and the politicians. If they make one slip, down comes the net, and they are caught. You may be sure that when labor leaders are at large it is because they have a right to be let alone. The same can not be said of many millionaires.—Herbert N. Casson.

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

That there is a child labor problem in this country does not speak very well for free America. That people should unite in order to strike out competition and do away with the needless expense is no more than evolution, but when individuals and corporations employ little children in order to increase their dividends, it is an outrage upon humanity in general. Millions of dollars' worth of manufactured wealth lies idle all over the land in stores and in warehouses, and there is demand for more of this wealth at remunerative prices after paying men good wages for producing it. There is no call for the working of babes, and only the heartless devotees of insatiate greed could so far forget their human origin as to burn up the lives of multitudes of children on the altars of ambition. It does not harm a child to learn to work. It is well for him, and to learn how to do things and do them right should be a part of every child's education; but when children are taken from the schools before they have had time to grasp even the primary principles of education and are made to do the work that should be done by the father, at prices that would enable him to support them in comfort, it becomes the duty of the public to declare war upon the men or the firms that insist upon practicing slavery in this particular form.

SOLOMON A GOOD BOSS.

Old King Solomon was a wise employer. He not only organized his employes into a labor union, but he gave them an eight-hour day and established a warden at the west gate of the temple to see that all men received their wages and that none went away dissatisfied. The teachings of this wisest of grand masters are in striking contrast with the practice of some of his latter day followers who pretend to believe in and obey his teachings.—Potters Herald.

Correspondence

SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—We had a grand Labor Day observance on September 2 in this metropolis of the coal fields. We had a big parade in the morning followed by a mass meeting in the afternoon. Arthur Brisbane, the chief speaker, the man who writes editorials for the Wm. R. Hearst newspapers, said some encouraging words for the twelve thousand or more men who marched in the procession that was led by the president of the Central Labor Union. This Labor Day goes down in the history of Labor Days in this city as being the grandest ever held. Here let me quote some of Mr. Brisbane's remarks on labor. I will just take a few paragraphs which I think are just to the point as far as the employer and employe are concerned, and they should be of interest to both of them. Mr. Brisbane: "All are united, I am told, that Scranton is the most thoroughly organized city in this country. I have seen labor union bootblacks, labor union messenger boys, and I have talked with labor union newspaper reporters and learned from them that all classes of workers in Scranton believe in sticking together; united for mutual assistance and for progress. You men in Scranton do well to celebrate this day together; first in a parade to show your numbers and enthusiasm and then in gatherings. It is a wholesome thing for those that dislike labor unions and good wages to have the numbers and the brotherly feeling of the workers impressed upon them. It is good also for the workers to meet, parade and realize their own strength. I was very glad to see in your parade delivery wagons and splendidly arranged floats from many of your big stores. It is a good sign when business men begin to realize that their prosperity depends on the workers' prosperity." Right here I must say that 229, I. B. of T., took no small part in this parade. Your members done themselves proud on that day. One of our men was marshal of industrial division. You may feel sure he would not let a man drive a team if there was a man on any of those wagons, as well as cabs, that was not paid up to September and a member of Local 229, I. B. of T. We had about three hundred men in that division, and we caused many to take notice of us, and we surprised a good many of our own members, as well as some of the employers who used to look on the Teamsters' Union as a small side issue of the labor cause, but from that day on to the present time those who had those small opinions of us have changed their minds. This is no dream, but a reality, and I am in the position to see it, but with all the honor of Labor Day our boys did not get the idea that they are the only ones in the labor movement.

We had a grand meeting on the night of September 21, 1907, with the brewery owners in reference to those men driving teams around the breweries. The meeting was called to order by the secretary of the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company in its offices. We talked the matter over

and came to a mutual understanding and we will have another conference some time in the coming November or some time after the A. F. of L. convention adjourns, but the change is coming. The workers are learning to stand together. They are becoming every day more conscious of their common interest. We think some more of the local corresponding secretaries should drop a letter to the journal. Let us get acquainted with one another is the wish of yours for the old I. B. of T.

W. E. KANE,
Business Agent, I. B. of T., 229.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—For the first time in several years Washington bakery drivers had the greater portion of Labor Day as a holiday. At a special meeting of the union, after hearing the report of a committee previously appointed by President Small to confer with a committee from the Merchant Bakers' Association, a resolution was adopted requiring all morning drivers to have their wagons off the streets on that day by 9 a. m., and all hot bread, cake and pie men by 1 p. m. Several of the more active members took part in the celebration of the day by the Central Labor Union at Luna Park, which was a huge success in every way. A feature of the occasion was the rendition of James L. Feeney's song, "Stick to the Union, Jack," by the C. L. U. Labor Day children's chorus and the Greater Washington Band.

Death has claimed another member of No. 33. Brother James Brown died at Sibley Hospital after an illness of about three weeks from typhoid fever. A death certificate had been filed with the health department giving the fever as the primary cause and hemorrhages, lasting five hours, as the immediate cause of death. More than two days later, however, the coroner's office was notified that Brown had jumped from a second-story window while delirious, his death occurring a few minutes later. An autopsy was performed, as a result of which an inquest was held. It was found that the nurse was absent from the room at the time of the occurrence, and a verdict of neglect was rendered. The hospital authorities were also censured for not having the windows properly screened. Mr. Brown was twenty-eight years old and was married.

At the regular meeting of No. 33, September 4, the report of the delegate to the Boston convention was read. The report was followed with close attention and was approved.

At this meeting twenty-five dollars was appropriated for the striking telegraphers.

In order that our membership may be kept in closer touch with the labor movement generally, the union has subscribed in a body for the Trades Unionist, the official labor paper of Washington and Alexandria.

In the death of his youngest daughter, Ruby G. Childs, a bright girl of fifteen years, at the residence, 529 Ninth street, Southeast, Brother Wm. Childs and family sustained a severe loss in which they have the sympathy of the craft and a large circle of friends. Brother Childs represented Soda and Mineral Water Drivers' Union No. 372 in the late convention, and his fellow delegates will be pained to learn of his sad bereavement, which occurred only two weeks after his return home. Fraternally yours,

FRED W. FOX,
Press Correspondent, Local 33.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia and vicinity, held September 9, 1907, I was directed to furnish you copies of the following resolutions with the

request that you kindly publish the same:

Whereas, The constitution of the United States, Section 8, Article I, has empowered Congress with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and

Whereas, The constitution, Section 8, Article I, has further empowered Congress to establish postoffices and post roads, and

Whereas, The present system of telegraphy is but a modern development of the postoffice, and it has been decided by the supreme court of the United States that telegraph companies are engaged in interstate commerce; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia that the greed and avarice of the telegraph companies of the United States are the immediate cause of the present unfortunate strike of the telegraph operators, which interferes with the dispatch of public and private business and social correspondence; and as it is the desire of this body to strike at the root of the evil, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, requesting him to declare in favor of government ownership of the telegraph, and to urge upon Congress the importance and necessity for the same, in order to avoid a repetition of the present troubles in this regard.

Whereas, Charles A. Stillings, United States public printer, has violated the eight-hour law, is an advocate of the "open-shop policy," and has been active in promoting the same, and as his attitude in this respect is a blow aimed at the cause of trade unionism, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing it, thereby humiliating its members, and

Whereas, The said Charles A. Stillings has reduced the wages of many faithful and competent public servants under his charge, and increased the salaries of already well-paid officials, including himself, and

Whereas, He has sought to disrupt labor unions in general and the Bookbinders' Union in particular, by dismissing from public service some of its most earnest and hardworking officers, and all for the purpose of intimidating them as members of their union and humiliating them in the eyes of the public, which conduct brands him as an enemy of union labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, assembled, on the 9th day of September, 1907, that the said Charles A. Stillings is a pronounced enemy of organized labor and has used his high office as a weapon to annoy and oppress its members and destroy unionism itself; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we request the President of the United States to remove the said Charles A. Stillings from the office of public printer by reason of his lawlessness, inefficiency, injustice and hostility to organized labor and its members, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States requesting, his removal forthwith.
questing his removal forthwith.

Fraternally,
SAM DE NEDREY,
Sec.-Org. Cent. Labor Union.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Great Ruler of All Things to muster from our ranks our most esteemed brother and co-worker, William Yates, who was so suddenly called to the great beyond on Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1907, be it

Resolved, That Local No. 96, I. B. of T., in executive session, hereby extends to the bereaved mother and other relatives of Brother Yates, our sin-

cere sympathy in this their hour of bereavement. And, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our organization be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of our realization of our untimely loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our union, a copy sent to the heart-stricken mother and other members of the bereaved family, a copy sent to our official Magazine, and the same to the local labor press for publication.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH O'DOWD,
T. GEIMMET,
J. W. GLORE,
FRANK ONETTA,
J. E. LONGSTREET,
Committee.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—With your permission I would like to ask, through the columns of our Magazine, of the seceding, or knocking, element among the teamsters of this country, what they propose to do now. Those who seceded at Chicago last year gave as their only reason for so doing that they were opposed to the re-election of President C. P. Shea.

This they did notwithstanding the fact that they knew at that time that President Shea stood charged by the Employers' Association with crimes which, if they could have proven them true would have placed President Shea behind prison bars for years to come.

The seceders took this stand knowing full well that the charges against our president were without foundation and trumped up by our enemies for the sole purpose of putting away one of the greatest, the most determined and the most fearless captains of unionism that the movement ever knew, C. P. Shea, our president, and a man that can successfully meet any condition that happens to confront him, whether it be conflict, victory or temporary defeat, which is the only kind of defeat he knows, the proof of which is found in the manly and trade-union manner in which he accepted his defeat for the presidency at Boston by our worthy president-elect, D. J. Tobin, when he so proudly proclaimed to the convention that D. J. Tobin was his international president as well as ours, and that he knew no secession, but stands ready to lend his every effort in support of the president and the newly elected Executive Board.

That is the kind of spirit that if found within the bosoms of our general membership will soon place the I. B. of T. where it rightfully belongs, second to no craft in the American labor fleet.

Have we got it in us? Will we be union men? Will we support the officers that we elect? Will we all pay our legitimate per capita tax, and thus provide the necessary funds to carry on the work of organization, and to protect the same and otherwise support our International union, and its laws?

If so let us begin at once, there has been too much time lost already. The enemy is taking advantage of our mistakes.

Heed the handwriting on the wall,
"United we stand, divided we fall."

J. E. LONGSTREET.

BETS DECLARED OFF.

Two Irishmen went fishing the other day, and before beginning operations they made a wager as to who would make the biggest catch. They had been fishing about an hour, with little or no success, when one of them, who had been standing, lost his balance and fell headlong into the water. The other gave a yell on seeing this and cried: "Begorra. If ye're going to dive for them the bet is off."



JOSEPH HEBERLE—AN APPRECIATION.

(By E. L. Hitchens.)

"Now, there was found in a certain city a poor, wise man, who, by his wisdom, delivered the city. Yet, no one remembered this same poor, wise man.—Bible.

We note the passing of great men. We build for them the hall of fame and rear for them the lofty monuments. That they rose from lowly station and made their way over all obstacles to places of greatness and of power, but adds zest to our laudations and our eulogies. But what shall we say of him who was lowly and remained lowly; who conquered, but neither sought nor attained place or prominence because of what he won? Teamster, hack driver he was in the beginning and at the end. Yet in that career is the record of things done that belong to the achievements of the great and to the revered. Measuring what he did by what he was—the results of his labors by his gifts and his opportunities—Joseph Heberle was one of Cincinnati's great men.

Denied an education for himself, he had a passion for it for others. Friendless himself in his early days, without home or kin, his heart nurtured a great desire that for his fellows there should be such conditions as would make for them both home and all the ties of family. Having no children himself, he loved them all, no matter to whom they belonged, and most of all the children whom he found making up the great mass of white-slave labor in the factories.

This man, who was hardly able to speak intelligible English, threw himself into every good cause with a devotion that burned like an unquenchable fire. He it was who pushed along the cause of the kindergarten; the social settlement idea found in him its champion, and when the question of the free text books in the public schools was finally settled by enactment into law, to him more than to any one man this result was due. He was at the head of the law and education committee in the Central Labor Council, where for years he had a forceful hand in shaping labor and sociological legislation. He met and convinced the leading men in all the professions—the law, the clergy, the judges on the bench, the scholars in school and university, not only of his sincerity, but the wisdom and justice of his proposals. The modernizing of our local public schools may well be said to date from the introduction of free school books and the pressure to observe the kindergarten and its place in education. The chief force in bringing to pass free school books was Heberle. I might go on—there are many things to say that can't be said. The last work of the man was like all the rest. He did what others had failed to do. For years the ministers of Cincinnati had yearned for the abolition of Sunday funerals. Heberle found the way. He organized and built up the Hack and Cabmen's Union. To do this was a gigantic task. They were poorly paid at best. When he took hold their conditions were wretched, they had no idea of

organization and apparently it was a hopeless task. He worked at his job for three long years, slept in the stable if necessary, put wages, health, energy and all he could command into this work. Stable after stable became organized. Then, with a union behind him, he went to the ministers and got their backing, to business men of philanthropic mind, to anybody who could help, and put the pressure on to the boards and directors of the cemeteries. Sunday funerals will soon belong to the past. He worked this way in whatever cause he championed. His strategy was perfect. Begin with the humble and the lowly, then draw in those higher up, and finally the total pressure would be irresistible. In all this was no element whatsoever of personal advancement. He could not have used anything so gained. He was lowly, belonged to the ranks of the lowly, and stayed there. But in his heart was the same desire that beats in the best, the wisest, the greatest—a consuming desire to benefit his fellow man. Of him it can be truly said: He came that we might have a larger life, and have it still more abundantly. This teamster knew what something of that larger life was, for the poets, the writers of science, the great playwrights and the historians were his teachers and companions. Had thought of self, or pride, or vanity been his counselors, he could have risen to a place of leadership and power. But for him there was the single mind, the steadfast purpose. Those who possessed him were his neighbors and their needs—for himself he had no thought nor care.

Shall this man pass away unnoticed in the city that owes him so much? It would be a fitting thing, indeed, that some public acknowledgment were made on the part of institutions and men to rear to this man's memory a shaft suitable in character to the man's life it would commemorate. Thousands of families to whom the expense of providing school books for their children no longer is a bar to their education; men and women of culture to whom this lowly man's example was an inspiration—all who admire the steadfastness of purpose that is faithful unto death—may by contributing their mites show their estimation of Joseph Heberle by rearing a monument over the grave his brethren in the labor movement provided for him in Spring Grove Cemetery. Or, if it shall be found better, some more public form of memorial even than this. Shall it be done?—Times-Star.

To the Officers and Members of Local No. 703, I. B. of T.:

Brothers—Inasmuch as you have been so sorely afflicted by the loss of one of your members, Brother Joseph Heberle, who has so faithfully served not only your organization, but worked so untiringly for the welfare of the labor movement generally during so many years in the past, we, the members of Local No. 96, hereby extend to you our sincere sympathy, and join you in mourning the loss of a brother, and beg leave to offer the following: Be it

Resolved, That Hack and Cab Drivers' Local Union, No. 793, and the Brotherhood of Drivers' and Helpers' Local Union, No. 96, of the I. B. of T., unite in mourning the loss of our esteemed brother and co-worker, Joseph Heberle, who was so suddenly taken from us by death on Thursday, September 12, 1907; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charters of both local unions be draped for a period of thirty (30) days as a token of our sorrow and realization of our untimely loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our unions, a copy forwarded to the I. B. of T. Magazine, and one to the Chronicle for publication.

Fraternally submitted by
J. E. LONGSTREET,
Representative I. B. of T.

Notes

The labor union that allows a person who is desirous of exercising the power to destroy to remain in a position of influence is guilty of the same kind of negligence as the person who left the lantern behind Mrs. O'Leary's cow. Happily the only danger from the conscious foe within is that he may temporarily gain the support of well-meaning members, but as we live in an age of ever increasing intelligence, the rank and file are getting more and more able to separate the wheat from the chaff, both as to measure and as to individuals.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Cleveland members of the National Association of Manufacturers have become disgusted with the methods adopted by that organization in its silly attempt to destroy organized labor. A new independent organization of manufacturers is the result, with the object solely in view to build up Cleveland as a manufacturing city and leave the union smashing to Parry, Post, Van Cleave, Spencer and others of that ilk.

According to Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, when manufacturers appear before executive or legislative bodies, they are within their rights as citizens, but when union labor does this, it is guilty of seeking to "terrorize the government," and a great outrage is committed, so that a million and a half dollar fund becomes necessary in order to attack the terrible evil. Such hypocrisy is nauseating.

♣ ♣ ♣

Chicago unionists have started a war upon the Pinkerton detective agency and similar institutions. A state conference has been called to meet in that city early in October to prepare plans to smash Pinkertonism. The actors' union has taken the initiative by having a bill prepared to be presented to the legislature providing that any individual who exercises police powers, other than the duly constituted public authorities, shall be punished by a fine of $5,000 and not less than one year in prison.

Geo. P. Jocham W. J. McKenney

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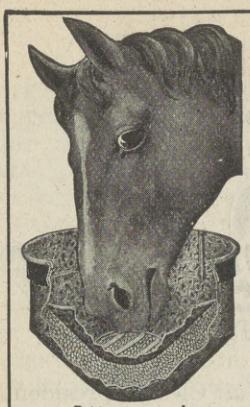
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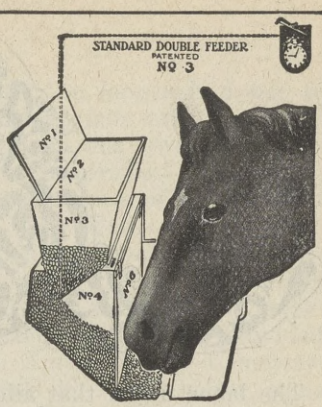
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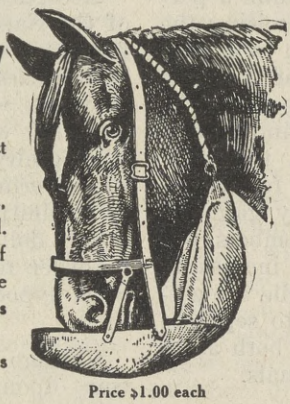
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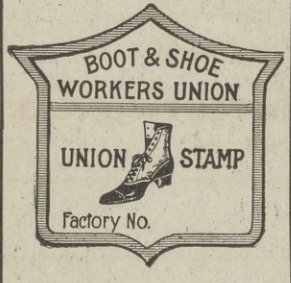
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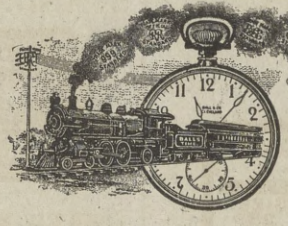
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NOVEMBER, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

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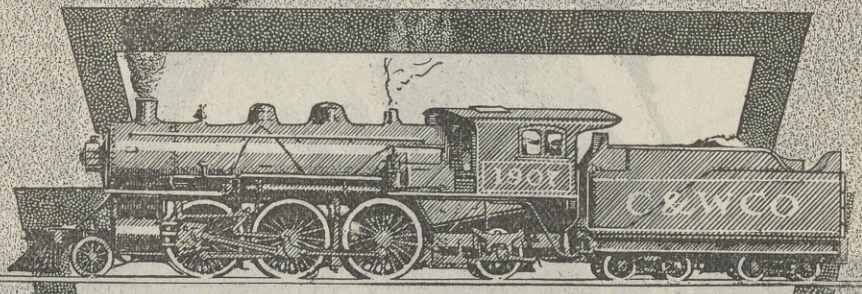
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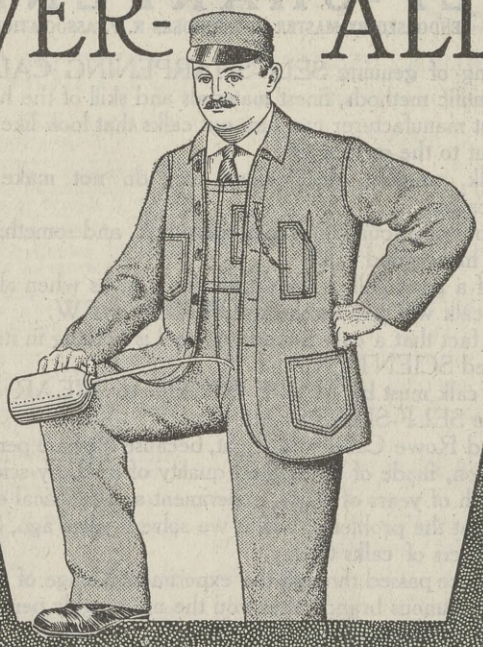
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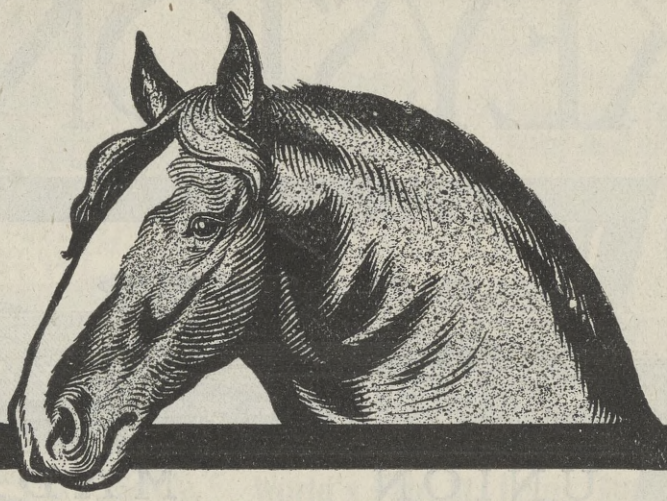
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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 1
November, 1907

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

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ORGANIZED LABOR'S PROBLEMS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Trades unionism is passing through a critical period in its history. It will always be on the verge of a crisis, because it has to do with life, for life must mean growth, and growth means pain.

But there are certain conditions in the industrial world which call for most careful thought on the part of trades union leaders. No little two by four propaganda method will meet the situation.

First, there is the enemy from without. Never before has there been made such a systematic effort to destroy organized labor. Employers' associations and citizens' alliances have largely passed their period of hysteria. They are now getting down to the job in a scientific, business-like way. They are attacking labor through the courts. They are employing expert lawyers, many of whom are absolutely unscrupulous, and who devote their entire time to the task of mapping out campaigns against the trades union, and supposedly in the interest of their employers. They have an almost unlimited amount of money at their dispo-

sal. A half million dollars a year by the national association, besides the millions raised by local bodies, is to be used against the "bad" type of trades unionism, which means, in most cases, the trades union which dares go out on strike.

These efforts will fail to destroy organized labor. They will purge it so that it will become stronger and better, just as the Church was purged through the fierce opposition of its oppressors. But there are certain things within trades unionism which demand the attention of its truest friends.

First, there is its very strength. The growth of trades unionism in recent years has been one of the most significant things of modern times. This growth has brought with it a great mass of enthusiastic fighters, but who, at the same time, are uninformed as to the fundamental principles of their cause. These will endanger the movement if no effort is made to give their work intelligent direction. There must be better "team-work." Their attack must not be that of the mob, but that of trained soldiers. Clearly, then, the leaders must see to it that the recruits shall have a course of training which will enable them to "give a reason for the hope that is within them."

Second, on account of the development of organized labor there has come to be a specialization of industries even within its ranks, which has very naturally resulted in jurisdictional strife. Even mob enthusiasm is better than this, for the mob will receive sympathy from the neutral onlooker, but jurisdictional strife not only causes bitterness and hatred within, but disgust and ridicule without.

Third, organized labor must deal not only with the ignorance of its own members, but it must educate the general public. It is lamentable that even otherwise intelligent business and professional men are in absolute ignorance of the principles of organized labor. If the public does not know about trades unionism it must be admitted that it is the fault of organized labor. It is not the business of the outsider to inform himself concerning trades unionism. It is the trades union's job to compel attention and to correctly inform the outsider.

These are some of the problems which confront organized labor today. That they will be adjusted in due time there can be no doubt. But immediate attention to them will save many a year of struggle and a great deal of suffering and heartache.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 763 regrets very much to advise you of the death of one of our members, Brother Kenna. Brother Kenna was a faithful member and his family expressed themselves as very much pleased with our sick and death benefit fund, which goes to show that labor unions not only aid the men in securing better wages and conditions, but prove a blessing to the family during the illness of a brother member, and the money received when a member dies proves a great help to the members of the family of the deceased. Fraternally yours,

WM. CALLAN,
Rec. Sec. L. U. 763.

More than 1,000 persons were killed last year in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, according to the annual report just issued by James Ruddock, chief of the department of mines. The statistics show that 557 persons were killed at anthracite mines and 477 in the bituminous fields. It appears from the report that most of the victims were responsible for their own deaths, the majority being due to "carelessness."

EDITORIAL

To the Officers and Members of our Local Unions Throughout Our Entire Jurisdiction—Greeting:

BROTHERS, with the hand of good fellowship I greet you, wherever you may be, and ask you to kindly consider and carefully read this, my first communication to you since I came into the office of General President, October 1.

Looking over the situation, the prospects for our organization never were brighter than they are at present. From all quarters of this great continent come reports of encouragement to this office and pledges from our officers to work most earnestly for our welfare for the coming year. But "actions speak better than words," and on our return to the convention next year our work will be judged.

Our General Executive Board has just adjourned, and while in session matters of deep importance were carefully discussed and judgment rendered on every question for the best interest of our organization.

From all quarters under our jurisdiction appeals have come for organizers. Many good organizers were appointed, but we found it impossible (no matter how anxious we were) to grant many of the requests. However, every case where an organizer was not appointed the requests have been held in the General Office for future reference, with the hope that we will be able to grant the request within a short time.

Great attention was given by the Board to the matter of bonding local secretary-treasurers. We find, from information received from bonding companies, that they will pay shortage of secretary-treasurers provided parties bonded will live up to the Constitution and By-Laws of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, especially on that part which compels the trustees to audit the books once every three months and see that accounts of the secretary-treasurer and deposits in the bank correspond. It would also be well for trustees to get a statement officially from the bank (where it could be procured) for the purpose of reading it in their report, and for future reference in case anything should arise. We cannot be too careful in this matter, as it is much easier to be on the safe side than to go to court should anything arise.

Our aim for the coming year should be to build up our treasury and strengthen our organization, so that we can withstand the onslaughts of the employers who are organizing to put us out of existence. Many employers, however, have come to realize that the trade union movement is here to stay, and that if labor unions get defeated for a moment in strikes and such, that from the ashes of the organization, seemingly defeated, springs a more solid and powerful organization than before; so that with this condition there is

no reason why our craft cannot double its membership within a year. With every officer of a local working faithfully, with every member helping the officers, there can be no mistake, but we must go ahead.

I trust that we may be able to assist every local union, and relying on the locals to assist the general officers, as with harmony and each helping the other, our organization will in a short time once more be back where we were before, ranking with the great organizations of the American Federation of Labor. DANIEL J. TOBIN, Gen. Pres.

IN the Reader Magazine for September William Jennings Bryan discusses the purposes and results of labor unions, and concludes thus:

"The labor organization has been an important factor in the laboring man's progress. It has shortened hours; it has increased wages; it has secured the passage of laws for the prevention of child labor; it was largely instrumental in introducing the secret ballot, and it has in a hundred ways made its impress upon industry, government and society. That it has made mistakes is true, but what organization composed of human beings is free from mistakes?

"The labor organization has helped those outside of it as well as those inside. To test it, take a case where a labor organization has secured an advance in wages and ask the employer why he pays union and non-union men the same wages, and he will tell you that the non-union men will not work for less than he pays the union men, and yet there are some who wonder why members of the union, who pay their dues to the organization and contribute to the support of their brothers on a strike, should object to sharing in the victory with those who not only refuse to bear the burdens, but sometimes endeavor to defeat the strike."

It is certainly reasonable to assume that labor organizations must be of considerable advantage to the people of this country when such a prominent individual as Mr. Bryan speaks so highly of them. There is no doubt that almost every individual American, from President Roosevelt down, admit that labor unions have done some good for the American people. Only the narrow-minded and bigoted believe that labor unions are wrong.

Let us hope that the day will soon come when those feeble-minded individuals will see their mistake and advance with the rank and file of America's most distinguished citizens.

I HAD the pleasure of listening to the address of Mr. Gompers before the conference called by the Civic Federation, held in Chicago October 23, for the purpose of discussing the trust question. It is safe to say that no other speaker was listened to with such deep interest in his dissection of the trusts and to his remarks upon the present system of injunctions. How small he made those individuals look that claimed that labor unions were a trust banded together for the purpose of injuring the business of the employers. Their statements withered like snakes when he finished his address.

In the evening Mr. Gompers presided over the conference, and he certainly seemed at home while conducting the session that evening.

WE are pleased to announce that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the dangerous operation he underwent a few days ago. It is expected that he will soon be at his post as leader of the largest labor organization in the world. It will take many weeks, perhaps months, before Mr. Mitchell will really be back in perfect health, but certainly if the good wishes of the workingmen of this country can be of any assistance, he will not be long in the sick room. It is safe to say that no man in any walk of life today, if he speak the truth, can say other of Mr. Mitchell than that he deserves all the good will so generously extended him by the American people.

SOMETIMES we hear it said by those patriotic Americans comprising the Citizens' Alliance, such as Parry, Post and Van Cleave, whose principal object is to endeavor to impress upon the minds of the American workmen that labor leaders, as a rule, have no other object in view but to further their own selfish interest. As a matter of fact this has been disproved so often that it seems unnecessary to even notice the statements. However, let me sight one instance which may be of some benefit to those patriotic gentlemen. Mr. Klapetzky, who for many years was at the head of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, in fact the individual who made the Barbers' Union, after seventeen years of hard work and thoroughly worn out, his organization, in convention assembled, voted to give to him the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in order to help him in the many years before him, and in this manner prove to him the appreciation in which he was held. But after due consideration Mr. Klapetzky refused to accept this money, stating that he had received a salary while he worked and that he was perfectly satisfied as long as his union had become so grand a success and that he had done some good for his fellowmen. The result is, that the twenty-five thousand dollars remains in the treasury of the Journeymen Barbers' Union. This union today has a treasury of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a membership of thirty thousand, and Mr. Klapetzky a few years ago had seen it without a dollar and with only about one hundred members.

Now, Messrs. Parry, Post and Van Cleave, point out any instance of a similar nature in the corporation or trust world where paid officials refused to accept twenty-five thousand dollars. What do you say now of the leaders of organized labor? Are they all self-seekers? We think not. As a matter of fact there are very few business concerns who do not pay more for the energetic work performed than labor unions pay their principal officers, but the truth is that men who work for labor organizations feel that "not on bread alone doth men live," but on the good they do in their every-day life.

DURING the past few months considerable information has been sought from the office of the General President and General Secretary in reference to how and when withdrawal cards shall be issued. Some of this has arisen because of the fact that the United Teamsters of America in Chicago are still in existence.

Section 88 of our Constitution plainly covers this matter and reads as follows:

"Any member ceasing to be actively engaged at the craft must be given an honorable withdrawal card."

This, of course, does not mean one working for his local union, but if any member leaves our craft and becomes engaged exclusively in another business and not working for the teaming craft, he shall be given an honorable withdrawal card.

Now, in some places where our members get employment where the United Teamsters of America are in control (as for instance the ice wagon drivers of Chicago) our local unions must not issue either withdrawal cards or transfer cards, as the members are not leaving the teaming industry and cannot be given withdrawal cards and transfer cards must be issued only to members in good standing seeking admission into a duly accredited local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

This matter was fully discussed at the meeting of the General Executive Board, and this was their decision.

REALIZING the unfortunate situation in the division of the organized teamsters of the country and the necessity for bringing about a reconciliation, so that the interests of the teamsters may not suffer, but on the contrary may be protected and advanced, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor consulted with representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and of the United Teamsters of America, and communicated with the executive officers of both organizations with a view of eliminating this division and to bring about unity.

The executive members of the organizations named accepted his invitation to meet him and each other in conference, which was held at the Briggs House, Chicago, Ill., October 20 and 21, 1907.

The existing division and the means to end it were fully discussed, but no agreement was reached.

I wish to say that the committee representing our organization did everything we considered we could do in accordance with the action of our late convention to bring about harmony in the ranks of the teamsters of the country.

We offered to take back any local of teamsters who had left us and place them in good standing in our organization on the payment of one month's per capita tax, giving them their old charter in every instance where charters had not been taken up by another local union. This, in my opinion, is as far as we could go in accordance with the action of the convention. They, on their return, were to be protected by our International organization just the same as any of the other locals who had remained loyal, and the past was to be forgotten.

The committee representing the organization from the other side wanted another amalgamation; another repetition of the Niagara Falls Convention; a convention as soon as possible, and in the meantime, before the convention, they requested that they be given seven members on the Executive Board, also that two of their executive board should be constantly employed until the calling of the next convention; that the convention be held under the auspices of representatives from the American Federation of Labor, and that it take place in some other city than St. Louis or Detroit, and many other demands which space will not allow us to make mention of at this time.

Was it any wonder that we could not agree, even with all the arguments

offered by representatives of the labor movement who were present at the conference that something should be done to bring about that peace so much desired by the rank and file?

Too much cannot be said at this time in praise of President Gompers for his earnest and faithful service in trying to bring both sides together; but he needs no praise, for as he said himself at the close of the conference, if some good was only done by both sides coming together his time and energy would be well employed and no one would be more happy than Samuel Gompers.

It is too bad that we, who should be fighting the employers who are unjust to our members and to us, bound and thoroughly organized against us, should be battling among ourselves. No one suffers but the men who drive the teams. How much longer are they going to stand it? I trust that there will be an awakening of the rank and file which will put a stop to this unpleasant feeling and do away with that which causes so much suffering for the individual member in the organization of the teamsters of this country.

One thing was accomplished, and if nothing else was done this much was done, that the committees representing both organizations, for the first time since the secession movement started a year ago, met in conference, even in friendliness; this meeting and talking together, necessitating many hours, may be the opening of the door of peace for all concerned.

WE are just in receipt of a copy of the report which President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America submitted to their convention, which opened in New Orleans on Monday, October 7. This report shows that the past two years have been very successful ones for the association, they having increased in membership 6,000. Better hours and conditions have been secured for the members in nearly every section of the country, and in a great many cases have succeeded in having laws passed for the protection of their membership against accidents. During these two years they have paid out sick and death benefits to the amount of $99,752.06.

LINCOLN'S IDEA OF LABOR.

It is not necessary nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. * * * Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. * * * No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch what they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power, which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement to such as they, and to fix new burdens and disabilities upon them, till all of liberty shall be lost.—President Lincoln's Message of December 3, 1861.

KEPT TAB ON HIM.

Why, Johnny, what are you doing pushing the cat on Mr. Nicefello in that fashion?

Papa told me to stay in the parlor and keep Tab on him while he was here.

Correspondence

SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin and the Newly Elected Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

Gentlemen—Local 229 extends to you a welcome greeting and hopes as time goes on we may become better acquainted and see more of our officers in the future than we have in the past. We have every reason to believe that we will have good reports from you and that we will not be left alone to battle for ourselves as we have had to do in the past, at least that is the wish of the members of No. 229. We see by our magazine that we have the Second Vice-President, Joseph Forkey, in our district and only 140 miles from this city, and can be reached by four railroads from New York at a moderate rate of fare and in about four hours' time. We may want him or some other officer of the I. B. of T. very soon after the adjournment of the American Federation of Labor convention, which will be convened on November 11, and we hope to have the assistance of one of our officers as soon after adjournment as possible.

We have a conference fixed for the latter part of November with the brewery owners with reference to taking over the drivers who are now with the United Brewery Workers; also to close up an agreement with the brewery owners and to fix that grievance for all time to come. It must be done before we can have peace and our members left alone. We feel sure that we will have the assistance of one of our newly elected officers to assist No. 229 in maintaining its interest in this city. We have a large field for organizing and we are making some headway and improving the conditions of those who become members of our Local 229. We have just closed up an agreement with a large firm for twenty-two of our members at $14 per week minimum, with ten hours as a day's work; any work done before 7 a. m. or after 6 p. m. shall be considered overtime; also two weeks' vacation with full pay. This same firm paid its men the sum of $11 per week as a minimum last year. This is only one of the many agreements we have with the employers of this city, and we wish to see our neighboring cities organized. It would help us here, as this is the largest city with the best conditions for teamsters. Unorganized conditions of the nearby cities keeps a surplus of drivers on hand, and we have a great amount of trouble with this surplus. If the other cities were organized these drivers would remain at home and give their attention to building up the conditions in their own cities.

Organization has been an important factor in the laboring man's progress. It has shortened hours; it has increased wages; it has improved sanitary conditions; it has secured the passage of laws for the prevention of child labor; it was largely instrumental in introducing the secret ballot, and it has in a hundred ways made its impression upon industry, government and society. That it has made mistakes is true, but what organization composed of human beings is free

from mistakes? The labor organization has helped those outside of it as well as those inside. To test it, take a case where a labor organization has secured an advance in wages and ask the employer why he pays union and non-union men the same wages, and he will tell you that the non-union man will not work for less than he pays the union man, and yet there are some who wonder why members of the union who pay their dues to the organization and contribute to the support of their brothers on strike should object to sharing in the victory with those who not only refuse to bear the burdens, but sometimes endeavor to defeat the strike. Let the tramp of labor shake the earth to its very center. Only cowards and knaves need fear the doom of wrong and injustice.

Let labor organize, agitate and educate. Dispel the clouds of ignorance and usher in the day of industrial equality, the equality of labor with all other factors employed in the work of the world.

M. E. KANE,
Business Agent for No. 229.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Some time ago Bakers' Union No. 118 and Bakers' Drivers' Union No. 33 declared the Mills Home-Made Bread Bakery unfair to organized labor, and since that time have jointly endeavored to make known to the public the attitude of this firm, and have met with much success so far, but the firm is still running several wagons from its agency at 800 Twentieth street N. W., the bread being forwarded from Baltimore, Md. Not the least conspicuous thing about the wagons is their remarkably high numbers—"No. 167," for instance—painted, of course, in very large figures. Several cities are also named on each wagon—Boston, Baltimore, Brooklyn and a half dozen others. Whether the firm really does business in those cities or whether it is merely an advertising scheme we cannot say, but if such branches exist it is well that unionists in the different localities should know the stand taken by the company in the capital city.

On motion of a delegate from No. 33 the delegate from the Central Labor Union, J. L. Rodier of Typographical Union No. 101, was instructed to vote for strict trades autonomy in the American Federation of Labor convention.

Members of our local were much pleased at the action of the I. B. of T. convention in electing Brother John Callahan of Local No. 1 as one of its five delegates to the American Federation of Labor, and are hoping to meet him, either on his way to Norfolk or after the adjournment of the convention.

As an evidence of the fact that the aims and objects of organized labor would frequently meet with encouragement and assistance from outsiders if placed in the proper light before them, instead of holding aloof from the public and taking it for granted that they would manifest no interest or sympathy in our movement, it was reported to the Central Labor Union a few nights ago by General Secretary James F. McHugh of the stone cutters that the committee appointed by the Central body to visit labor organizations in the interests of the striking telegraphers made a mistake and requested admittance to a meeting which, they were under the impression, was being held by the Carpenters' Union, but which proved to be a meeting of the Modern Woodmen. Seeing the officers' uniforms, and realizing their mistake, they proceeded to excuse themselves and withdrew, but were told by the chairman that made no difference and, as representatives of the telegraphers, they were invited to state their case. After a hurried consultation the committee decided to accept and speak on the rights of American citizens to belong

to any organization they might see fit, labor or otherwise. After hearing their remarks the Woodmen contributed one dollar each to aid the striking telegraphers. Taking that body of men as a fair sample of the membership, one scarcely wonders that the order of Modern Woodmen is a giant in the fraternal world with 800,000 members. It is only fair, Mr. Editor, to add that the writer is not a member of the Woodmen and has no selfish ends in view, but is merely desirous of giving due credit to such a generous and broad-minded fraternity.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we would like to urge upon the membership the value of the union label, the silent, yet powerful factor which our enemies fear far more than the strike. Indeed, so far-reaching is the effect of the label that the necessity for strikes will decrease in proportion to the increased demand for goods bearing union labor's sacred emblem. Defend it vigorously! Demand it fearlessly and courageously! No; you will not find it on Postum Cereal or Grape Nuts! FRED W. FOX,

Press Cor. L. U. No. 33.

October 24, 1907.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—In compliance with the request of the General Executive Board I herewith submit a letter for our magazine for the November issue.

Pertaining to the organization throughout the country which I have traveled since the convention, I must say that the sentiment of the men towards their local unions is much stronger than it has been for some time. The workers in each and every local are endeavoring to build up their organization and benefit themselves for the coming year.

In Detroit, which has been poorly organized for some years, I find that the sentiment of the men is very strongly in favor of organization, and I believe with an organizer in the field, with the assistance of a business agent in that city, we shall soon have a well-organized city.

Throughout Illinois the conditions are very good, as usual, the coal teamsters being especially strong. I want to say a word now to the officers and members of each local union about the care of the books and funds of local unions. The Constitution is very clear this year on the care of the funds of the organization, also the duties of trustees. I, as auditor, have found a great many cases where the secretary and officers have complained that they did not understand the Constitution.

I hope that all secretaries, treasurers and officers of the local unions will understand that I am liable to drop in any day, and it is much easier to have the Constitution complied with before I get there than to have any trouble in making it compulsory that the local union lives to the law.

I also wish to ask the members of each and every local union to insist upon the monthly per capita stamps being placed upon their due-book upon the payment of their dues.

I will be in the Western country, west of the Mississippi river, for the next three months, and will endeavor to have a letter in for our magazine each month on the conditions in that part of the country.

Fraternally yours,

G. W. BRIGGS.

October 27, 1907.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It seems a long time since we have seen anything in our journal relating to news of the craft in Buffalo, so I thought I would send in a few lines concerning us for the benefit of sister locals throughout the country.

Since returning from the board meeting I have had a good chance to

note the conditions of the different locals in the vicinity, and I must say that with one or two exceptions they are all in a prosperous condition, especially Local 62, Cab Drivers; Local 83, Delivery Wagons, and Local 158, Individual Owners.

October 7 Local 62, Cab Drivers, held their election for business agent, I having resigned that position after being elected Fifth Vice-President. Brother George Adams, a charter member, a fearless, hard worker, being elected to the position without a dissenting vote (pretty popular), and on the 14th they elected a new president in place of myself, Brother Edward Barker, another war horse, and member of several years' standing, being elected, both elections being held before a large and enthusiastic bunch of members.

October 22 we are going to hold a mass meeting for all teamsters, to devise ways and means of bringing about a betterment of the conditions of the teaming craft in general.

I think it would be a good idea to bunch the locals together in all large and medium size cities and hold a mass meeting once in a while. If it does no good it does no harm; it will at any rate show the people outside and inside of the teamsters' craft that the members of the I. B. of T. are not dead, but are still in the ring.

With success and best wishes to yourself and all sister locals, I am,

Fraternally yours,
HARVEY EDDY,
Fifth Vice-President.

October 22, 1907.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I will give you the conditions that existed in Toledo before the teamsters were organized, and also since their organization:

On May 17, 1893, the men who were engaged in this craft became dissatisfied with the conditions under which they were working and appealed to the American Federation of Labor for a charter, which was granted to them. The condition of wages at that time was $6.00 and $7.00 a week for seven days a week and all kinds of hours which the employer saw fit to impose upon them.

Two years later, after receiving their charter, an attempt was made to increase the wages to $1.50 per day, which many of the employers paid after the demand was made, but owing to the fact that the men were not strongly organized the members of that organization, one after another, were discharged and the wages were paid to the unorganized men, which caused the organization to drift down to seven members, who stood loyal to the organization, and retained the charter, and the seven men left who retained the charter knew there would be some results in the organization in the future.

A year after the organization was taken up again and another attempt was made to secure recognition of the union, and was defeated again.

In 1899 an international charter was granted to the teamsters from the American Federation of Labor, of which this local union was a party thereof. Another attempt was then made for an increase of wages and recognition. While some of our members stood loyal to the organization when the call was made upon them to strive for the conditions, others remained at work. This met with failure again.

In 1903 another attempt was made by the remaining members of the local union to see if the conditions could not be bettered for the teamsters in the city of Toledo. At that time they met with success. We increased the wages from $6.00 a week to $9.50, and wages from $9.00 to $11.00 and from $9.00 to $12.00 and ten hours per day. This agreement expired May 1, 1905, and owing to the fact that one of our largest Western cities was fight-

ing for its rights, which is due to the workers, and on account of this we remained silent until May 1, 1906.

An agreement was again presented for an increase of wages of $2.00 per week, whereby we received a compromise of $1.20 and 25 cents an hour for all overtime.

These are the conditions that existed before and after the organization up to the present time for the general teamsters.

I will now give you a statement of a local union called the Hack and Cab Drivers' Union. This local was organized in 1903. The condition of this craft is such that I am ashamed to report on conditions that existed before the organization. As for wages, there were none. The employers simply paid the men whatever they wanted to. If they thought they earned a quarter or two they would give it to them, and the homes of the men were in the same place as the animals they drove.

In April of 1903 a demand was made by this local union for conditions. By this they were forced out on the street. They did not lose entirely nor did they win. The increase of wages and the shortening of their working hours were granted, but their organization was demoralized.

In 1906 an attempt was made by the Teamsters' District Council of Toledo and vicinity to reorganize the Hack and Cab Drivers' Union, which met with success and whereby they were able to hold the conditions which they fought for in 1903 and got a closed shop agreement signed.

In 1907 another agreement was put out which entitled them to a small increase in wages and recognition of the union. The wages of this craft now are $11.00, $12.00 and $14.00 per week of twelve hours per day.

These are the conditions that exist for these men by organization.

I will also give you a statement of another local, known as the Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers.

These men have made an attempt to organize themselves time after time, but each time met with failure. But in 1903 an attempt was again made to see if they could not organize a union to be known as the Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers, and this time they met with success.

I will now state the wages paid to these men before their organization in 1903: $9.00 and $10.00 per week, work every Sunday and holidays and from 5 a. m. until all hours at night. Many of these men never saw their homes or families from week in to week out, for when they got through with their work the time was so short before they would have to go to work again they made their homes in the barn.

Since 1903 their conditions have improved both in wages and hours. The wages now paid are $14.00 and $16.00, and no work on Sundays or holidays.

These are the conditions that existed before their organization and also at the present time.

This ought to show to the members throughout the whole entire country what can be brought about by men of this craft in organizing and standing together.

Hoping that each and every one of our members in the entire organization will try their utmost to bring the International Brotherhood of Teamsters up to one of the largest and most successful organizations under the American Federation of Labor, I remain, Fraternally yours,

E. J. HOFFMAN,
Sixth Vice-President.

October 16, 1907.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Believing it to be the duty of all affiliated locals to keep the members of the Brotherhood informed as to their views and progress of the organization, we trust that you will find space in the col-

umns of our valuable and popular magazine for this letter, as it is a long time since we had a letter in our magazine. I have been elected recording secretary of Local No. 567 of Dubuque, and I take it upon myself to let our sister locals know that we have two locals in this city, Local No. 567, Team Drivers, and Local No. 532, Livery Drivers, and we are progressing. We had a little trouble on our hands this summer, but everything is going along nicely now, and we only lost two members out of two hundred. We have one scab who used to be a member of our local, and when the mill teamsters were out he went and scabbed on them, so brother teamsters of all affiliated locals, beware of the scab if he ever goes to your city. He used to be a hot-head when he was in our local, and now he is looked upon as a downright scab. Brother members, whatever may go wrong, never turn out to be one of them to whom the finger of scorn is pointed as you go along the street. Always help your business agent, put your shoulder to the wheel, push along and help build up your organization, and when you purchase anything always demand the union label and in that way help other organizations. The teamsters here get very good wages and work ten hours a day.

Trusting that I have not tired you with too long a letter, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
ERNEST PIERCY,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 567.

October 6, 1907.

EDUCATION.

He who has learned much but not how to use it, is ignorant; whereas he who has learned little but also how to use it, is educated.

Madness has more need of good attendants than wisdom.—Cervantes

---

Out of the frying pan into the fire. —Cervantes.

Little said is soon mended.—Cervantes.

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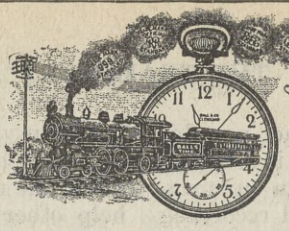


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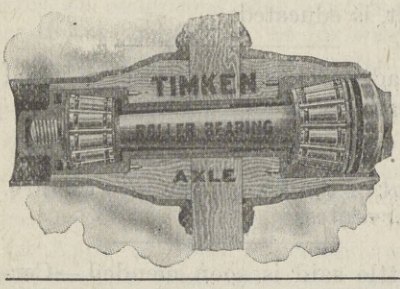
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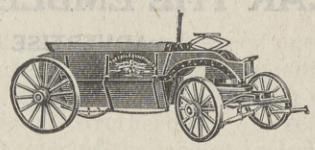
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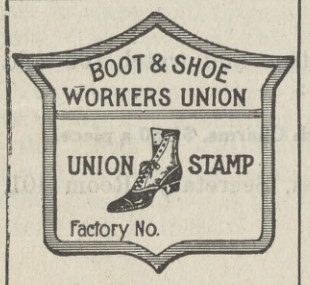
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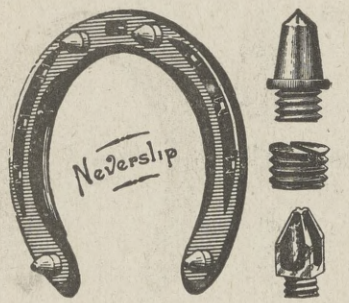
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DECEMBER, 1907

THE TEAMSTERS

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE TEAMING INDUSTRY



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OF THE

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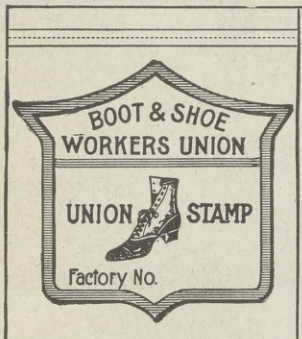
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Why Not Help The Shoemaker

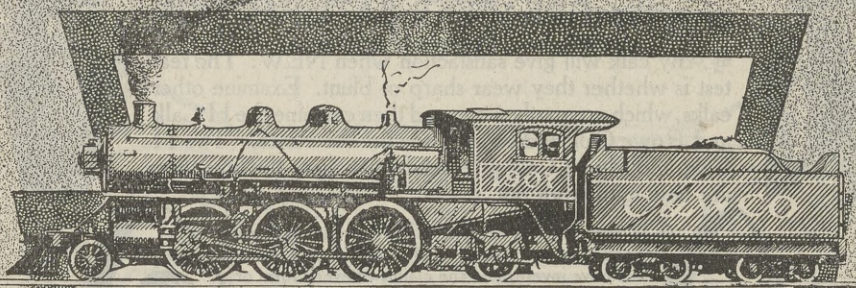
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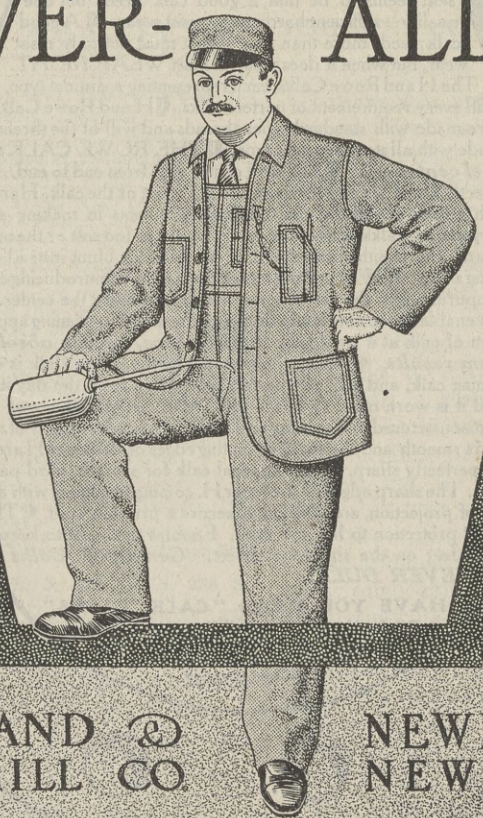
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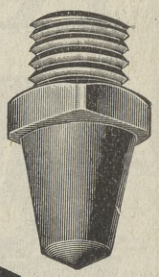


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THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume V Number 2

December, 1907

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THE TEAMSTERS

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SERMONS IN COMMON THINGS.

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Interesting and profitable are a series of "Don'ts" printed in Machinery. Practical ideas, every one of them—for machinists, especially, but in principle applicable to every chap in any kind of a shop. Some of them are highly suggestive. They are sermons in epitome. Here's one: "Don't Try to Make a Finishing Cut on Scale." That's horse sense. You can't do it with men, either. You can't put a polish on a fellow who has all the hardness suggested by the scaly surface of a chunk of cast iron. You've got to get at something beneath his vest before you can fit him with the right kind of an overcoat—to use another figure of speech. Somebody once said that men are wrong when they look "out" for opportunities—they should look "in," for that is where they come from. There is usually a soft spot beneath the scale that will permit of a beautiful polish—if you can only get at it. Sometimes it looks like a hopeless task, but it has been done, and what has been done may be done.

"Don't Make a Piece of Work Too Small, and Then Bend the Gauge to

Fit It,'' is another hint. Mean, sneaky business that, anywhere. But some fellows are quite ready to lower standards in order to accommodate their own small deeds.

''Don't Work to a Caliper That Has Been Set by Another Man; Set It Yourself.'' That means that our temperaments are different. Our sense of touch varies. The temperature of men's hands may make a difference in the expansion or contraction of a sensitive gauge. There's an individuality about every man which influences every job that he tackles. But here's the point—every fellow must make good in his own way. We can't fight in another man's armor. We can't do our best work with another's tools. If we do, they must be given the test of our own experience, and that practically makes them our own.

Look about you. You'll find many a sermon in the shop actually staring you in the face. You will find

''—tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.''

RIGHTS OF CABMEN SUSTAINED.

Further evidence of the high-handed methods of Director Clay was brought out yesterday at the hearing of two independent cab drivers before Magistrate Rooney. The evidence showed clearly that the arrests had been nothing but an arbitrative police action in the interests of favored companies and the magistrate promptly discharged the men.

The latest victims of Clay despotism were Frank Schraeder and William Conley, who were charged with the serious offense of ''standing in front of the Bellevue-Stratford.'' Strange conditions concerning cab privileges were disclosed at the hearing of the two men. Policeman Monteith, who arrested Schraeder and Conley, said Schraeder's cab was standing in front of the Bellevue-Stratford and that Conley was driving up and down the street and passing the hotel.

''I arrested these two men,'' said Monteith, ''because I had orders to do so from headquarters, and that's all I know about it.''

''Is it not true,'' asked ex-Judge Maxwell Stevenson, counsel for the cabmen, ''that automobiles belonging to Assistant District Attorney Gray and cabs of the Quaker City and Standard Cab Companies were standing in front of the hotel for business?''

''But I had no orders to arrest the drivers of them,'' said Monteith.

Attorney E. W. C. Greene, of counsel for the prisoners, then declared that discrimination had been shown in the case and cited an ordinance of July 11, 1876, which provides that cabs, carriages or vehicles of any kind, which solicit trade on the highway, are positively prohibited from standing still along the highway, when not actually employed, except on what is known as permanent stands. These stands are at Sixth and Chestnut streets and Thirty-second street and Lancaster avenue. As for a hotel granting any cab company the privilege to stand its cabs in front of the building, counsel for the cabmen contended that such a thing was out of the question and declared that the hotel proprietors had no right to lease the streets, which are dedicated to the city.

The defendants' attorneys declared that several hotel proprietors of this city ''allowed'' the cabs of the Quaker City and Standard Cab Companies to stand in front of their places, and that the individual cabmen were kept off. In view of the law Attorneys Stevenson and Greene said they would like to know why the company and corporation cabs and the autos of Assistant District Attorney Gray were not chased away from the Bellevue-Stratford.

In discussing the case Attorney

Greene, who represents the Street Hackmen's Union, said: "There has been too much of this discrimination in favor of corporations, and we intend to keep up a fight for our rights in the matter. We really wish the subject would be taken into the higher courts, where it could be threshed out and, possibly, be the cause of bringing about legislation which would benefit the individual cabmen. The drivers of the cab companies solicit trade just as energetically as the individual cabmen, and there is absolutely no difference in their method of conducting business.

"Schraeder and Conley went right back to the Bellevue-Stratford, and there they propose to stay. If they are arrested again we will stand by the consequences. Several of the cabmen of the Hackmen's Union were chased away from the Bingham House and other hotels, but they went right back and are continuing business.

"This thing of big companies attempting to monopolize business will be stopped. Attempts were made by big cab companies in Chicago, Boston and New York to corner the business and drive out the little cabmen who are struggling for a living, but the plans of the big concerns were frustrated by the courts. And such will be the case here. We intend to keep up the fight so that the industrial cabmen will have a chance, the same as any other business man. What is really needed is better legislation on the subject."—Philadelphia Record.

DEATH OF BRO. LAPPINS.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It is with sincere regret that we advise you of the death of one of our members, Brother Lappins. Brother Lappins was an old-time coach driver, but at the time of his death was a private coachman. However, he still retained his membership in our local and received not only a union burial, but the death benefit which our local pays the family of the deceased. The death benefit always proves a blessing to those left behind.

Fraternally yours,
WM. CALLAN,
Rec. Sec. Local 763.

November 3, 1907.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 27, 1907.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, John McCune, who departed this life October 25, 1907; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, members of Local No. 178, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and relatives; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of the resolutions be sent to the deceased's widow, and also spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the official journal.

E. S. O'REILLY,
F. VACHON,
J. B. HESSERT,
OTTO BUECHNER,
R. BROWN,
Committee.

TOMORROW.

They say that the people are brutal,
That their instincts for beauty are dead—
Were it so, shame on those who condemn them
To the desperate struggle for bread.
But they lie in their throats when they say it,
For the people are tender of heart,
And a well-spring of beauty lies hidden
Beneath their life's fever and smart.

Day by day burns that fever more fiercely,
Hour by hour grows that smarting more keen,
While the paradise dims in the distance
For the pain of today comes between.
Yet be brave of heart, O my brothers,
And, my sisters, work on till the morn;
If today you must sorrow and suffer,
Tomorrow shall Freedom be born.

—Francis Adams.

EDITORIAL

THE DUTY OF WORKINGMEN

IT is the solemn and binding duty of every man who works for a living in this country today to belong to a labor union, for many reasons. First, it is the only way we can meet the demands of our families, for as we well know the employers will never advance our wages unless they have to. They would much prefer to reduce them, and as the rate of living has increased (according to the Department of Commerce and Labor) 36.5 per cent. in the last ten years, it seems that wages must advance in the same proportion, or the result will be we will be losing instead of going ahead, and that is really what we are doing, for within the same period the average wage has not increased anything like 36.5.

Let the average teamster look at his condition today, and while his wages have been increased from three to five dollars per week by the union, he is not getting any richer, for his wages are taken away by the exorbitant prices charged for everything we use in our families. But what would become of us if we did not have a union to protect us? We would be nothing more than slaves, and we must keep on increasing our wages, for it is safe to say that five years from today the cost of living will be higher, and our only salvation is the labor union.

Second, we educate ourselves in a trade union, for there is nothing in the world today that has done as much to educate the workingman as has the labor union.

It tramples and obliterates all that old religious and political bigotry that for years kept workingmen their own worst enemies, for go into a labor union and there you will see all races, all creeds, sitting side by side calling each other brother. This is truly the brotherhood of man, all for the sake of the betterment of the home and the uplifting of mankind. Besides this, a man has a chance to express his own opinion, and put into words his feelings as he really sees and feels them, and agree or disagree with his fellow-men, and this he cannot do in the shop or stable, or any other place. This freedom of expression has taught the workingman more than anything else. John Burns, Labor's representative in the House of Commons, also a member of the British cabinet, got his first lessons speaking to men on the floor of a labor union, and today he is classed as one of England's most finished orators. He is ranked with such orators as Lord Hugh Cecil, son of the late Lord Salisbury, and makes a better cabinet minister because he has had the training of the poor man and has suffered the privations of the toiler. Therefore, as a matter of education for the worker, it means much to belong to a labor union.

Third, men owe it to their country and to the coming generation. It is just as much a duty to fight the battle of the trade union movement, and

endeavor to better the conditions of the home, as any call to duty ever answered in this country. Men in other days had their duty to perform. In 1775 men answered the call to duty sent out by Washington and offered up their lives in sacrifice, because it was a duty, and in order to make conditions for us by fighting for a winning freedom. If these men had shirked their duty it would be miserable for us today. Their action was nothing more or less than the action of a union. They simply banded together and said we will stand no longer for this persecution, or this tramping of our rights; we will strike, and strike they did, and they won their strike, else it would prove hard for us today had they lost. But, remember, there were a few at that time (as there are today) who believed that the people were wrong to strike against the masters, but like the non-union man of the present, when victory crowned the efforts of the people these people were willing to reach out their hands and accept the benefits gained by the struggle.

Again in 1861 our fathers answered the call of duty, and oh! what an offering up of human lives in order that justice might be done and that freedom be granted all men, no matter whether their color was white or black. Again it was the common people, the workers, who suffered, who went on strike. Again it was the rich who refused to grant justice, and once again victory for the people. But neither of these two important events was of any more interest to the well-being of our country than the present struggle of the working people with capital, for if the men of today shirk their duty and refuse to answer the call to arms by refraining from joining a labor union, then upon the children will fall the fearful load which their fathers refused to carry. It is up to the men of today to make conditions for the little ones that will follow us. It is our duty to shorten the hours of labor and raise the standard of wages. Those that follow us will have their battle to fight, they will have enough on their hands without passing over any other individual's load.

We have only our duty to perform and we are worse than cowards, yes, traitors, not fit to be called Americans, not worthy of our fathers, who fought before us, too loathsome to hold communion with true and upright men, if we refuse to perform that duty.

ACCORDING to the Chicago Record-Herald, dated October 20, financial losses amounted to three billion dollars in the few days previous to said date. Now, this seems to be so much money that it is almost impossible to understand how any country could go on doing business after such an enormous loss. But the result proves that we are going on just the same as if nothing happened, and why are we not seriously affected? Because they were not real values, but inflated values, or watered stock, or wealth that never existed, or something like money a fellow dreams about—when he wakes up he finds he was dreaming. But let it be remembered that those kind of values or watered stock in the past had the power to cripple the business of the country. This is the first time in the history of the country that such enormous losses did not bring with them a terrible disaster, a calamity, or a panic. Why not this time? Because, first, it was the rule when these financial losses took place to shut up factories and mills, or else cut down wages, every man knows that was the method of doing business. The big financial interests in

Wall street and other places would cripple the money market and little fellows throughout the country would become scared, consequently the result—a panic.

But labor unions at the present time have made it impossible for them to cut down wages. The money bosses know that men are getting too intelligent and that labor will not stand for a reduction in wages, and when you prevent a reduction in wages, you keep the conditions in the home normal, the same amount of money in circulation and the same amount of business transacted, and, therefore, no panic. For, after all, the prosperity of the country depends upon the condition of the workingmen. When the worker is idle or getting starvation wages, then you can look for that terrible thing called a panic.

SOMETIMES it is said that the laws of our country protect us and that there is no need of labor unions. In answer to that I would say to the working people that the laws are just what we make them if we band ourselves together in one solid mass and demand that just laws be enacted; then, and not until then, will we get justice, and the force of organized labor today is making itself felt in that direction.

Everyone knows that politicians today (with very few exceptions) seek office for their own special benefit or for the purpose of enriching themselves, and not for honor or glory. Those "Knights of Valor," those "Patriots" of old who fought for the glory of justice, are all dead, never to return again, and the man of today, the politician of the present, believes only in helping himself, and when he gets in office his first aim is to find out where that yellow glory lies. It is only natural to assume that he will not find that glory that he is looking for with the working people. Then where does he go to look for it? He finds the other class, who are looking for him also, and before he is warm in his seat he is owned body and soul by the people who represent the corporation interests. Of course, this does not mean all, but to the greater portion this rule can be applied.

Now, it is also useless for the individual to cry out. Exactly the same as one man in a shop or mill, he is told very plainly that he is naturally a kicker and is put down as a crank. But if the great body of workingmen will demand that just laws be enacted through the labor union, then something will be done, and if not at first, continue demanding, and organizing, and watching for those who prove false to their trust by working against our interests, and when they return for our suffrage, tell them they do not represent us, but our enemies, and we must and will have honest men in the end, making laws for the bulk of the American people, and not for the few. Now, it seems only fair to say that the labor union is the proper place for us to band ourselves together, if for no other reason than to protect ourselves and our families from unjust laws, and no power on earth can stop the force of the working people if they will only once stand together and demand that justice which belongs to them.

Imagine for a moment, if you will, the awful injustice done labor by the unlawful use of the employers' weapon, the injunction. Just as soon as men, members of a labor union, go on strike for better conditions, the fashion is to apply at once for an injunction, which is very seldom refused; then if you breathe and the employer thinks you are breathing fresh air, you are haled to court and charged with contempt, and not given a trial by jury, but trial

by a judge who knows not the conditions of the workingman, never felt the pains of the toiler, and only feels for the poor misused corporation, or trust (which were probably instrumental in his appointment), and the result is, you are sent away to prison, if he pleases, before you know where you are. Is this justice? It is only one of the many laws that affect workingmen seriously. Now, if we could only change this—and we can—would not we be doing some good? Nobody really knows what an injunction means unless he has been enjoined himself. I have—and I never was charged with any crime in my life until I was enjoined for trying to help my fellow-man—and it may be your case some day unless we can remedy the situation and the unorganized become part of the great body of the organized, and each man does his share of the work of humanity. Then, perhaps, the persecution of our people will cease and this country throughout will benefit and bless the day that gave birth to labor unions.

ON my visit to Philadelphia I found that the battle now being waged by our carriage drivers' local is all but won. This will demonstrate once more the good that men can do when banded together in a labor union. For years past the wealthy livery owners have had the exclusive privilege of standing in the public streets in front of several prominent hotels, the hotel keepers selling the right to stand on the street to those rich carriage owners, and our members who owned their own teams were driven away by the officers of the law and not allowed to stand in front of the hotels.

Just imagine individuals who pay their proportionate share of the expenses of maintaining the streets, all of them respectable and law-abiding citizens, being deprived of the right of driving along the streets or standing on the streets in a civilized city like Philadelphia, while a few favored people are given the exclusive right to do so.

If this is not class legislation, then in the name of common sense what is it? But the end of this kind of gag law is coming, for our people have decided to demand their rights as American citizens. A few years ago the same conditions existed in Chicago, but the Carriage Drivers' Union there fought the people who believed that the poor man had no rights and the court decided in favor of the union drivers, and today every man who drives a cab or carriage has the same privilege in the city of Chicago. Let us hope that the men in Philadelphia will meet with the same success.

Next will come the city of New York, where the same conditions exist, and then will come crying to our doors the people who have been depriving the poor man who owns his own team, struggling to make an honest living, asking us to save them, but no mercy will be shown those who have cheated us for years.

ONE of the most important matters coming before the Convention of the American Federation of Labor was the Brewery Workers' case. The committee heard all of the evidence and reported back to the convention that the action of the Minneapolis Convention be sustained, and that the Brewery Workers be given their charter when they complied with the law. After spending the entire afternoon discussing the report of the committee and when

about to put the motion to adopt the report of the committee, President Gompers came on the platform with a substitute from the Cigar Makers' Union, which was voted on and carried. The following is the substitute, which returns immediately to the Brewery Workers their charter:

"Resolved, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

"Resolved, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declaration and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workers, but, on the contrary, are hereby reaffirmed.

"Resolved, That within ninety days after the close of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, and one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

"Resolved, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representatives of the Executive Council, who shall, in that circular, urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

"Resolved, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct."

We trust that the members of our organization will refrain from commenting on the action of the Cigar Makers' delegation, or of the convention, as we still believe that justice will be done our organization.

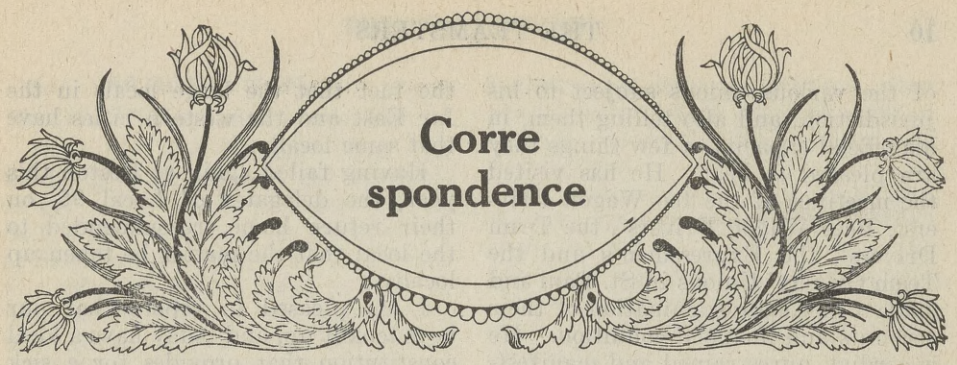
However, it will be noticed that the Brewery Workers or any other organization can refuse to obey the decision reached, by this conference, and that the only thing left is that the American Federation of Labor has power to discipline them. As far as again revoking a charter that seems impossible now, as by a previous vote of the convention, it takes a two-thirds vote of the convention to revoke a charter, so that it is reasonable to assume that any other form of discipline can easily be overcome. Let us await results with patience and hope for the best. We trust that time, the great healer, will remedy this matter which means so much to our organization.

THE WISE MAN'S ALMANAC.

They ain't no sense, es I kin see,
In mortals, sech es you an' me,
A-faulting Nature's wise intents,
An' lockin' horns with Providence.
It ain't no use to grumble an' complain;
It's jest as cheap an' easy to rejoice;
When God sorts out the weather an' sends rain—
Why, rain's my choice!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

An estimate furnished by a Washington statistician gives the number of men killed in the daily pursuit of their callings, largely skilled and unskilled laborers, for the last four years at 80,000 men, or 20,000 annually.

Between two cheek-teeth never clap thy thumbs.—Cervantes.



DALLAS, TEX.

To Organized Labor and All Working People, Everywhere:

Dear Brothers—Since August 19, 1907, our union has been on strike against the Dallas cotton mills at this place. We struck because some twenty of our members were discharged for their unionism, and we are determined not to go back until the safety of our union is guaranteed by a union shop agreement.

Though our union is composed largely of women and children, it has fought a splendid fight, and is determined to continue it.

We want no money from you, but we need your help otherwise.

The mills are leaving no stone unturned in their effort to get operatives. Let us leave no stone unturned in telling our brothers about the mills' hateful proceedings. We are paid almost the lowest wages in any industry, are worked ten hours per day, and have no say at all about the conditions under which we work. The union is our only hope of bettering our class. Every person who comes to work in the mill now hurts us all. The mill has already imported some fifteen Europeans who cannot speak English. It has one woman in the mill whom we cannot endure for our wives and daughters to associate with. Thus far no person who comes will do himself any good, but only harm us.

What we ask is this: Remember that the Dallas cotton mills are unfair; that all the unions are fighting them, and that they are trying to ruin our union. Help spread this news. Tell this not only to your union brothers, but to all of your friends and acquaintances, especially in the country and in the manufacturing districts.

Do this, brothers; and don't, for the love of unionism, just file this letter without any thought. Put up the inclosed poster in a conspicuous place and help those who will help you when you ask a similar favor. Our interests are one; let us help one another.

Yours for organization and brotherhood,

TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 549.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The teamsters of the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, send you the following article, which appeared in the Minnesota Union Advocate, and ask that you give the same space in our magazine:

BRIGGS WAS HERE.

Driving Crafts' General Auditor Makes Annual Inspection and Finds All Is Well.

It is a time of general satisfaction and self-congratulation with the several unions of team owners and drivers in this part of the country. General Auditor George William Briggs, whose headquarters are in Indianapolis, is in the Twin Cities and other towns of the state making his annual inspection of the books and accounts

of the various unions subject to his jurisdiction, and also telling them, in his official capacity, a few things they are pleased to hear. He has visited the meetings of the Ice Wagon Drivers', Beer Wagon Drivers', the Team Drivers', the Expressmen's and the Team Owners' Unions in St. Paul and made a thorough examination of their accounts and financial condition. He is cordial, unrestrained and manifestly sincere in his praise of the work of these unions, of the care with which their affairs are managed and of the excellent fiscal showing they make.

In each of the unions named he has talked at length and with great force and eloquence of the generally good condition of the crafts, the steady and rapid upward trend of the labor movement, and of its growing power in all communities and force in influencing public sentiment in its favor. At the same time he has given his hearers plenty of good advice, and in his handling of the interests committed to his care has shown himself to be both knowing and wise, both progressive and judicious, both earnest and moderate. He is also a most agreeable gentleman socially and makes friends wherever he goes for both his cause and himself. His visit has been a source of inspiration to higher ideals and better work.

JOHN GEARY, Sec. Local 120.
November 10, 1907.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—With your kind permission I would like to say through our magazine a few words to the smaller locals throughout the country.

It will be remembered by those who have attended the recent conventions that we have fought hard to have a benefit system of some kind established through the International union, but without avail, because of the fact that the large locals in the far East and the western cities have that same locally.

Having failed again at Boston this year, the delegates of Local 96, on their return home, recommended to the local that the matter be taken up locally.

I am pleased to report that our boys took it up, and today have a local constitution that provides for a sick benefit of $5.00 per week, and a death benefit of $100. We have raised our initiation fee $1.00, and the monthly dues 25 cents, the extra charges to revert to a special fund known as the benefit fund, which can be used for no other purpose than paying said benefits. The benefits will be payable three months from date, and to members after they have been six months in continuous good standing. From present indications we are constrained to believe that we have made the right move, and that the new plan will be the means of our upbuilding, as men whom we have heretofore been unable to interest are now taking hold and promise to boost the game along.

I believe that if the small locals, especially throughout the middle country, would take this matter up, they would find it quite to their interest and possibly cause their general membership to take more interest in the work of organization. Beside, this is a matter that will interest other members of one's family beside the member himself.

Should any local, or member thereof, desire a copy of our new local by-laws, I will be pleased to forward same to the address of any secretary upon request.

Believing this to be a matter worthy of at least some consideration, and with the very best of wishes for the men of our craft everywhere, I ask to remain, Fraternally yours,

J. E. LONGSTREET,
Secretary-Treasurer Local 96.
November 14, 1907.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you kindly give us room in the magazine to say a few words in regard to our ball, which was held on October 29, at Saengerbund Hall. We had a very fine affair, having a large number of undertakers present, who pronounced it a grand success. We also had a delegation of carriage and cab drivers from Jersey City and New York. Dancing began at 8:45 and ended at 4:30 a. m., there being 125 couples in our grand march.

The most pleasant part of the evening's entertainment was the presentation of a floral horseshoe to our delegate, Mr. Thos. Connaughton, followed by a few speeches. Had a fine time and every driver on the job in the morning.

Fraternally yours,
WM. CALLAN,
Rec. Sec. Local 763.
November 3, 1907.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I hope that you will find space in our valuable magazine for this little bit of news from New York. It is seldom that we find the time to sit down and write inasmuch as we are constantly on the go in behalf of the I. B. of T., but as actions speak louder than words, we hold ourselves ready at all times to fight and assist our organization in trouble or in peace.

A great many of our brethren may or may not be aware of the strenuous times we have had in New York. There is not a city in the country today where conditions were harder or bosses stronger, still with such odds our wage scale is the highest, drivers in the produce market to the number of two thousand getting $15.00 for single and $18.00 for double, overtime and no Sunday work. Our various locals in New York City are in a healthy and strong condition. Our grocery local, which numbers close to 500 men, are getting the highest wages in their line.

We do not want any one to get past the fact that when other locals seceded from the parent body we were the only local that stood to our guns to a man and, with the assistance of various brothers, got back those who saw their folly.

The U. T. A. movement in New York is a dead issue, as in two months they have lost five strikes. God help the poor fools who saw fit to follow the leaders of the secession movement. The meat teamsters in our organization are getting the highest wages of any, while on the other side the U. T. A. local of meat drivers lost their strike, as no union body would recognize them.

Hoping that in a few months you will have everything running as before, and with best wishes for the success of the I. B. of T., I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOS. FORKEY, Pres. Local 449.
JAS. DOOLEY, Sec.-Treas.
November 14, 1907.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union No. 378 of Binghamton, N. Y., never having been represented in the news columns of The Teamsters, I take this opportunity of sending a short letter from the "Parlor City" of the Empire State to acquaint the membership of the success the union has attained since its organization. Our union was organized on March 28, 1907, and previous to that time the condition of the teamster was deplorable in many respects. The union was organized but a few days when a certain liveryman was quoted as saying that the union was a "joke," and that there was not brains enough in the ranks of the workers to successfully conduct a union. But from the start the union

was not "doomed to walk at night," as the saying goes, I assure you. I do not want to throw "bouquets" at our advancement, but it is safe to state we have kept pace, so far as good work is concerned, with sister unions. At the request of the union Organizer Jennings of Jersey City came to this city to assist in furthering the union, and while here succeeded in doing some effective work, and, as the saying goes, "stirred things up to beat the band." A strike in two of the larger stables was the result. One of the livery proprietors settled with improved conditions for the drivers inside of forty-eight hours. In the second case the proprietor shook the red flag of defiance at the overtures of the union, and it has been demonstrated beyond doubt, after a fight of four months, that the members are made of the right kind of "mud." In this instance the union has also won a victory, and as a result there is great "hurrahing" in the camp of No. 378. The union early in the recent campaign concluded to go into politics, and in this respect also came out a winner. It indorsed B. Roger Wales for the office of city judge, and when the votes were counted Mr. Wales was elected by a handsome majority, and the union received the credit. To show that the union is public-spirited, it petitioned the board of supervisors to establish a park for the benefit of the citizens of a portion of the land of Court House square, and the Central Labor Union and other local unions, not to be outdone by the "baby union," are also petitioning the supervisors to grant the request of the teamsters. The next important move to be made by the union was the election of the undersigned as business agent, and I was also elected vice-president of the C. L. U. at the annual election. With the able assistance of President S. P. Strait, Vice-President William Kennedy, Secretaries John Thomas and Thomas Desmond, we will endeavor to build up a local that will be a bright luminary to the International Brotherhood. As a fitting climax over its last victory the union held its first banquet in C. L. U. hall on the evening of November 17, whereat the "feast of reason and flow of soul" reigned supreme. At this meeting twelve new members were initiated, and as a brother stated, "there was eatables and drinkables galore." The union has a membership of 100, and in our next letter we trust it will be double that number. The prospect is bright for that accomplishment.

Wishing the new officers of the Brotherhood unbounded success in the future, and with fraternal greetings to subordinate locals, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

DAVID S. HILL,
Business Agent No. 378.

November 19, 1907.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a crowded meeting of Bakery Drivers' Union No. 33, held November 20, it was decided to participate in the monster demonstration against the open shop which the building contractors have been endeavoring to establish since last summer. This action was taken after due consideration that the decision would involve more personal hardship, loss of sleep and greater physical endurance than would fall to the lot of any other body of men in line on account of the night set for the parade and mass meeting being November 26, the night preceding one of the two heaviest day's work in the year—the day before Thanksgiving. But it was decided that these hardships must be borne, and a penalty imposed for neglect to comply with the order. Brother Carl Hering of the board of trustees, was elected marshal of No. 33, and worked hard to make the affair a success, being assisted by an enthusiastic committee.

About two hundred of our members were in line, with flags and lanterns; also two transparencies bearing aloft the name of the union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Thus it remained once more for Local 33 to be the only body of drivers to uphold the prestige of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in this locality, although there are one or two other branches of the International in this city, and it is to be regretted that the invitation of the general committee was not accepted. These locals, however, do not insist upon their delegates to the C. L. U. attending the meetings of that body and it is not surprising that they are not in close touch with the general labor movement of the city, the same lack of interest being displayed by a few other trades whose delegates are seldom present at the C. L. U. meetings. About 15,000 men turned out, and this, too, with only about three weeks' preparation, scarcely enough time to include all of the regular meetings of the various unions, some of them meeting only once a month. The general committee of arrangements was composed of the lockout-strike grievance committee, composed of ten members, five from the Central Labor Union and five from the Building Trades' Mechanics' Council.

J. J. McCracken, president of the Building Trades Council, was grand marshal, and the parade started from Peace monument at 6:30 p. m., proceeding by way of Pennsylvania avenue, Fifteenth street and New York avenue to Convention Hall, where the mass meeting was held. Samuel De Nedry, secretary of the Central Labor Union, presided over the meeting. The speakers were: William J. Bryan, President Gompers of the A. F. of L., John Hodge, member of Parliament, Manchester, England; James O'Connell, president Machinists' Union; W. R. Trotter, Typographical Union, Winnipeg, Manitoba; F. J. McNulty, electrical workers, and Wm. D. Huber, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Much space was devoted to the affair by the daily papers. We quote the paragraph below from the Washington Herald:

"Aside from inauguration parades, no demonstration has been held in the city of Washington which can compare in magnitude to the celebration last evening. The affair was complete in every detail, both the parade and mass meeting rising above the estimation of even the most skeptical. Along the line of march, until the participants arrived at Convention Hall, the streets were crowded with enthusiastic throngs of people, who continually cheered the union men."

FRED W. FOX,
Press Cor., L. U. 33.

Nov. 29, 1907.

FRANCIS J. HENEY SAYS LABOR INCLUDES THE HIGHEST CITIZENSHIP.

Francis J. Heney, the attorney who has been prominent in the prosecution of grafters in San Francisco, delivered an address to the students of the California University, in which he said:

"Men who attempt to place the responsibility for our municipal evils upon the labor unions are densely ignorant or else they speak from bitter and selfish enmity or base motives. Labor men are your fellow-citizens. Unhappily all men who toil do not have the opportunity you have to obtain a broad education.

"But these men who earn their bread have the same fine sentiments, the same pure motives, the same high purposes and aspirations, the same affections, that you college graduates have, and they are inspired by the same principles and the same love for our common country and its institutions. So I urge you young men not to permit yourselves to believe that labor does not include the highest citi-

zenship of the United States. Men who work respect the law, and they are entitled to the protection of the law. I have not the same confidence in the merchant class or the corporation class.

"Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that all merchants or corporation men are corrupt. I mean that nine times out of ten labor votes on principle, with no personal interest, and nine times out of ten the merchant votes for his self-interest and against moral principles."

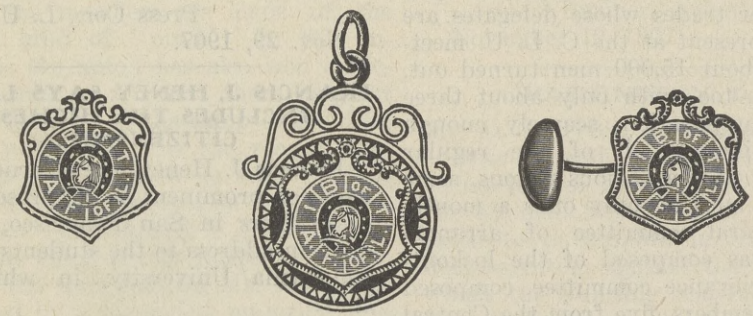
Heaven knows best what is best for us all.—Cervantes.

One of the most deplorable of the many evil consequences of child labor mentioned in the present census bulletin on that subject is the fearful illiteracy which it fosters. Almost one-fifth of the children between the ages of ten and fifteen years who are compelled to labor are totally illiterate—can neither read nor write. The person who attains the age of fifteen years amid the conditions which surround child labor, without knowing how to read or write, is unlikely to acquire those requisites of civilized existence.—The Labor World.

Thereby hangs a tale.—Cervantes.

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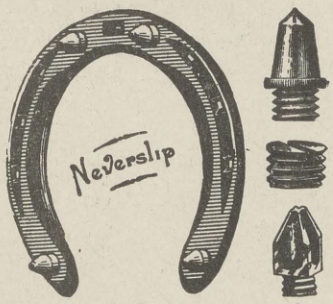
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